

CRIME — GENERAL

1982

FEB. — NOV.

# Report notes increase of political crime

CAPE TIMES  
10/2/82  
311

## Crime Reporter

POLITICAL violence in South Africa increased by 100 percent during the last six months of 1981, according to Mr Michael Morris of the Terrorism Research Centre.

In a special report entitled "South African Political Violence and Sabotage, July 1 to December 31, 1981", he also states that deaths resulting from the political violence increased by 50 percent during the six-month period.

Comparing the six month period with the previous 24 months, Mr Morris, principal researcher at the centre, said there had been a 45 percent increase in the number of people injured in acts of political violence.

## ANC-instigated

There had been a considerable increase in the number of attacks on police stations and shooting incidents had increased by 140 percent. Nearly 40 of the 83 incidents were probably instigated by the banned African National Congress (ANC).

Commenting on ANC tactics, Mr Morris said information indicated that units were trained to vary target types. Mr Morris pointed out that a group of men arrested towards the end of last year were held

in connection with a variety of attacks.

"It should be borne in mind . . . that the ANC has divided South Africa into 'zones', assigning a particular team to a zone.

"These teams, prior to entering South Africa from the ANC forward base at Matola, are kept isolated from each other, with no interchange of discussion or social contact, to avoid the prospects of compromising each other in the event of capture."

Dealing with the ANC's acceptance of the Geneva Conventions relating to armed conflict and the humanitarian conduct of war, Mr Morris said the organisation had two aims.

- To impress on the global community that the ANC was not committed to striking at civilian targets but only the state apparatus.

- To try to secure treatment of captured members of ANC units as prisoners of war and not as common criminals.

While the conventions specifically forbade striking at civilian targets, however, this protocol had been ruthlessly ignored in several recent attacks.

Although main targets had been non-civilian, civilians had been shot or brutalised in the process of commandeering vehicles before or after the attacks.

# Company loses R43m claim for Salem's oil

The Star Bureau  
LONDON — Off-loading most of a stolen cargo of oil at Durban did not constitute "perils of the sea," the Appeal Court has ruled here in the case of the scuttled tanker Salem, and so was not covered by the marine insurance policy. The result of the judgment yesterday is that Lloyds underwriters have escaped liability to meet a R43 million insurance claim

by Shell International. They are liable only for 15 840 tons of the Salem's 195 000-ton cargo stolen, as Lord Denning, head of the Appeal Court, said, "in a gigantic fraud by cosmopolitan crooks who have never, never been caught." This was the amount of oil left when the 214 000-ton tanker was scuttled off the West African coast on January 17 1980. Its value

was about R4,9 million. The judgment overturns an earlier High Court decision upholding Shell International's claim.

The Appeal Court was told that Shell had recovered some R25-million from South Africa where the stolen oil was discharged and that this would have been offset against the insurance claim.

In his judgment, Lord Denning said a gigantic ship had been used for a gigantic fraud by gigantic swindlers. The captain and chief officer had been mere tools in their hands to do the dirty work.

Using a series of "puppet" companies, the judge said, the crooks had seized the chance to take advantage of the 1979 Arab oil embargo on supplies to South Africa. The South African importers were keen to obtain supplies and the crooks plotted to ship oil from Kuwait while pretending it was bound for Italy.

They bought the Salem with a letter of credit from the "glibble" South African importers and let her out on charter to a respectable Swiss oil company, who sold the oil to Shell while it was actually in transit with the crooks' master and crew in charge.

After the bulk of the oil had been discharged at Durban and the importers had paid over R49 million by telex into numbered Swiss bank accounts, the Salem's tanks were filled with sea water. She continued her voyage and sank off the Senegalese coast after a series of explosions.

The captain, the first mate, the chief engineer and a Piræus shipping agent are awaiting trial in Greece accused of stealing the cargo.

The ship's owners, a firm which bought it days before it began its final voyage, have not been traced.

Star  
13/2/82

ably I cannot make it available to the Honourable Member.

34 Q. Col. 391-392 Crimes Husband 16/3/82

182. Mr. H. H. SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Law and Order:

How many crimes of each type were committed and reported to the Police during the last five months of 1981 in the police districts falling under the Yeoville Parliamentary constituency?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

The following crimes were reported at the Hillbrow, Norwood and Jeppe police stations

Contravention of the Public Safety Act	1
Contravention of the Arms and Ammunition Act	21
Contravention of the Explosives Act	7
Bribery	7
Escaping	24
Contempt of court	6
Perjury	3
Resisting and assault on Police	50
Impersonation of Police officer	18
Concealment of birth	1
Cruelty to and ill-treatment of children	1
Non support	1
Contravention of the Children's Act	1
Illegal carnal intercourse	1
Sodomy	3
Incest	2
Carnal connection with girl under age	2
Indecent assault	9
Rape	50
Public indecency	3
Pornographic publications	6
Growing of dagga	2
Dealing in dagga	14
Possession of dagga	132
Dealing, possession and use of prohibited dependence-producing drugs	9
Vagrancy	1
Gambling	41
Common assault	653
Assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm	236

Pointing of fire-arm	57
Culpable homicide—motor accident	24
Culpable homicide	22
Murder	81
Attempted murder	16
Crimen injuria	100
Abduction	10
Childstealing	5
Housebreaking and theft	1 574
Possession of housebreaking implements	8
Pocketpicking	49
Robbery	401
Extortion	3
Theft of other animals	6
Shoplifting	159
Theft of fire-arms	32
Illegal possession of arms and ammunition	9
Theft of pedal cycles	69
Theft of motor vehicles	1 811
Using motor vehicles without owner's consent	67
All other thefts	4 394
Receiving stolen property	111
Fraud	200
Contravention of the Hotel Act	12
Arson	18
Malicious damage to property	433
Cruelty to animals	3
Driving under the influence of liquor	162
Failing to stop after accident	30
Reckless or negligent driving	493

# Call over youthful offenders

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ARGUS 16/4/82

## Education Reporter

A CRIMINOLOGIST said yesterday that South Africans assumed adult responsibilities such as working, voting and fighting on the border before they were psychologically mature.

Dr P J J Pienaar, of the University of Potchefstroom, was giving an address to mark the centenary of the Porter School Reformatory for Coloured youths.

About 600 youths up to the age of 22 attended the school.

Dr Pienaar said he wished to examine the problem of juvenile delinquency and punishment as a whole rather than just the Porter School.

He referred to pressures which young people had to face.

'Every day they read and hear about inflation, high rents, violence and terrorism. There are the pressures of a five-day week — even the Bible says we need six days to work', he said.

'What do we know about the youth? There is not one single major, co-ordinated scientific study on this.

'Secondly, we must improve the environment for the individual. There are many environments in South Africa which still must be improved.'

## TRAINING

He suggested special training for police to deal with youthful offenders. There should be reformatories in every province for each population group rather than just in the Cape.

Institutions should be established to fill the gap between reformatories and jails. Everyone dealing with juvenile delinquents should be a specialist and more attention should be given to the care of people who left these institutions.

'We talk about terrorists on the border. We should pay more attention to our 80 000 young criminals', Dr Pienaar said.

Much about the multiplier, only taken reference to the cycle.

48%

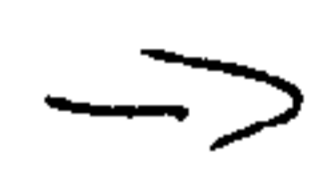
X  
 (34) *Hansard Q Col. 833-840*  
 Fire-arms  
 14/5/82

592. Mr. P. R. C. ROGERS asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) How many persons were arrested in each province of the Republic in 1980 and 1981, respectively, for (a) illegal possession of fire-arms and (b) being in possession of stolen fire arms.
- (2) (a) how many of the lawful owners of such fire-arms were traced in each category and (b) in how many cases had the loss or theft of such fire-arms been reported to the Police?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(1)		<i>1980</i>		<i>1981</i>	
		(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)
	Natal .....	908	189	1 134	224
	Orange Free State .....	61	59	79	51
	Cape Province .....	305	232	451	378
	Transvaal .....	617	415	636	400
(2) (a)	Natal .....	244	178	243	175
	Orange Free State .....	44	10	73	26
	Cape Province .....	91	176	129	214
	Transvaal .....	270	240	260	240
(b)		<i>1980</i>		<i>1981</i>	
	Natal .....	419		516	
	Orange Free State .....	34		53	
	Cape Province .....	267		472	
	Transvaal .....	542		550	



**Cape Peninsula: crimes**

606. Mr. P. R. C. ROGERS asked the Minister of Law and Order:

How many cases of (a) assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, (b) culp-

able homicide, (c) murder, (d) rape and (e) robbery were reported at each police station in the Cape Peninsula in 1981?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
Cape Town	162	—	21	51	466
Camps Bay	12	—	1	11	13
Kensington	157	—	12	32	67
Maitland	71	—	5	18	55
Milnerton	104	—	12	13	28
Pinelands	16	—	—	4	14
Sea Point	97	—	3	4	52
Woodstock	102	—	12	15	175
Claremont	96	—	2	13	62
Dieprivier	58	—	12	19	47
Houtbaai	97	1	5	16	10
Mowbray	12	—	1	5	29
Muizenberg	115	—	11	23	49
Retreat	376	—	28	60	247
Rondebosch	21	—	2	4	14
Simonstown	16	1	—	2	4
Fish Hoek	97	—	4	7	7
Wynberg	90	—	7	15	56
Athlone	183	—	22	58	364
Bishop Lavis	608	—	60	83	620
Elsiesrivier	691	—	93	115	747
Grassy Park	309	—	36	78	234
Guguletu	1 613	—	133	138	471
Langa	392	—	53	32	132
Lansdowne	120	1	6	26	101
Manenberg	338	2	23	77	499
Mitchell's Plain	221	—	15	76	220
Philippi	194	—	37	74	279
Bellville	184	1	26	43	115
Brackenfell	74	—	11	12	18
Durbanville	82	—	7	9	26
Goodwood	31	1	2	9	23
Kraaifontein	303	1	29	37	114
Kuilsrivier	231	—	23	29	82
Parow	320	—	31	51	218

**Cape Town Central police station: crimes**

609. Mr. K. M. ANDREW asked the Minister of Law and Order:

How many crimes of each type were reported to the Police at the Cape Town Central police station in 1981?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

Contravention of the Suppression of Communism Act	5
Contravention of the Riotous Assemblies Act	4
Illegal possession of arms and ammunition	22
Other contraventions of the Arms and Ammunition Act	48
Contravention of the Explosives Act	77
Contravention of the Defence Act	2
Bribery and corruption	16
Escaping	26
Contempt of court	11
Perjury	8
Resisting and assault on police	88
Impersonation of a police officer	4
Coinage	3
Bigamy	3
Abortion	1
Concealment of birth	1
Cruelty to children	3
Keeping a brothel	4
Living on proceeds of immorality	1
Prostitution	5
Sodomy	8
Carnal connection with a girl under age	1
Indecent assault	18
Rape	51
Other indecent and related cases	26
Dealing in and possession of dagga	199
Dealing in and possession of habit forming drugs	34
Sunday Observance	38
Gambling	36
Prohibited publications	11
Common assault	314
Assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm	162
Pointing a fire-arm	19
Culpable homicide—motor accidents	28
Child murder	1
Murder	21
Attempted murder	14
Crimes injuria	49
Abduction	4
Manstealing	1
Burglaries of:	
business premises	811
residential premises	581
Possession of housebreaking implements	4
Pocketpicking	208
Robbery	466

Extortion .....	3
Stock theft .....	6
Shoplifting .....	876
Theft of fire-arms .....	52
Theft of bicycles .....	48
Theft of motor vehicles .....	659
All other thefts .....	3 789
Using motor vehicle without owner's consent .....	53
Receiving stolen property .....	119
Fraud and forgery .....	923
Contravention of the Hotel Act .....	12
Arson .....	11
Malicious damage to property .....	286
Contravention of the Insolvency Act .....	74
Contravention of the Companies Act .....	29
Illicit dealing in and possession of gold .....	22
Illicit dealing in and possession of diamonds .....	14
Driving whilst under the influence .....	71
Failing to stop after accident .....	52
Reckless or negligent driving .....	561
Contravention of the Prisons Act .....	19
Contravention of Regulations of Local Authorities .....	1 137
Contravention of the Criminal Procedure Act .....	22
Possession of dangerous weapons .....	22
Breach of the peace .....	8
Failing to appear in court .....	29
Contravention of the Squatters Law .....	51
Contravention of the Black Urban Areas Consolidation Act .....	16
Trespassing .....	91
Contravention of the Immigration Act .....	1
Contravention of the Group Areas Act .....	4
Contravention of the Licences Consolidation Act .....	19
Dealing in liquor without a licence .....	23
Other liquor contraventions .....	405
Drunkenness .....	759
Contravention of the Hire Purchase Act .....	438
Contravention of the Pedlars and Hawkers Ordinance .....	13
Motor Vehicle Insurance Act .....	54
Usury and Moneylenders Act .....	3
Contravention of the Motor Carrier Transportation Act .....	2
Contravention of the Post Office Act .....	7
No driver's licence .....	15

**Counterfeit notes/travellers' cheques/coins**

611. Mr. P. R. C. ROGERS asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) How many cases of circulation of counterfeit (a) notes, (b) travellers' cheques, (c) R1 coins and (d) any other coins were reported in each of



(34) Hansard  
Q. 61. Fire-arms 843 14/5/82  
635. Mr. R. A. F. SWART asked the  
Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) (a) How many persons in the Republic were as at 31 December 1981 licensed to possess fire-arms and (b) what was the total number of licences issued as at that date;
- (2) how many applications for licences were (a) received and (b) granted in 1981;
- (3) how many fire-arms were reported (a) lost or (b) stolen in 1981;
- (4) whether any persons were in 1981 declared to be unfit to possess fire-arms; if so, how many?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) (a) 917 268  
(b) 1 794 057
- (2) (a) 231 991  
(b) 227 647
- (3) (a) and (b) 6 166.

For statistical purposes lost and stolen fire-arms are classified under one category and separate data are therefore not available.

- (4) Yes, 166.

EXPRESSSCOPE

EXAMINES THE SEEDS OF CRIME, SA-STYLE

# Teachers may join the war on young criminals

**EDUCATIONISTS** are becoming so alarmed at the increase in crimes committed by South African school pupils that they are helping teachers to identify and root out potential criminals in the classroom.

A symposium of the Department of Criminology at the University of South Africa and senior officials of the Transvaal Education Department yesterday heard that youths aged from seven to 20 accounted for 31% of crime committed in South

Africa in 1980.

The 1981 report of the Department of Statistics found that youths between seven



and 17 were responsible for about 13% of crimes and those between 18 and 20 for

By ANTHONY HARDING

18% of crimes.

The symposium looked at the phenomenon of city youth gangs among socially frustrated working-class youths and the preliminary signs of criminality among schoolchildren.

Delegates suggested specialised training in criminology for teachers and ways of identifying and correcting potential criminal behaviour at school.

Professor M G Cloete, of Unisa's criminology depart-

ment, said the identification of the potential juvenile delinquent at school involved the observation of danger signs by the teacher, further investigation of the causes and remedial action.

"The responsibility of the school in this connection derives from the importance of the school as a community institution", he said.

Its job was to lead the pupil into positive and meaningful adulthood and to adopt the values required by society.

The classroom activities of teachers could either heighten or decrease the social frustration of pupils and affect their behaviour.

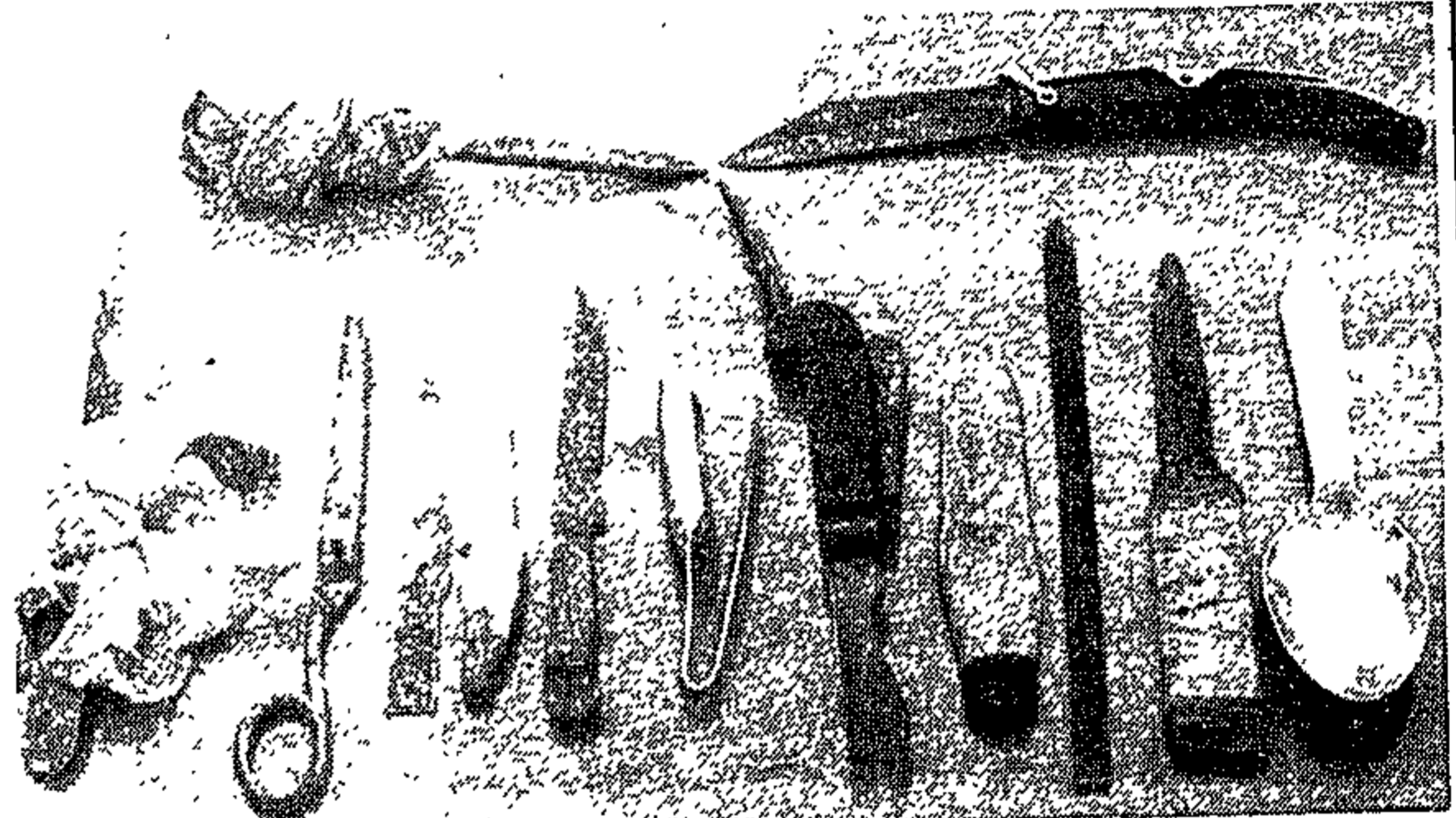
"When the community and family fail the school's function and importance increases," he said.

Dr L J Pasques, assistant TED director of specialised services, said research indi-



cated that 64,1% of juvenile delinquents previously went truant, 51,4% committed theft, 48,9% walked out of home, 13,4% were guilty of sexual deviations, 12,5% were excessive liars and 7,3% exhibited other forms of youth misbehaviour. Experimenting with drugs was a likely factor in these characteristics.

He cited the undermining effect of urbanisation on cultural and social norms, especially family life. The formation of "sub-cultures" and an "underworld" were at-



● Some of the tools of street gang violence.

tempts to formulate new social relationships and authority-structures.

"The existence of certain youth gangs, particularly in the city areas of Johannesburg, which sometimes exhibit unconventional behaviour, can be ascribed to this."

Professor Piet van der Walt, head of Unisa's criminology department, pointed out that not only was the seriousness of the crimes increasing, but also the type of offence was closely resembling the pattern of adult crime.

He said it was not possible to break down these statistics into various population groups as published crime statistics no longer did this.

But in 1969 youth crime statistics for the white population were 69 per 10 000 people. The same statistic for the coloured population was six times higher at 390; blacks twice as high at 125, and Indians slightly higher at 83 per 10 000, he said.

Between 1977 and 1980 88% of crimes in the seven to

20 age group had been committed by males and 12% by females. In the 21 and older age group this figure increased slightly for men and decreased slightly for women.

The total number of youths in the seven to 20 age group convicted for crimes increased from 105 244 in 1977 to 112 535 in 1979.

In 1979 2,5% (2 391) of these convictions were for



sexual offences (including rape and prostitution), 2,96% (3 321) for political and community-related crimes (including illegal gatherings, drug offences and drunken driving). Religious offences such as blasphemy and Sabbath defilement accounted for 0,9% (1 206) of convictions.

"It is clear from the above

figures that seven to 20-year olds to a greater or lesser extent were also guilty of offences related to the violation of all social relationships."

"It is not only the increase in the extent of crime and misbehaviour among children and youths in South Africa which disturbs us, but even more so the relentless incidence, intensity, manifestations, types and methods of committing crime, the causes and consequences.

"The type of crime and the methods of committing crime among children and youths is beginning to resemble the same pattern and characteristics of adult crime — sometimes imitating hardened criminals.

"The school and teachers can do essential work to identify and correct behavioural problems, misbehaviour and criminality in children and youths. By means of preventive work they can nip a criminal career in the bud," Prof Van der Walt said.

## Why the city gangs develop

URBANISATION could have a disruptive effect on the development of children into fully socialised adults, Dr L J Pasques, the Transvaal Education Department's assistant director of specialised services, said.

He told the symposium the development of 'sub-cultures' and 'underworlds' such as youth gangs were attempts to overcome the social frustrations of city life, the breakdown of families, human relationships and normal authority structures.

"The more urbanised an environment becomes, the greater its sub-cultural diversity. Urban differentiation creates clear sub-cultures which are based on similarities of age, occupation, social class and ethnicity.

"This implies that youths in the big city also form their own sub-cultures differentiated in terms of social class, environment and ethnicity.

"The existence of youth gangs, particularly in Johannesburg, which sometimes exhibit unconventional behav-

our, can be ascribed to this." Sub-cultural life also fulfilled a youthful need for adventure denied by a city environment.

"This adventure-lust is lived out in a subcultural group context in the form of unconventional behaviour patterns. This leads to totally aberrative behaviour in which youths clash with the law and are branded juvenile delinquents."

"The educator must take this phenomenon into account so that the educational programme makes provision for adventure training among youths.

- p. 11
- 9) McKennon Chairs
  - 10) Alusaf
  - 11) Vos
  - 12) Craft Engineering
  - 13) Selchain
  - 14) Stone Street & Hansen
  - 15) Barlows

tape

# SA crime rate up by less than one pc

ARGUS 17/5/82 (30)

**Argus Correspondent**  
**JOHANNESBURG.** — Serious crime in South Africa increased by a fraction of one percent last year while several Western countries reeled under jumps of more than 20 percent in the rate of serious crime. The statistics have been attributed to the success of the crime prevention campaign which was stepped up two years ago.

General C F Zietsman,

the chief of the CID and a deputy Commissioner of Police, said serious crime had increased by 18 percent from July 1980 to June 1981.

"We are pleased with the crime prevention campaign," he said, "but the police and public cannot afford to become complacent."

## EDUCATION

The dramatic slowing down of the crime rate has been achieved in spite of a 21 percent shortage of manpower in the South African police.

General Lothar Neethling, the head of the forensic division, and also a deputy commissioner, said the education of the public and the scientific distribution of manpower had played significant roles.

The chief crime prevention officer, Brigadier I van der Vyver, explained in Pretoria the various facets of the crime prevention campaign.

Brigadier van der Vyver said 1,5 million pamphlets and posters had been printed free for the police by various newspapers and organisations.

They were aimed at children, housewives, businessmen and the aged and contained either warnings or tips on how to avoid becoming crime victims.

The police force has more than 10 000 active reservists at its disposal as well as 294 junior reservists and women reservists.

The 603 members of the radio reserve also played an important part in relaying information around the country.

Brigadier van der Vyver said the school children who became reservists had been used in raids on dagga plantations and had also done duty at shopping centres.

He said that at shopping centres school children had been equipped with two-way radios and had kept watch for muggings and car thefts.

They could not make arrests. Once he had spotted an incident the junior reservist's job was to contact the police who would act on the information.

Attention was also being given to the possibility of training reservists and their dogs as teams.

## POLICE FIRE

Newspapers published information about wanted persons and the SABC-TV programme Police File had proved highly successful.

Crime prevention units had been established in every police division under a full-time crime prevention officer. Statistics were plotted on maps and graphs, and the crime prevention officer acted when trends became apparent.

The crime prevention officer had all members of the police in his division at his disposal.

The crime prevention unit in each division also had plainclothes policemen touring the city in unmarked cars watching

for car thefts, muggings and other incidents.

Roadblocks had proved successful and in the last year 177 people were arrested for theft, 158 stolen cars were recovered, and 2 000 people were arrested in connection with robberies, thefts and for being in possession of stolen property.

Brigadier van der Vyver said he realised the public sometimes became upset at being delayed by roadblocks.

## PATIENT

"But we ask the public to be patient, it is worth the trouble," he said.

The police would in future also distribute pamphlets at roadblocks.

Brigadier van der Vyver said the theft of firearms still presented a problem although more than half of the 6 160 guns stolen last year had been recovered.

"We know that most firearms are stolen because of complete negligence on the part of the owner,

"The public must remember there is provision in the law for people to be prohibited from obtaining another licence if negligence is proved," he said.

He urged everyone against whom a crime had been committed to report the matter.

"We want to know about every crime, there is always a chance of catching the culprit and if a pattern becomes obvious it will be easier to catch him."

Sector	Percentage
Johannesburg—Cape Town— Johannesburg .....	64,4
Johannesburg—Durban— Johannesburg .....	66,8

34 Hansard  
Q. Col. 867 19/5/82  
639. Mr. R. A. F. SWART asked the  
Minister of Law and Order:

How many persons were found in 1981 to be in possession of fire-arms for which they did not have licences?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

3 805 persons.

#### Gifted White child

643. Mr. P. R. C. ROGERS asked the Minister of National Education:

- (1) Whether his Department (a) recognizes and (b) subsidizes organizations offering educational facilities for the gifted White child; if so, (i) how many such organizations are there in the Republic, (ii) where are they situated, (iii) how many children do they cater for in each case and (iv) what amount is allocated for each child; if not,
- (2) whether gifted White children are catered for in the Republic; if so, what procedure is followed in this regard?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION:

- (1) (a) and (b) The Department of National Education is conscious of the fact that certain private organizations offer extra-curricular programmes for gifted pupils, but it is not known how many organizations or children are involved. One organization had applied for financial assistance to attend the World Conference on Gifted Children in London in Septem-

ber 1975, but funds for this purpose were not available. So far, no other organization have applied to the Department for financial assistance or for official recognition.

- (2) Gifted White pupils are being provided for in two ways: First by enriching the prescribed syllabuses in the primary standards, by presenting secondary subjects in the higher grade and by allowing the pupils to take more than six subjects for their senior certificate course; and secondly, by offering special programmes for gifted pupils during or after school hours. During 1981, some of the provincial education departments commenced with such programmes and it is expected that other education departments will follow their example in due course.

#### Gifted White child

646. Mr. P. R. C. ROGERS asked the Minister of National Education:

Whether any specialist courses providing for the education of the gifted White child are available for teachers trained at universities and colleges falling under his Department; if so, (a) what courses and (b) at which (i) universities and (ii) colleges?

CHE Times 8/6/82

## Police reassurance for rape victims

34

Staff Reporter

THE police had always done their utmost to have policewomen take statements from rape victims, the CI Officer for the Western Province, Brigadier Driës van den Heever, said yesterday.

Brigadier Van den Heever was commenting on the formation in England by the Thames Valley Police of a five-woman team nicknamed the Blue Angels.

The team was formed after complaints following the showing of a television film in which policemen allegedly bullied a rape victim.

According to Brigadier Van den Heever, the SAP has only been employing women for the past 10 years and few of them have the experience to match that of their overseas counterparts.

"We try our best to let women take the statements from rape victims and we often call in women from another station when there aren't any women available at the station where the complainant has reported the rape," he said.

Brigadier Van den Heever said policewomen were not on duty 24 hours a day at all police stations and there were usually only men available.

"It will thus be better to take down the statement as soon as possible after the victim's traumatic experience than to draw out her suffering by having her wait for a policewoman," he said.

He said in such situations the policemen handling the matter were experienced senior members of the force.

# Criminology head to probe justice system

CAPE TOWN 15/7/82

Staff Reporter 34

THE new director of the UCT Criminology Institute, Professor Dirk van Zyl Smit, wants the Institute to achieve a balance between the study of crime in society and the criminal justice system.

Professor Van Zyl Smit, who attained a PhD in sociology of law at Edinburgh University, took over as head of the institute on July 1. He had previously been an associate professor in the faculty of law at the University of the Witwatersrand.

In an interview yesterday, he said his particular interest was the criminal justice system in South Africa — its impact on the person in the street and how it influenced patterns of crime.

In the past, the institute had done a great deal of pioneering work in crime in society, with studies on gangs in the Cape and the role of the media in violence.

He said he hoped the Institute would continue with this type of work, while also focusing on the justice system.

He was particularly interested in studying the way members of the community saw the role of courts in South Africa, he said. Research was needed into how much courts were accepted by society in spite of the fact that many people saw specific Acts as repressive.

Professor Van Zyl Smit said his interest in criminology developed while he worked as a state advocate in Cape Town in 1973 and 1974.

# Scrap harsh provisions in drug laws, pleads MP

W/KARGAS  
17/7/82 Political Staff (30) ~~31~~

CERTAIN harsh provisions of South Africa's drug laws were a remnant of the Connie Mulder era and should be scrapped, says an opposition spokesman on justice, Mr Peter Gastrow.

Commenting on this week's Mandrax cases in Cape Town courts, he said the Government should take a fresh look at the drug laws and should also scrap existing provisions for minimum sentences.

Mr Gastrow, Progressive Federal Party MP for Durban Central, said his party would continue to voice its strong objection to encroachments on the discretion of the courts.

## COURTS' RIGHT

In two Mandrax cases in Cape Town magistrates commented that the sentences could have been far lighter if the courts had been free to decide on the extent of the punishment.

Mr Gastrow said the Abuse of Dependence-producing Substances and Rehabilitation Centres Act of 1971, although prescribing minimum sentences, did not take away the courts' right to suspend those sentences.



Mr Peter Gastrow

Dr. Mulder, a former Minister of Social Welfare and Pensions, had referred to this as a "loophole" and in 1973 the Act was amended to take away the courts' right of suspending minimum sentences in respect of prohibited dependence-producing drugs, except dagga.

The PFP voiced its strong objections at the time.

## "OFFENDS PRINCIPLES"

"The concept of forcing our courts to impose specific sentences offends against the fundamental principles of any enlightened penal policy," Mr Gastrow said.

The late Mr Justice Beyers, then Judge-President of the Cape, echoed the views of most lawyers when he told a conference of the Society of University Teachers of Law:

"A judge has got to see the person and his circumstances to weigh all the facts at his disposal before he can decide on an appropriate sentence. Taking this decision out of our hands is a wrong principle."

# YOUNG BLOOD

# CHALLENGES

# THE OLD FACE

# OF CRIME...

ARGUS  
19/7/82

34

THE OLD FACE  
OF CRIME...

WHILE unable itself to my special interest in bringing about social change, criminal justice and its the Criminology Institute community image." at the University of Cape Town can "provide the resources to encourage such change, and that is one of the most exciting features of this uniquely challenging position," says Professor Dirk van Zyl Smit, the new director of the institute.

While unable itself to my special interest in sociology department — giving me the opportunity to practise my two loves, and proved quite irresistible."

"The practical usefulness of the work of the UCF Institute through its strong community links makes it unlike any other academically-based social science discipline," Professor van Zyl Smit says.

Professor van Zyl Smit has not yet mapped out his research or teaching plans, but believes he will try to define more closely the relationships between law and social controls, to discover to what extent the criminal justice system is seen as "legitimate."

"This is far me another very exciting attraction since it bears directly on

## What's happening behind the statistics...

He writes every year on the administration of law for the Annual Survey of South African Law, and emphasises that while the practical and community aspects of criminology attract him strongly, he

feels it is important to do work that is intellectually valid.

Eight years ago he was Wits and my teaching, but this post, being the only chair in criminology University of Stellenbosch, but concerned about his future. So when the opportunity is an offshoot of the attract him strongly, he

"A simple example of this is that it is easy to make cheap points using criminal statistics — and it is a very strong temptation to do so.

"But ultimately it is more valuable to find out what is happening behind the statistics, and this is what the intellectual approach seeks to do."

Professor van Zyl Smit's wife is also an academic — a classicist who taught him at Stellenbosch, then moved on to lecture at the Rand Afrikaans University.

She will be teaching at the University of the Western Cape in the new term. They have two children.



PROFESSOR Dirk van Zyl Smit, the new director of the Institute of Criminology at the University of Cape Town.





One of Cape Town's finest Georgian period monuments, which is one of 11 buildings in South Africa's national monuments. Built in the 1840's by the work of the engineering foreman at the time, it is an integral part of the unique Josephine era and was under threat of demolition.

## Divco concern

and residential development, natural areas should be preserved, protected and expanded wherever possible.

The Divisional Council should also strive to keep rates to a minimum, while providing effective services, to help residents contend with crippling inflation.

He also felt that housing for the sub-economic group in the Peninsula needed attention, and some form of rates relief should be investigated to relieve the plight of senior citizens.

Mr Walsh is married to Mrs Margie Walsh. They have three young children.

Mr Walsh will be contesting the Ward 7 seat against the sitting councillor, Mr R C Johnstone.

In Ward 8 (Maitland) the Divisional Council's only woman member in 127 years, Miss Mary Olsen, will do battle to retain her seat.

Miss Olsen, a chartered accountant who has been

active in public life for more than 22 years as secretary for three ratepayers' associations, said the "subject close to her heart" was underprivileged youth.

### AMENITIES

Miss Olsen would like the Divisional Council to pay more attention to the creation and maintenance of playing fields as an amenity for the young.

She would also like to see the appointment of full-time "play leaders" at all children's parks under the jurisdiction of the council.

Miss Olsen is also concerned with the environment, but her interest lies in the image the council projects on environment issues. She is determined to see this image improve, and feels the council has not done enough to protect the "Fairest Cape."

Miss Olsen's opponent in the election is Mr Anthony Powell, a director of companies who lives at Tygerhof.

# 'Serious omissions' from crime report

ARGUS 34  
20/7/82

SERIOUS omissions from the latest annual report of the Commissioner of South African Police have made analytical comparisons impossible, and the few statistics of specific serious offences which are given "might well provide a misleading picture."

This is the conclusion of the new director of the Institute of Criminology at the University of Cape Town, Professor Dirk van Zyl Smit, and the Institute's senior lecturer, Mrs Mana Slabbert. Both pointed out that the availability of official criminal statistics during and for the year ending March 1982 underwent significant change.

### LIMITED

"The information in this report is very limited," Professor van Zyl Smit said. The annual report for the previous statistical year (from July 1979 to June 1980) contained information, as in previous years, of the total number of offences, and of infringements against the law, reported to and investigated by the police. It also contained detailed information about the most important offences committed.

"Neither the overall figures nor the detailed breakdown are to be found in the most recent annual report, and this is a serious omission as comparisons cannot now be drawn and the few statistics of specific serious offences which are given might well provide a misleading picture."

### CONVICTIONS

He pointed out, however, that figures of persons actually convicted of crime were made available when, after a break of more than a decade, statistics of offences were again published in 1981. Two separate publications appeared — Statistics of Offences 1968/9-1978/9



Professor Dirk van Zyl Smit

which covered convictions in "the missing years", and Statistics of Offences 1979-1980, which provided the more up-to-date information.

### PRISONERS

The report disclosed that South Africa's prison population, for the year ending June 1981 was fractionally less than in the previous year — 449 203 compared with 495 476 in 1979-80. (The daily average was 100 533 compared with 100 677).

However, the number of prisoners who could be accommodated daily, in accordance with international standard minimum norms was 75 576, and a working party of officials from the Prisons Service and Directorate of Justice was set up to overcome the overcrowding.

### DAILY AVERAGE

By May 1981, before the Republic anniversary amnesty granted on May 31, the daily average number of prisoners had decreased to 99 581, and by June, after the amnesty, this had dropped to 82 706.

In the same year 114 people were executed and 29 reprieved, compared with 128 and 24 in the preceding year.

# 'Horrrifying' SA crime figures

CARE Times  
6/8/82  
34

Staff Reporter

THE "horrrifying" crime statistics in South Africa reflect serious social problems, according to the director of the Graduate School of Business, Professor John Simpson.

Speaking at the annual general meeting of Nicro yesterday, on the role of management in crime prevention, Professor Simpson said the crime statistics did not necessarily include terrorism.

In 1981, statistics showed that 440 people out of every 100 000 had served a jail term.

"South Africa's crime rate is indefensibly high. It may be that certain facets of the social, political and legal environment are in some ways unique and may have an impact on members of society, thus increasing the crime rate."

Professor Simpson said most of the jailed and convicted criminals were

black. A large proportion of convictions were for pass offences.

"The inadequate, often temporary and usually undifferentiated housing schemes for blacks and coloured people have led to a host of social problems, hence the increasingly high rate of violence in townships.

"Many blacks must feel like temporary residents in white South Africa. The pass laws, the Group Areas Act, the fact that there is no home ownership, the temporary nature of their houses, the inadequate services and infra-structure can only have massive implications for the advancement of crime."

Research undertaken by the Graduate School of Business to test attitudes that blacks have to the social, economic and political systems which they live with disclosed:

● Frustration at the lack

of achievement by blacks in South Africa.

● Cynicism following the inability of the system to satisfy aspirations.

● A development of expectations in the social, economic and political spheres which have not been met.

● A belief that the present "system" is to blame for the frustrations.

● A linking of the free enterprise system with the policy or system of separate development.

● A suggestion that perhaps ways other than negotiation might be appropriate for change.

"In many ways, the breeding ground for increases in crime and politically-based terrorism are there, and some of the causes for it are of our own making," Professor Simpson said...

Senior management had a role to play in identifying the right kinds of change, he said.

# Hands up!

*S. Times* (34)  
26/9/82

## This is a grenade

**ROBBERS** carrying handgrenades have left a trail of terror at banks across the country.

Now bank managers are introducing new security measures under a veil of secrecy to combat the deadly ruse.

In 37 days, four banks on the Witwatersrand were robbed of R40 000.

And on Thursday a raider who threatened to blow up a Johannesburg building society with a bomb escaped with R1 200.

Earlier this month two men claiming to have explosives on them threatened to blow up banks in Port Elizabeth and Durban.

Both were caught by police.

The Witwatersrand thieves — or thief — are smarter.

They always wear motorcycle crash helmets during the daring raids, and are still at large.

Twice they have backed



their bluff by showing tellers the grenades.

The other times they just warned that the bomb was in a suitcase or on their person.

In desperation, the robbed banks — branches of Standard and Barclays — pooled their top security brains.

They have come up with

**By PAUL LANGE**

clays Bank in Ophirton, south Johannesburg.

At 10.55am a man, also wearing a crash helmet, gave the same warning to a teller.

He showed the teller the grenade and fled with R4 500.

● Tuesday this week, Standard Bank agency south of the Carlton Centre, Johannesburg.

At 2.30pm a man wearing a white crash helmet walked in and handed a note to a teller.

The note demanded that cash be handed over or the bank would be blown up with a grenade.

The teller handed over R6 000. The raider snatched the notes and fled.

● Wednesday afternoon at the Standard Bank Isando branch in Kempton Park, a helmeted man struck again.

The manager was threatened with a hand grenade, which the man gripped in his hand.

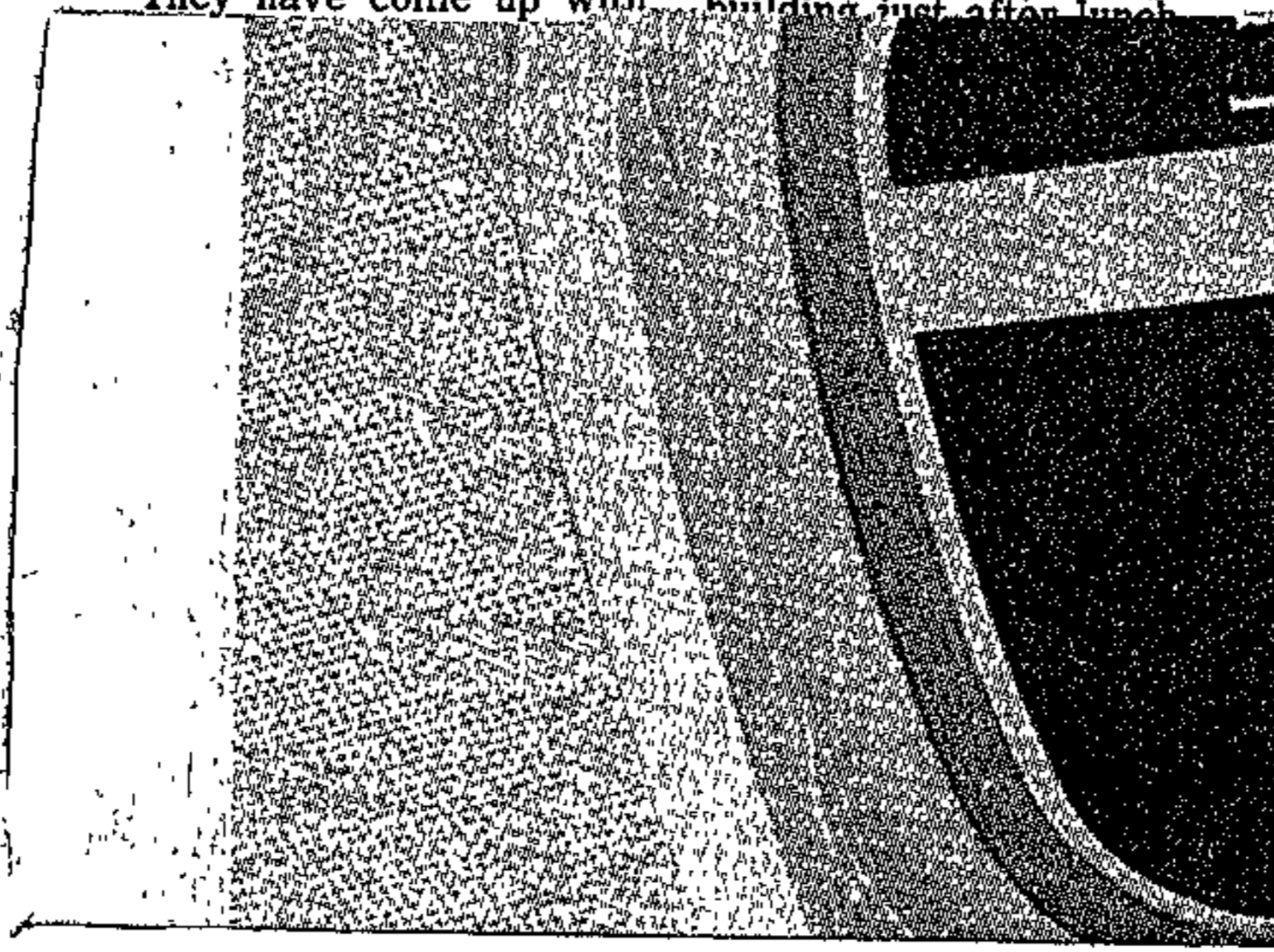
Once again a note was used. The haul was R24 000.

Bank officials believe two men were responsible for the raids.

They point out that the Barclays Bank robbery took place in the morning. The Standard Bank hold-ups all happened in the afternoon.

Police are also investigating Thursday's raid on the Natal Building Society's branch in Kensington, Johannesburg.

A man netted R1 200 after threatening to blow up the building just after lunch.



20/9/82  
34

# Soldiers 'a new crime factor'

**Mall Correspondent**

CAPE TOWN. — A new factor is entering South African crime — that of the combat soldier returning from the operational area who finds it difficult to relate to normal society.

Mr John Pegge, national director of Nicro, said yesterday it was up to the various organisations involved to see that the soldiers returning from the operational area received proper counselling.

Mr Pegge was commenting on the recent spate of violent crimes committed by either serving members of the force or men who had recently left the defence force.

"The defence force is involved in a combat situation. We are learning similar lessons to those learnt in Zimbabwe — that of the man returning to civilian life from the combat situation."

Reintegration into society was a problem after the Second World War and the US experienced "great trauma" as a result of Vietnam.

South Africa had experienced this trauma in part because of the large immigration to South Africa from Zimbabwe. This was highlighted in the recent Maritzburg trial of the men charged with the hijacking of an Air India aircraft after the abortive Seychelles coup.

"When soldiers do come back, they must receive the proper counselling," Mr Pegge said.

*E-Post 11/10/82*

# Nicro report urges review of SA criminal law

(24)

SOUTH AFRICA'S laws regarding minor offences and victimless crimes need to be reviewed or amended to prevent offenders going to prison, according to the annual report of the South African National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders (Nicro).

According to the report, 77% (174 383) of prisoners sentenced during the period June 1980 to June 1981 served sentences of six months or less.

"South Africa is reaping the detrimental and cumulative results of negative associations formed in prison, which frequently continue into the community after release," the report says.

"The whole process of sentencing requires review.

The wider causative factors of crime, and in particular those associated with meeting the social, economic and political aspirations of all South Africa's people, need to be met.

"If crime in South Africa is to be properly contained and reduced to manageable proportions, the partnership between the State and the private sector in undertaking the task must become a working and open reality."

The report also indicates that the stigma of imprisonment continues to hamper the placement of ex-offenders in employment.

It adds that 34% of former prisoners who underwent Nicro counselling were gainfully employed and only 5% had been reconvicted.

# 'Hostility' to offenders

Reports by  
Trevor Jones

Far too many people have no sympathy for the plight of offenders or their families, says Mr Justice R J Goldstone, a Rand Supreme Court judge.

In the latest news letter of the National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders, Mr Justice Goldstone praises the institute for the services it provides for awaiting-trial prisoners and families of offenders, and for its

## Judge slates attitudes on rehabilitation

parole supervision and its hostels for released prisoners.

Mr Justice Goldstone, deputy national chairman of the institute's Transvaal branch, said the attitude of the public to such services

was not always positive.

In financial terms, the cost to South Africa for a prisoner each year was R1 000 involving a budget of more than R100 million a year, Mr Justice Goldstone said.

"The prevention of crime and the rehabilitation of offenders can play a role in reducing and keeping down the prison population," he added.

In the last financial year, the institute con-

ducted more than 69 000 casework contacts by means of interviews, home visits and letters.

It calculated that, at the time it ended its services to aftercare clients, 34 percent were gainfully employed.

In its annual report the institute says the stigma of imprisonment seriously hampers the placement of ex-offenders in jobs.

However, only five percent of its clients were reconvicted.

Slater 15/1/42

34

# SAP slated over crime statistics

ARGUS  
20/10/82  
(34) (18)

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders (Nicro) has strongly criticised the police for failing to supply a comprehensive breakdown of crime statistics.

In its annual report for 1982, the institute says a feature of the past year has been the growing inadequacy of crime statistics published by the State.

"The annual report of the Commissioner of Police now publishes only the total number of serious offences reported. Previously this was broken down into serious and minor crime, and details of the various serious offences were given," the report says.

"This information, with statistics on the geographic location of crime, needs to be made available if the State is serious in its desire to join forces with the private sector in combating social problems."

## FEWER HELD

A spokesman at the South African Police Directorate of Public Relations, in Pretoria, Major Vic Héyns, said the matter raised in the Nicro report had been referred to the Chief of the CID, Lieutenant-General C F Zietsman.

Police comment on the Nicro report would be issued later, he said.

The report says that South Africa's prison population dropped slightly from 440 in 100 000 in 1979 to 425 in 100 000 in 1980.

The institute says a cause for concern is that 77 percent (174 383) of sentenced prisoners during 1981 were serving jail terms of six months or less.

## SHORT TERMS

Nicro believes that the extensive use of short terms of imprisonment, combined with inadequate alternatives to imprisonment, has contributed greatly to the present situation in the country.

The institute says it is easy to understand how a prisoner, disgraced and low in dignity, finds freedom from alienation in "negative associations".

After years of extensive use of short imprisonment, South Africa was now reaping the cumulative result of those bad friendships, which were often continued in the community after a prisoner's release.

## REVIEW CALL

Nicro has called for laws to be reviewed to prevent those who commit minor or victimless crime from going to prison.

If crime is to be properly contained the partnership between the State and the private sector must become a working and open reality, Nicro says.

# Black commuters' crime complaints

ARGUS

27/10/82

34 38 269 332

NEARLY HALF of the black commuters questioned in a study on transport problems undertaken by the National Institute of Transport and Road Research (NITRR) said they had experienced crime while travelling to and from work

Speaking at a seminar in Cape Town today, Mrs Nesta Morris, chief research officer with the NITRR, said 42 percent of commuters in the Pretoria Rosslyn/Bophuthatswana hinterland district had either witnessed or been victims of crime on their way to and from work

The most common complaints were of fights on the trains and between the bus stops and people's homes

People also complained of "pushing and stampeding" and drunkenness

Mr Morris said the average time commuters spent walking either to the bus stop or the station from home was about 30 minutes

She said 26 percent of people were dissatisfied with the walking distance from the home end and 42 percent were dissatisfied with the distance at the work end

In areas like Mamelodi West, the terrain itself was a source of complaint, said Mrs Morris. Commuters lived in inaccessible areas and the terrain was rough.

### TRANSFERS

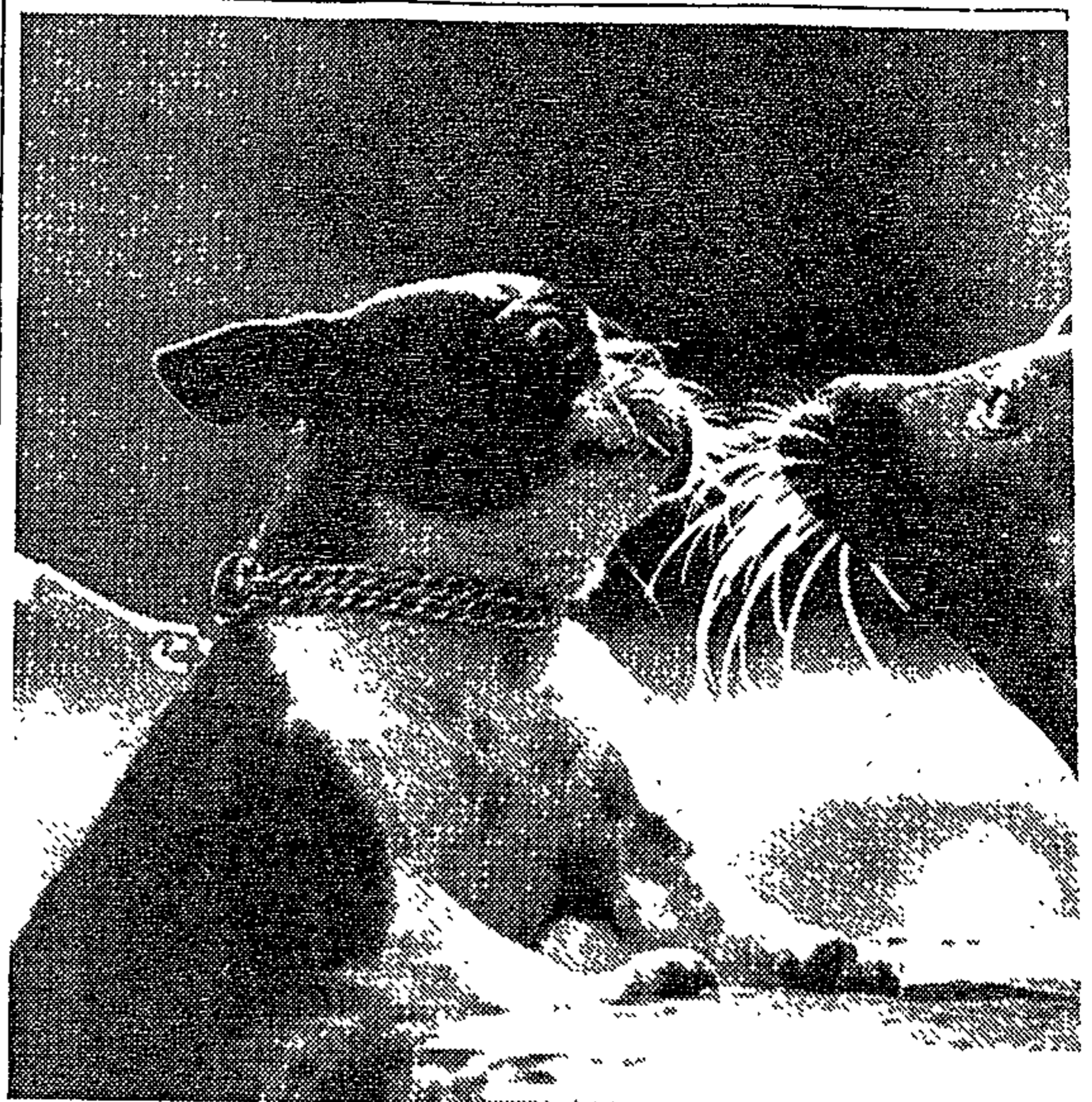
Although 51 percent of those interviewed had to make transfers on their way to work, only 19 percent were dissatisfied with the number of transfers they made

The mean travelling time for people who made one transfer was 117 minutes and for those who made two transfers, 144 minutes.

The level of dissatisfaction rose sharply when people had to make one transfer to get to and from work, said Mrs Morris.

People who lived in townships within the borders of Bophuthatswana and worked in Pretoria or the Lyttleton/Kentron area, were the most dissatisfied with the length of travelling time — sometimes longer than three hours.

● See page 5.



## Cheaper money for fruit farms

Consumer Reporter

THE Deciduous Fruit Board has arranged for Western Cape fruit growers to borrow from overseas banks at lower interest rates than those in this country.

The scheme was disclosed today by the chairman of the board, Mr Alex van Niekerk, at a Press conference at which he announced record export earnings for the past season.

The scheme will enable producers to borrow through their own banks to meet export expenses for the coming season

## IMF staff back SA loan request

Argus Bureau

WASHINGTON. — The International Monetary Fund staff has recommended approval for the South African Government's request for its largest foreign loan.

The R1 240-m loan application has sparked off a storm of controversy in anticipation of the formal decision to be taken by the fund's executive board in Washington next Wednesday.

It is expected the board will endorse its staff recommendation.

Protests have flowed from the United Nations General Assembly, America's congressional black caucus, the congressional ad hoc monitoring group on South Africa and Representative Howard Wolpe.

Many of these protests have been directed at the Reagan Administration.

(Cont from Page 254) 311  
tion, General Viljoen the purpose of the from November 28 December 3 was to finalise the "lady student with the conditions in operational area" thereby broaden their understanding of the young men performing border duty".

In a statement issued today the UCT SRC said they refused to participate in the proposed tour of the operational area as they felt it would be "naive" to imagine a tour was for educational purposes.

"Thus to accompany Mrs Viljoen would

ew from Pat O'Go  
Stylo Dilch



# Rape inquiry wins praise

Mrs. 28/10/82

## From Women

34

Women throughout South Africa have welcomed the news that the South African Law Commission is to investigate rape, reports SUE GARRETT.

The subject of rape and indecent assault will be investigated by the South African Law Commission. Women involved with the rape crisis welcomed the move with relief, saying it is long overdue.

A Law Commission member, Mr G Smit, said it had been suggested to the Minister of Justice that for the purposes of the project, a woman should be appointed to the commission.

There are none on it at present. Mr Smit said a reply had not yet been received on the matter.

The commission decided to look at the problem of rape in July this year, after it had been referred to them by the Minister.

The Bryanston MP, Mr Horace van Rensburg, has asked for a Judicial Commission of Inquiry into rape for several years in Parliament.

Mr Smit said the commission would investigate the whole field of rape and related experiences from the point of view of the victim.

This would include the attitude of the police, what could be done to alleviate the distress of a victim appearing in open court, the approach of the district surgeons and hospitals.

A questionnaire has been prepared on the subject which can be sent to anyone requesting it.

A founder of Rape Crisis in South Africa, Mrs Pat van Rensburg, said she was "absolutely delighted" the problem was to be investigated.

"It's a breakthrough. When I started talking about rape and its attendant problems in 1976, people used to look at me as if I was daft," she said.

She said it was vital women were represented on the commission as well as sociologists, psychologists and Rape Crisis people.

Mrs van Rensburg would like to see rape cases held in camera, so "more women would report the crime and there would be a higher rate of conviction."

She wants to see a victim's prior sexual conduct ruled inadmissible in court. Convicted rapists should also be treated during their trial term so their crime was not repeated on release.

A Cape Town Rape Crisis founder, Anne Mayne, spoke for the national Rape Crisis movement when she said it was extremely pleased the problem is being investigated.

Many recommendations had been submitted to the Minister of Justice and Health in the past including:

- Rape victims should have automatic right to abortion without the present bureaucratic delay.
- Rape in marriage to be regarded as a crime.
- A victim's evidence should be given in camera.
- District surgeons should be legally responsible for ensuring adequate treatment of the victim, in preventing pregnancy, VD and suggesting psychiatric counselling if necessary.
- The formation of a sex crime unit within the SA police force, to a void insensitive and inept questioning.

Mrs Simone Baverly, national adviser on social welfare of the National Council of Women, said: "We have made several representations to the government during the past couple of years."

"We want a rape crisis division within the police force with women on it. We are concerned with how cases are dealt with from the moment a victim goes to the police."

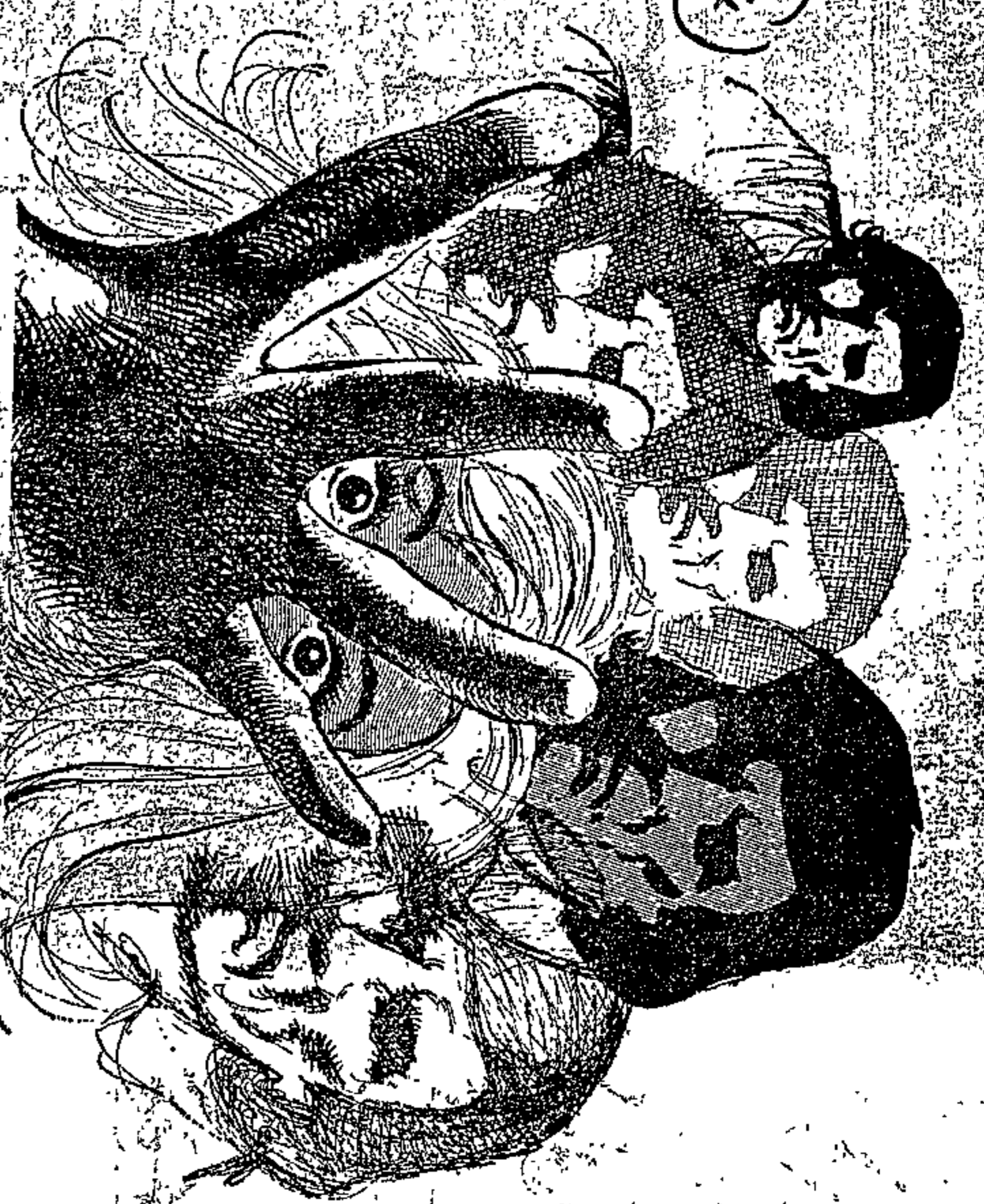
The National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders (NICRO) has estimated that in South Africa there is one rape every three minutes. Only one in 20 cases is reported, says (POWA) (People Opposed to Women Abuse).

"These figures show clearly that women would prefer to let their assailant get away than face the secondary victimisation they go through when they report the crime, and

are medically examined."

The Women's Legal Status Committee, convened by Mrs. Roberta Johnston, welcomed the investigation and said her organisation had long been asking for one.

Questionnaires can be obtained from The Secretary, South African Law Commission, Private Bag X81, Pretoria 0001, or by telephone Mrs Walbrink at Pretoria 28 1841.



# Rape inquiry launched by Government

29/10/82  
Rom  
V4

## Pretoria Bureau

THE Department of Justice has launched an investigation into the treatment of rape victims at the hands of the law.

Questionnaires compiled by the law commission have been sent to several women's organisations and seek the views of women about the treatment of a rape victim by the police and the court.

Questions deal with the protection of a rape victim's identity in court, as well as whether a victim should be entitled to free medical and, if necessary, psychiatric treatment by the State.

Women are asked whether rape victims should be entitled to abortions and their views are sought on rape within marriage.

The first part of the questionnaire deals with the issue of why many rape cases are not reported, and women are asked to state how this can be overcome.

The questionnaire asks

whether the Criminal Procedure Act should be amended to prohibit publication of information about a rape before a suspect has appeared in court.

Respondents are also asked if evidence in rape cases — particularly that of the complainant — should be heard behind closed doors.

They should also say how they think the trial of an accused can be made less distressing for the rape victim and whether a rape victim should — during the court case — be subjected to cross-examination about her previous sexual experience.

The thorny issue of rape perpetrated by a husband against his wife is raised and women's views are sought "also in the context of relationships not legally regarded as marriages".

A spokesman for the Department of Justice said yesterday the questionnaires would be distributed to women of all races.

## Sheila Rossall in oxygen mask for ambulance ride

BRISTOL. — Sheila Rossall, who, doctors say, is allergic to the 20th Century, left Bristol on Wednesday for a house 160km nearer London to be closer to her specialist.

Wearing an oxygen mask, the 33-year-old former pop singer was taken from her converted allergy-free flat to a house near Kings Langley, in Buckinghamshire, the allergy clinic of Dr Jean Monro, in a sterilised ambulance.

Miss Rossall, who was

treated by a Texas allergy clinic for two years, was accompanied by the doctor when she returned home from San Francisco on October 19. Her case is now the centre of controversy over whether she really is suffering from total allergy to modern synthetic substances.

Miss Rossall's new home had been lent to her and she hoped the cost of her treatment would be paid by Britain's state-run National Health Service, Dr Monro said. — Sapa-AP.

## Man gets 3 years for bomb threats

### Mail Reporter

A BLACK Mozambican citizen told a Johannesburg Regional Court magistrate yesterday he was not accepting a three-year sentence for threatening to bomb his former employers' restaurant.

Januario Jose Guilande, 22, was convicted by Mr H Broeze on two counts of bomb threat, but said he was not accepting the sentence because he was convinced he was innocent.

The magistrate ignored him after he also requested his case should be referred to the Rand Supreme Court.

The magistrate said in his judgment it had been proved Guilande had twice telephoned the Tico Tico Restaurant in Delfers Street, Johannesburg, and threatened to destroy the premises with a bomb.

The magistrate said police evidence was that they were called to the restaurant where they taped threats made by Guilande over the telephone.

Also that Guilande's voice was taped on a telephone at John Vorster Square after he was arrested.

The magistrate said an official from the Forensic Laboratory in Pretoria had testified that he was satisfied the voice on both tapes was that of Guilande.

Guilande had told the court he was dismissed from the Tico Tico Restaurant after the owner had sent him to a mine to change foreign currency. While he was at the mine he was arrested by the police, who confiscated the foreign currency.

## METRO MAIL

### Fine art students hold a prize exhibition

AN EXHIBITION of independent work by fine art students submitted for the Martienssen Prize is on view until November 6 at the Wits Rembrandt Art Centre in the Milner Park Showground. Gallery hours are from 2pm to 5pm, Tuesdays to Saturdays. The exhibition has been organised by the art galleries of the University of the Witwatersrand. Another exhibition of works in mixed media, entitled "Fetishism", by Wimpie Celliers, is on view at the Things Gallery in Melville until November 6.

### Carel for Lisbon

THE Johannesburg City Council is to send a delegate to the International Federation for Housing and Planning Congress to be held in Lisbon, Portugal, in May next year. The congress topic will be "better cities at lower costs". The chairman of the housing committee, Mr Carel Venter, has been nominated to

venue is the Berea Tabernacle, cnr Fife and Alexandria streets, Berea. It will start at 6.45pm on Sunday.

### Maj Swart moves

MAJOR "Blackie" Swart, the SA Police Press Liaison officer for the East Rand, has been transferred to Nelspruit as station commander from January 1. His successor has not yet been named.

### Mayor's carols

THE mayor of Springs, Dr Johan Terrblanche, has called a meeting for 6pm on Monday to organise Carols by Candlelight services in the grounds of the civic centre. The proceeds will go to the Mayor's Relief Fund, which is distributed to charities every year.

### Combined fete

BOKSBURG welfare and charity organisations are holding a combined fete in the town

Rpm 30/10/82

# Probe into treatment of rape victims welcomed

By JOUBERT MALHERBE  
Pretoria Bureau

FAR-REACHING changes to existing legislation dealing with rape have been suggested by representatives of rape clinics throughout SA.

Yesterday a representative of the Johannesburg-based organisation, People Opposed to Women Abuse (Powa), welcomed the investigation into the treatment of rape victims launched by the Department of Justice.

The SA Law Commission will send questionnaires dealing with the issue of rape to women's organisations throughout SA. A member of the commission told the Rand Daily Mail that at least one woman would be co-opted to the commission when the questionnaires were re-

turned for investigation.

A Powa representative said the law commission investigation was long overdue and the definition of rape in SA law was "far too narrow".

She endorsed the recent call for the crime of rape to be abolished and included in a broader category of "sexual assaults".

In this way the stigma attached to rape would disappear and rape victims would feel freer to report incidents.

One of the main reasons many rape cases were not reported was because rape carried the maximum penalty of the death sentence.

"In some cases the rapist is known to the victim and she is reluctant to report the case, realising the person could be hanged."

Another reason rape was

not reported was fear of "secondary victimisation" during the police investigation, the medical examination and the court case.

She said the State should provide rape victims with free medical and, if necessary, psychiatric treatment and rape victims who fell pregnant should be entitled to abortions.

The law should also be altered to make allowance for rape within marriage. Currently the law does not acknowledge that a wife can be raped by her husband.

There were several aspects of sexual assault which amounted to rape but which were not covered by the existing definition of rape. This was why a new category of "sexual assault" had to be created, she said.

314



25/11/82

# Glue-sniffing linked to crime

Pretoria Bureau (34)

MORE than 40% of juvenile delinquents held at the Pabelelo Place of Safety in GaRankuwa near Pretoria are glue-sniffers, a clinical psychology lecturer, Mrs Connie Pretorius, said at a health conference in GaRankuwa yesterday.

According to Mrs Pretorius, Pabelelo accommodates children (mostly in the northern-western Transvaal), who are awaiting places in reformatories or awaiting trial.

She established that, in 1980, 65 out of 127 inmates were glue-sniffers, and in 1981, 48 out of 111.

Mrs Pretorius told the "Health Realities in Africa" conference that the problem of glue-sniffing was common among boys aged from nine to 14.

"Symptoms observed are the falling out of hair, loss of weight and an excessive appetite immediately after sniffing," she said.

"Glue sniffing among children is caused by social problems far beyond their control.

"Environmental factors also play an important role, and there are indications that glue-sniffers come from slum areas like Winterveldt, Ramogodi and Maboloka.

Mrs Pretorius suggested that glue-sniffing could be controlled by:

- Exercising some control over the availability of shoe-glue;
- Provision of more and better housing in the slum areas;
- Setting up after-school centres where children could be kept occupied until their parents returned from work; and
- The creation of recreational facilities.

CRIME — GENERAL

1983

JAN. — DEC.

# Building workers stream back

Labour Reporter

AS THOUSANDS of workers in the building industry returned to work yesterday after their annual holiday, the Building Industries' Federation of South Africa predicted a stable year for employees, although other employers' organisations, trade unions and construction companies felt that lay-offs might be inevitable.

Mr Lou Davies, executive director of Bifsa, said there was still a high level of activity in the building industry and he did not expect overall retrenchments to be made this year.

'At the moment we are actually short of employees and are going ahead with training schemes.'

'The industry expects to spend R50 million in the next few years on training workers.'

Mr Davies said the building industry had a 'roll-over' of business, a time lag which meant it was not affected as immediately as some other industries by recession.

'For this reason I don't envisage workers being laid off this year,' he said.

But on the prospects for the local building industry, Mr Peter Rautenbach, director of the Master Builders' and Allied Industries' Association in Durban, said that because certain major employers were losing money there would have to be heavy curtailments.

## Keep jobs

'I do not expect the type of dramatic contraction the industry had in 1977-78 when the number of men employed dropped from about 30 000 to 18 000, but we are entering a more competitive stage and employers must lay off the less productive sections of their workforce.'

'But even at unskilled levels, good workers will keep their jobs,' Mr Rautenbach said.

The secretary of the Cusa-affiliated Building, Construction and Allied Workers' Union, Mr F Mohlala, said union members had already been affected by the recession, particularly on the Reef, and the outlook this year for black workers was bleak.

And according to a spokesman for a construction company which is a major employer of the 30 000 black workers employed in the building industry in the greater Durban area, 1983 did not look very promising.

He said, however, that his company had no plans for major retrenchments.

34

Mercury

11/1/83

# Fewer lay-offs in building <sup>13/1/23</sup>

~~34~~ 34 Financial Staff *Jan*

Lay-offs in the building and construction industry in the Transvaal have been less severe in the immediate weeks of the new year than expected and if the gold price continues to boom the drop in employment levels later in the year might be less severe than expected, industry sources say.

A spokesman for Group Five says the fall-off has not been marked although the average number employed is expected to decline later in the year.

Grinaker Construction has experienced a 15 per cent fall due to the company not renewing contracts of some workers hired on a 12-month basis.

It is reported from Cape Town there are no immediate signs of a drop in employment in the building

sector, following the return to work of some 30 000 building workers in the Western Cape.

Mr Neil Fraser, managing director of Murray and Roberts and the mass housing firm Model Development says he expects the industry to be affected by the recession later this year.

A source in the building industry says no sudden change in the employment position is expected in the next three months.

Several hundred workers employed by mass housing firms were laid off late last year in a move which was partly attributed to reduced Government spending on sub-economic housing.

Generally the firms in this sector have commenced the year on a reduced scale of operations, but cut-backs in unskilled labour have been minimal



# The pot spots dagga trails of

By  
JAAP  
BOEKOOI

OLD van Riebeeck, with the fringe tresses and the chin collar, started it all when he sent an expedition to find that valuable medicine, dagga.

And now South Africa is literally covered with the grass routes of a national industry that coins up to R1 000 million a year

In valleys and backyards, on tribal lands and in corners of white farms and behind bushes on the slopes of lonely koppies

And from there the plants with the characteristic fan-shaped leaves are dried to depart on the old and new trading routes, a spider-woven network of pot spots and dagga trails.

The graphic on this page shows the country's main grass routes. They run everywhere like a web of fine veins, with now and then a blockage in the form of a stalking police posse or a road block

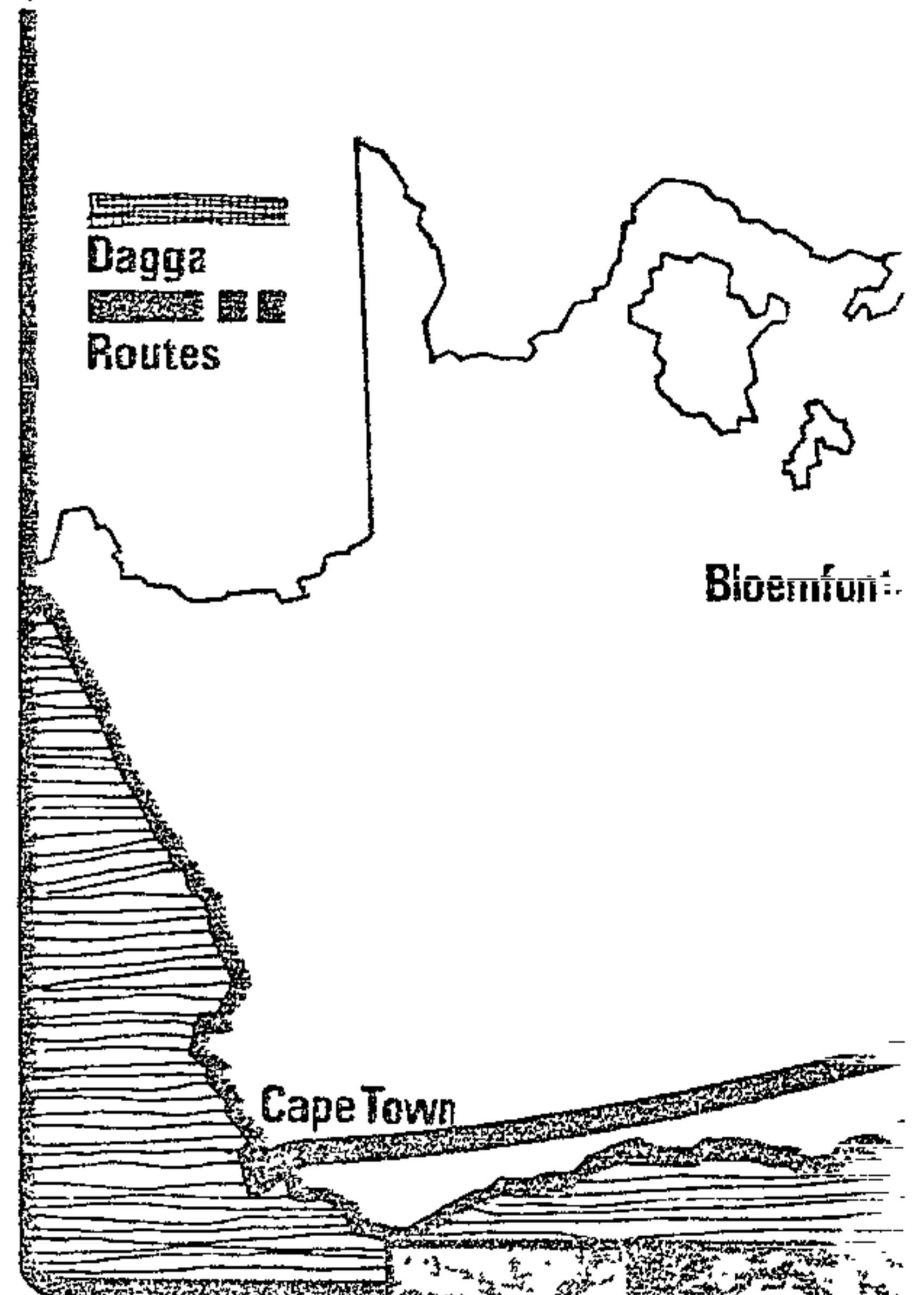
Dope caravans and the routes they follow have been in the news lately with a police statement that during three months more than 10 000 people were arrested for smuggling or being in possession of drugs and that almost R50 million worth of dagga had been confiscated during this period. This means, with a full police crackdown, as many as 40 000 people could land up behind bars each year.

Scrutiny of recent police records on dagga arrests show the most successful anti-dagga strikes are made around the homelands and inside them if they are still under the jurisdiction of the South African Police

The police have pounced on the smugglers in some of the tiniest hamlets you won't even find on the map, places such as Komadagga, Wolkberg, Groenlei, Ifafa, Pomeroy, Msinga, Kranskop and Bolo, not to

34 22/1/83 W/E ARGUS

## THE GRASS ROUTES (AND WHERE THE DAGGA GOES)



speak of the more traditional road block areas — most of Natal Eastern Transvaal towns such as Hoedspruit and Wakkerstroom; much of the Eastern Cape through which passes the Transkei-Cape dagga trail, and the eastern section of the Free State through which passes much of the Lesotho dagga production

"We now have a very high success rate in our battle with the dagga smugglers," says the head of the Police Narcotics Bureau, Colonel Basie Smit "The smugglers are having a hard time. Recently we confiscated 106 of their cars and we get valuable information from our contacts whom I may say, we pay very royally for tips"

Colonel Smit thinks that most of Natal is now dagga-growing territory, as is Transkei.



A MEMBER of the Eastern Cape "dagga squad" in a dagga-growing area in the mountains

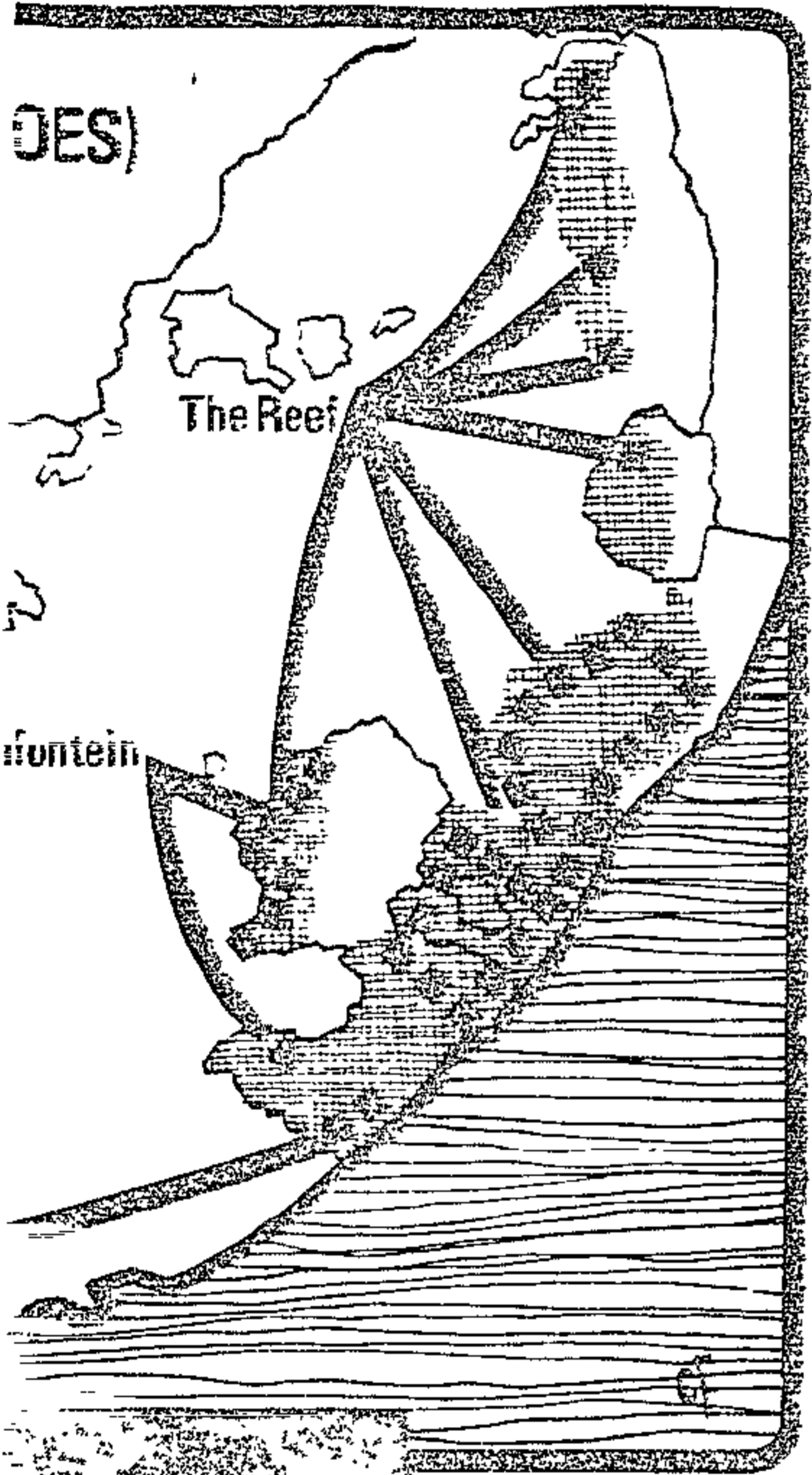
Swaziland and parts of the Eastern and Northern Transvaal and Lesotho. From the Transkei dagga trails go to Port Elizabeth, East London and Cape Town but there is also a sub-

stan ban pine the way larg the sm:

and the

# South Africa

5 22/1/83 34



Eastern Transvaal daga field high up in mountains.

stantia supply to Durban which is also supplied by Lesotho and the whole of Natal which in turn sends its largest consignments to the Rand, owned by smugglers from the

Eastern and Northern Transvaal, and Lesotho, for what is the country's largest consumer market while Pretoria also 'as a reasonable daga problem.'

The Rand and Pretoria are the areas where all the routes converge like the centre of the spider web, and keep it that way the smugglers are up to many tricks.

Very often daga caravans consist of several cars with a pathfinder to spot the road blocks and to give timely warning to the other vehicles, creaking under their weight of sweet grass.

Sometimes the smugglers keep the weed on their persons. Once a minibus carrying what appeared to be 11 fat aunties were, in fact, 11 slim women struggling to get out of their thick corsets made entirely from pot

Colonel Smit does not believe in the often-heard allegation that the police stop only one out of 10 smugglers and that the other nine escape. "I am sure, our success rate is much higher than that," he comments.

But Dr Sylvian de Miranda, head of the Alcohol and Drug Rehabilitation Centre, thinks the police are about only 20 to 25 percent successful. "This is not a reflection on our police but even the United States Narcotics Bureau, which is tops estimates its success to be no higher than this. So the police can be called successful in terms of its own methods, and this success is indicated by the fact that local daga prices have gone up."

In this field there is also confusion. When the police confiscated 575 000 kg of daga during 1979 - 80 they valued it at R200 a kilogram, thus a total haul valued at R115 million.

But this year a mere 40 000 kg was valued at almost R50 million, or R1 200 a kilogram. In reality prices have not risen that fast and, according to Dr de Miranda, the retail price is between R800 and R1 000 for a bag weighing between 15 and 20 kg, and for one-tenth of this price if you buy the stuff from somebody in a daga-growing area yourself. The difference in the price, of course, reflects the risk factor of running into a nocturnal police road block and landing in the clink for 10 years or so.

South Africa's thick network of daga routes have a close link with politics - one can say that apartheid encourages daga smuggling.

Much of the supply is grown in KwaZulu, Transkei and other homelands by the wives of migrant workers as a much needed extra income. When hubby comes home from the

city he pays his better half for the pot she has grown and takes it back to his place of work. If those millions of wives were living with their

husbands in cities, daga production would fall drastically and city youth would be less inclined to go to pot if you pardon the pun.

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EXPRESSSCOPE FOCUSES ON THE 'BADLANDS'

# SA'S RINGS OF TERROR

By LIZ VAN DEN WIEWENHOF

THEY could be called the 'Badlands' — the ring of small plots and tiny farms occupied by retired people on the outskirts of South Africa's towns and cities.

But for these elderly folk, a major problem has arisen: more and more of them are becoming the 'soft target of marauding bands of criminals'.

Crime in semi-rural areas of the country is increasing. Hardly a month passes without newspaper headlines announcing a murder, robbery or rape on an isolated property.

Unlike urban areas where crime has long been an accepted part of life, lonely smallholding dwellers have become the victims of a new kind of terror — motivated not by politics, but criminal greed.

The attacks have become so frequent that they are almost as common as those on Rhodesian farmers during the long, drawn out bush war in that country.

And, as in Zimbabwe, the targets are 'soft' — despite the fact that guns proliferate on the properties.

Police have also launched campaigns to alert these elderly people to the dangers of living off the beaten track.

Trusting people allow strangers to walk into their homes — properties sometimes kilometres from their neighbours and the nearest police station.

Suddenly they become the victims of brutal attacks in which being trussed up and ransacked are at the lowest end of the scale and rape

father's Springs smallholding this week has whipped up fear and panic among residents living beyond the reach of immediate help from neighbours or the police.

It has already become standard procedure for those living on farms or smallholdings to walk about

ducted by the police indicated that even when victims had been well-armed and protected by burglar-proofed doors and windows, their attackers had usually had "easy access" to the farmsteads.

"We discovered that in more than 80% of the at-

on their own and out of town to be more security conscious but these cruel and barbaric attacks keep happening.

"It sickens the police. "All we can do is to repeat time and time again our warnings to those living alone — and far away — not

ally in a very cruel way. Elderly women, after being robbed are usually raped before they are murdered."

He said that in response to the wave of crime in rural areas Lions International had visited isolated areas to help people use greater security measures in their homes.

statistics on the number of armed robberies and murders committed in rural areas but judging by the number of cases reported in newspapers there has been a noticeable increase.

The problem has now reached the point where people travelling to and from city centres are even in danger of being attacked when stopping their cars in isolated spots.

THESE were among the most gruesome attacks during the past six months:

- The battered body of Hercia Roos, 16, an apprentice hairdresser from Springs, was found on Monday by her father, Mr Gert Roos.

She had been shot in the head with a pistol her father gave her for self-protection while she was alone on their smallholding.

Two men, a 17-year-old youth and a 10-year-old boy have appeared in the Benoni Magistrate's Court in connection with her murder.

- December 31: The bodies of Mr Bossie Steenkamp, 61, and his wife Lydia, 59, who had been shot, were found buried in a shallow grave next to maize fields on their smallholding at Kameeldrif, Pretoria North.

A 16-year-old youth and a 19-year-

and murder at the other.

The surge of crime outside the cities has now reached the point where a new generation of highway-men also prey on unsuspecting motorists who stop their cars on highways or country roads.

The brutal murder of 16-year-old Hercia Roos on her

- December 31: An East London farmer, Mr Petrus Johannes Herman, 58, and his wife Alma, 56, were shot dead in their house.
- Two men were later arrested.
- November 16: The blood-covered body of Mrs Gretchen Uys, 57, was found by her husband Gert, 73, on their farm in Elandshoek, about 14km from Cullinan.

She had been shot in the neck through a window, presumably while watching television the night before.

- October 24: The badly battered body of Mrs Aletha Marais, 35, was discovered 100m from her family farmhouse. The Glen, a few kilometres outside Humansdorp.

A 31-year-old farm labourer later appeared in the Humansdorp Magis-

armed — yet police sources said the increasing number of attacks on people living out of town was causing great concern with members of crime prevention units throughout the country.

Lt-General C.F. Zietsman, head of the SAP CID, said that a survey recently con-

- October 6: Four men murdered an Italian immigrant, Mr Angelo Cigano, and bound and battered his wife, Angelina, in their Naboomspruit farmhouse.
- No arrests have been made.
- September 28: Mrs Jane Glas, 40, who lived on a smallholding at Broederstroom, near Pelindaba, was robbed of R300, strangled and burnt to death when her house was set alight by her attacker.

Her 21-year-old gardener was arrested and the money recovered.

Earlier attacks included:

- October 1981: Mrs Sara Barnard, 81, was raped and strangled at her Rietvlei cottage near Knysna.

A man was later arrested.

tacks investigated by the police the attackers had not found it necessary to force their way into the homes and that in most cases they had been admitted by people who were far too trusting.

"Last year we launched an awareness programme to help elderly people living.

to open doors to strangers or to employ labourers not known to those living in the neighbourhood."

General Zietsman added that "successes" in police investigations after attacks of this nature were fairly high.

"But the damage had already been done... and usu-

And to correspond with the Year of the Aged, the police crime prevention units had also distributed pamphlets to people living far from built-up areas on how to protect themselves and their homes from attackers.

The police, however, were unable to give overall

- August 1981: An elderly couple, Mr Padraic O'Callaghan, 70, and his wife Erica, also 70, were found "burnt to cinders" in their farm cottage at Legogoth, near White River. The couple had been robbed.
- May 1981: Mr Andries Tetius Hendricks, a 71-year-old Free State farmer and recluse, was axed to death on his Vredefort farm.

Police found his body in a sewage pit after neighbours reported him missing.

- May 1981: The body of Mr Henk Prins, 22, was found under a pile of grass on the farm Swartpunt, 25km south of Kimberley, with several head wounds.

Mr Prins had been driving to Germiston, where he was to start a new job.

Her blood-stained car was previously discovered near the El Corro shopping centre.

About R3 000 was reported missing from Mr Kobus van Rensburg's safe. Mrs van Rensburg had keys to the safe with her when she gave the man a lift.

Last month a man and two women were brutally attacked by six blacks after the car in which they were travelling ran out of petrol on the N3 freeway, near the Heidelberg off-ramp.

Mr Johannes Albertus Smit, 24, was stabbed several times in his stomach and chest and the two women were repeatedly raped by the men.

The bullet-ridden body of Mrs Rene van Rensburg, 33, of Krugersdorp, was found along the Little-Falls road on December 13 after she had given a man, posing as someone interested in buying property from her husband's firm, a lift.

MANA VAN ZYL SLABBERT (34) FM 28/1/83

# Is the system at fault?



Mana van Zyl Slabbert is a senior lecturer in criminology at the University of Cape Town and co-author of SA's first, soon to be published, textbook on

critical criminology. She is married to the leader of the opposition, Fredrik van Zyl Slabbert.

**FM: What is the scope of critical criminology and its relevance to SA?**

Van Zyl Slabbert: This new approach in criminology questions the quality of justice in society and studies the relationship between crime and the political structures of power and privilege. Emphasis has moved from the pathology of the offender to the organisation of the State and other institutions.

SA crime statistics can easily be explained in terms of this approach because of the fundamental belief that crime can be related to the socio-political system. For example, we have created certain offences which are applicable only to non-whites.

**What is the relationship between crime and the political system?**

The majority of people in SA prisons are black and mostly poor, which is in itself a statement. There is also specific discriminatory legislation to criminalise people. In 1979, the last time official statistics were published, over 40% of blacks in prisons were pass law offenders.

These people usually come from uprooted communities and live with a combination of social problems which influence other offences. Many people are simply reacting to social conditions. The most important task to confront is to tackle the conditions and origins of

law-breaking.

Is it true to say that SA's high crime levels are a direct result of the socio-political system?

The majority of people in jail have been indirectly affected by the Group Areas Act (GAA) and directly by influx control laws, the Immorality Act and the Mixed Marriages Act.

The effects of the GAA — the process of dislocation, resultant breakdowns in families, increases in transport and commodity costs — all relate directly to poverty, which influences people to commit crimes. All this leads to gang formation and crimes of theft and violence. A great deal of this reaction can be related back to dissatisfaction at being moved against people's will.

**Do imprisonment and traditional rehabilitation strategies make sense in this context?**

SA has the highest violent crime rate in the Western world (murder, rape and assault) but when aggression stems from deep-rooted frustration of communities who feel they are discriminated against, imprisonment only aggravates the situation. Nor does it solve the influx control problem. People will continue to come to the cities to seek work. Coming to terms with unemployment is the real problem to be tackled.

In addition, both prison and court facilities are overextended. Last year there were over 200 000 awaiting-trial prisoners who could not even be processed by the courts. So it is obviously necessary to think of alternatives to imprisonment, even if it's only for petty offenders.

**What alternatives do you envisage?**

In the short-term small-offence categories must be dealt with differently and people diverted from the courts by using community measures. In other countries petty offenders are often not sent to jail.

Nicro and the Department of Social Welfare recently started a community service experiment which is operating on a small scale in Cape Town. If it works, it could be extended to the rest of the country. Instead of locking up petty offenders, they are involved in doing jobs for the community in which they live. However, this requires much planning and organisation.

**But aren't these small-scale solutions?**

Tackling main causes is essential, but interim measures are also required. Small-scale, community-based solutions help to build up self-respect which has been destroyed by the laws. The Criminal Procedures Act makes provision for alternatives, so it's simply a question of introduction.

**How successful has this type of measure been elsewhere?**

It is uncertain how successful these programmes are, but the argument is that in many cases they are better than imprisonment, and certainly cheaper to run. They take pressure off the courts and stop the flow to the prisons.

That's worth a try as far as I'm concerned. Even the prison officials agree that the existing system isn't working. But in SA one has to question how any alternative will work if the basic opportunity structure remains unchanged.

**To what extent has legal aid been successful in reducing the prison population?**

There are studies that show that chances of getting off a charge are much higher if you have a lawyer. I did a survey recently on legal aid and found that only 20% of blacks received legal aid for the period of my survey.

**What do you consider to be the most important reforms necessary?**

The ultimate change required is political — but that is a tall order. However, the first step would be to establish a legal system aimed at equality.

# Quarter of all SA's crimes occur in city

ARGUS 3/2/83

34

## Staff Reporter

A QUARTER of all crimes committed in South Africa every year occur in Cape Town, which has only 18 percent of South Africa's population, according to Miss Linda Christiansen, director of the Cape Town branch of the National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders.

Miss Christiansen, who was speaking at a University of Cape Town Summer School course yesterday on solutions to Cape Town's crime rate, said Johannesburg, with 23 percent of the population, had only 18 percent of the crime rate.

Social, economic and political reform was necessary to combat crime. "We shouldn't be looking at reforming individuals, but society at large," she said.

### Harbour

As Cape Town was a harbour city, crimes such as prostitution were generally higher, but the Group Areas Act and pass laws — 47 percent of prisoners were involved in pass law offences — had also greatly affected the situation.

"The damage caused by the movement of people from District Six is irreversible," she said.

Family violence in Mitchell's Plain was on the increase, largely because of distances travelled to work which broke up the pattern of family life and left children unattended.

South Africa's prison rate as a whole was also one of the highest in the world. In 1980, 425 people out of every 100 000 were sentenced prisoners.

### Overcrowding

Miss Christiansen said recent official statistics had listed overcrowding in prisons of between four and 305 percent. Pollsmoor held about 1 300 prisoners each day. The ratio of trained personnel to prisoners was now one to 300.

One of the reasons for Nicro's establishment of a community service scheme was that 77 percent of all prisoners were serving short sentences — usually six months or less.

Others were that prisons did not usually fulfil a preventative or rehabilitative function.

### Dagga sales

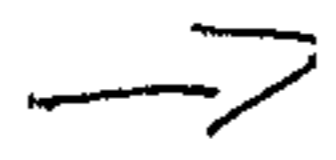
Social workers found, she said, that prisons often served as training grounds for worse crime, and sometimes certain prison officials themselves were involved in activities such as sales of dagga, which were greater inside prisons than outside.

While she was not denying that in some cases people had to be protected from themselves and society also needed protection, Nicro hoped selective imprisonment and individual sentencing would improve the situation.

Social workers found the task of rehabilitating offenders far more difficult once they had been in prison, Miss Christiansen said.

34 <sup>Handwritten</sup> Rape <sup>25/2/83</sup> Q. 61. 353-354  
222. Mr. P. R. C. ROGERS asked the  
Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) How many cases of rape were reported (a) in each province of the Republic, (b) in the Western Cape and (c) at each police station in the Western Cape during the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available;
- (2) what are the statistics in respect of cases of rape by (a) White males of (i) White, (ii) Coloured, (iii) Asian and (iv) Black females, (b)(i) Coloured, (ii) Asian and (iii) Black males of White females and (c) non-White males of non-White females reported in the Western Cape during such period;



FEBRUARY 1983

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- (3) whether the above figures represent an increase or decrease in comparison with the relevant figures for 1981?

**Graft is worse than  
I thought: Etheredge**



Mr Etheredge

**The Government will  
not hesitate to act: PM**



Mr Botha

# Corruption row grows

After 24/3/83  
By Michael Chester

The anti-corruption war gained momentum today when Mr Denis Etheredge, of the Anglo American Corporation, arranged to meet the Advocate-General to discuss tactics in exposing alleged graft and bribery in business and the public service.

Mr Etheredge, chairman of the AAC gold and uranium division, who triggered the growing controversy over allegations of widespread corruption in both the private and public sectors, was also sending a telex message on the issue to the Prime Minister.

The full text of the speech he made to the Institute of Internal Auditors on Tuesday — a speech which has caused a nationwide rumour — had been sent to the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Etheredge said.

These dramatic moves coincided with a demand by Mr Harry Schwarz, finance spokesman for the PFP, that the Government should set up a special commission of inquiry to probe the corruption allegations.

And they follow an appeal by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, to Mr Etheredge to inform the authorities of instances of corruption of which he is aware.

Mr Botha suggested three specific routes:

- The SA Police — for immediate investigation.
- The Advocate-General.
- The relevant Minister, who would request an investigation by the Commission for Administration.

Mr Botha pledged: "The Government will not hesitate to act should he be aware of any irregularity."

Mr Etheredge said today that it would be improper to disclose the contents of the telex message he was sending to the Prime Minister, and of the more detailed letter that would follow, until Mr Botha had received them.

It would also be improper to disclose details of the conversation he had had with the Advocate-General in the course of arranging to meet on the issue.

"However, I have explained to the Advocate-General that I do not feel that I personally should pursue the many statements and allegations of corruption that have been made to me since the controversy began in earnest about four months ago," Mr Etheredge said.

"Also, I think people with information about malpractices should be prepared to make written statements or, better still, legal affidavits rather than rely on anonymous telephone calls, if they hope for action to be taken.

"However, the general message remains: corruption of one sort or another is indeed widespread in the public service, para-state organisations, control boards, local authorities and in business — much more so than I had realised."

Peter Sullivan, The Star's Political Correspondent, reports from Cape Town that Mr Schwarz believes a judicial commission of inquiry should now determine the accuracy of Mr Etheredge's statements and make recommendations on how to further ethical standards and practices in public and private life.

The commission should be headed by a judge, with representatives from the private sector, Parliament and the public sector.

Mr Schwarz considered inappropriate the Prime Minister's suggestion that complaints be brought to the attention of the relevant Minister.

The South African Police had to investigate specific instances instead of broad allegations and the proper tool was a judicial commission.

(zu) 2004  
24/3/83

# Etheredge asked to 'spill beans'

Political Correspondent

THE PRIME MINISTER, Mr P W Botha, has invited Anglo American executive, Mr Denis Etheredge, to come forward with any specific knowledge he may have of corruption in the civil service.

"The government will not hesitate to act properly if it is aware of any irregularities," Mr Botha said.

The Prime Minister's offer follows a speech by Mr Etheredge at the conference of the SA Institute of Internal Auditors on Tuesday, in which he repeated claims of corruption in high places. He first made the claims at a speech in Port Elizabeth in November last year.

Mr Etheredge, chairman of Anglo's gold and uranium division, said corruption of one sort or another was more wide-spread in civil organisations than he realised since speaking out on the issue last year.

Mr Etheredge said in an interview yesterday that he did not have any "specific information on hand" regard-

ing corruption in the public sector although he had received a number of letters, telephone calls and had had personal contact with people "over a period" who had made allegations of corruption in this sector.

"The allegations were from people of credibility and they cannot be dismissed," Mr Etheredge said.

He said he had destroyed the letters, some of which were anonymous and some signed — "because I don't believe that they should be left lying around."

"I don't intend to set myself up as an ombudsman," he said.

If he received further information of similar corruption he would have to seek legal advice and the approval of the people who made the allegations before he took the matter further, he said.

He disclosed that the Advocate-General, Mr Justice J P van der Walt, had tried to contact him since Tuesday and that he would have a discuss on the matter with him.



# Give former prisoners job chances, Nicro appeals to bosses

By J Manuel Correia

Nicro, the National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders, has appealed to employers to give former offenders the chance to compete in the marketplace.

The national director, Mr John Pegge, told The Star: "In the current recession it is important that employers do not become too selective in whom they employ. If we don't give ex-offenders the opportunity to compete in the marketplace, they have no alternative but to hit back and re-offend. For this we all pay the price.

"Judge the ex-offender on the skills he has to offer, and give him the opportunity of proving that he has paid his debt to society.

"Certainly, in some instances, and in some employment situations, this could conceivably be a risky business. But in business, commerce and industry decision-makers take calculated risks

every day. Some pay off, some don't.

"But where a risk is involved there are, in most employment situations, steps that can be taken to minimise and control those risks."

In the boom days of 1980 and 1981, employers were taking on anyone they could get. This meant that people coming out of prison obtained, with relative ease, their basic needs of work, accommodation and food. With employment there was money to buy their other needs.

"We must remember that the ex-offender is a handicapped person — socially handicapped. This is as great a disability as any other," Mr Pegge said.

"He returns to the open community stigmatised and feeling worthless. The day he leaves prison he is usually firmly intent on going straight and making his own small positive contribution to society. After all, in his eyes, he has paid his debt.

"If the ex-offender is not assisted in keeping

his positive intention through securing food, accommodation and employment, he has little alternative but to return to crime.

"This is his way of hitting back at an unforgiving and untrusting community. He hits back in a way in which he may get hurt but we, too, as a society and community, get hurt — either directly as the victims of robberies, thefts, housebreakings and so on, or indirectly through higher insurance premiums and the costs of increased security services and devices."

Nicro maintains after-care hostels at various centres which cater for the immediate adjustment and board and lodging requirements of selected ex-offenders.

These were normally "loners" who either had no families — or had families which had long and irretrievably rejected them.

"At these hostels ex-offenders are accepted into a warm and homelike environment.

"Our social workers

concentrate during this immediate post-release phase on building up self-confidence.

"Professional skills are applied to show the ex-offender that he is not a born loser, and that he has the worth and the dignity which are the right of every human being.

"The ex-offender is also shown that his character and personality have positive attributes. Our social workers strengthen these.

"When feelings of worth and dignity grow, so does the ex-offender's ability to sell his skills in the marketplace," Mr Pegge said.

# Letter to PM seeks corruption probe

By JOHN BATTERSBY  
Political Correspondent

MR DENNIS ETHEREDGE, the Anglo American executive who has made allegations of corruption in the civil service, has written to the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, asking him to accept his integrity and has repeated his call for an investigation.

Mr Botha yesterday released a copy of Mr Etheredge's letter, which was telexed to his office in Cape Town yesterday.

"I would not refer to these allegations publicly unless I had reason to feel that they added up to something which needed further investigation," Mr Etheredge said in the letter.

This is the latest development in a mounting controversy about alleged corruption in the public sector, which was sparked off by remarks by Mr Etheredge at an auditing conference on Tuesday.

Mr Etheredge, chairman of Anglo's gold and uranium division, said that corruption in the public sector was more widespread than he had realised since speaking out on the issue last year and suggested that the civil service, parastatal bodies, control boards and local authorities should investigate themselves.

Mr Botha responded by calling on Mr Etheredge to substantiate his allegations by placing specific information before the police, the Advocate-General, or the relevant Cabinet Minister to be taken up by the Commission

for Administration.

Mr Etheredge yesterday had a telephone conversation with the Advocate-General, but would not disclose details.

"But I would like to appeal to members of the public who have any knowledge of corruption to make affidavits and hand it to the authorities concerned.

"If we want to get to the bottom of it all we will need the help of private individuals," he said.

Mr Harry Schwarz, the PFP's finance spokesman, said the Prime Minister's suggestions did not meet the problem and called for a commission headed by a judge to investigate the allegations of corruption in the public sector.

"It is not a question of investigating whether abuses exist but rather how the elements of corruption can be overcome," he said.

The commission should include representatives of the private sector, the public sector as well as Parliamentarians.

It was no use for Mr Botha to tell Mr Etheredge to go to the police because that meant laying a specific charge and would not clear up the wider problem of corruption.

Mr Joel Mervis, Progressive Federal Party MPC, said last night that Mr Etheredge's statements had to be thoroughly examined.

"In view of the stature and prestige of Mr Etheredge in the business community, one must assume that his statement is well-grounded on the facts," he said.

CAPL Times 25/3/83 (34)

# State 'corruption' PM releases letter

## Political Staff

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## Widespread

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## Business

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because that meant laying a specific charge and would not clear up the wider problem of corruption.

It was also of limited use to go to the Advocate-General, who could only deal with allegations on oath, while the Commission for Administration did not have any investigative powers at all.

## 'Agreed'

Mr Etheredge said in his letter to the Prime Minister that he had already had a discussion with the Advocate-General.

"We have agreed to meet to discuss the matter generally when he is able to do so," Mr Etheredge said.

He said that he had sent a copy of his speech to the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr F W de Klerk, who is in charge of the civil service, on Friday last week.

Mr Etheredge said in his letter that he had had further approaches since his speech on Tuesday but none had dealt with the public services.

"I am now making it quite clear to all callers that I am not prepared to listen to them unless they agree to put the facts on paper and, if necessary, to make affidavits to the police or other authorities," Mr Etheredge said.

● SATV news said last night the Advocate-General, Mr Justice van der Walt, had said that he felt Mr Etheredge did not have a single fact to back up his allegations.

He felt it would be irresponsible of Mr Etheredge to make any more public allegations without the facts to back them up.

Mr Etheredge said last night that the next step would be a meeting with Mr Justice Van der Walt. No date had been set.

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124

# Corruption exists, Mail street survey told

Mail Reporter

**MOST** people interviewed in a street survey yesterday agreed there was corruption in the civil service but thought Mr Denis Etheredge, Anglo American executive, would have to substantiate his claims of corruption in civil organisations and the public sector.

though he had received a number of letters and telephone calls and had had personal contact with people who had made allegations of corruption in this sector.

Yesterday's street survey revealed that most people agreed with Mr Etheredge although they felt he should substantiate his claims.

A former civil servant, who did not want to be named and who would not reveal what section of the civil service he had worked for, said: "Civil servants have a difficult and intricate job. I never saw any corruption."

Mr Graham Burnside of Sandown said: "Corruption definitely exists — someone just has to prove it. Mr Etheredge must produce the facts of the case."

Earlier in the week Mr Etheredge, chairman of Anglo's gold and uranium division, said corruption of one sort or another was more widespread in civil organisations than he realised since speaking on the issue last year.

He said he did not have "specific information on hand" regarding corruption in the private sector, although he had received a number of letters and telephone calls and had had personal contact with people who had made allegations of corruption in this sector.

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A former civil servant, who did not want to be named and who would not reveal what section of the civil service he had worked for, said: "Civil servants have a difficult and intricate job. I never saw any corruption."

Mr R Moens, a visitor from the Free State, said: "I am in the contracting business and I agree that there is corruption in the civil service and private sector. Somebody had to stand up and say something but Mr Etheredge will have to justify his claims."

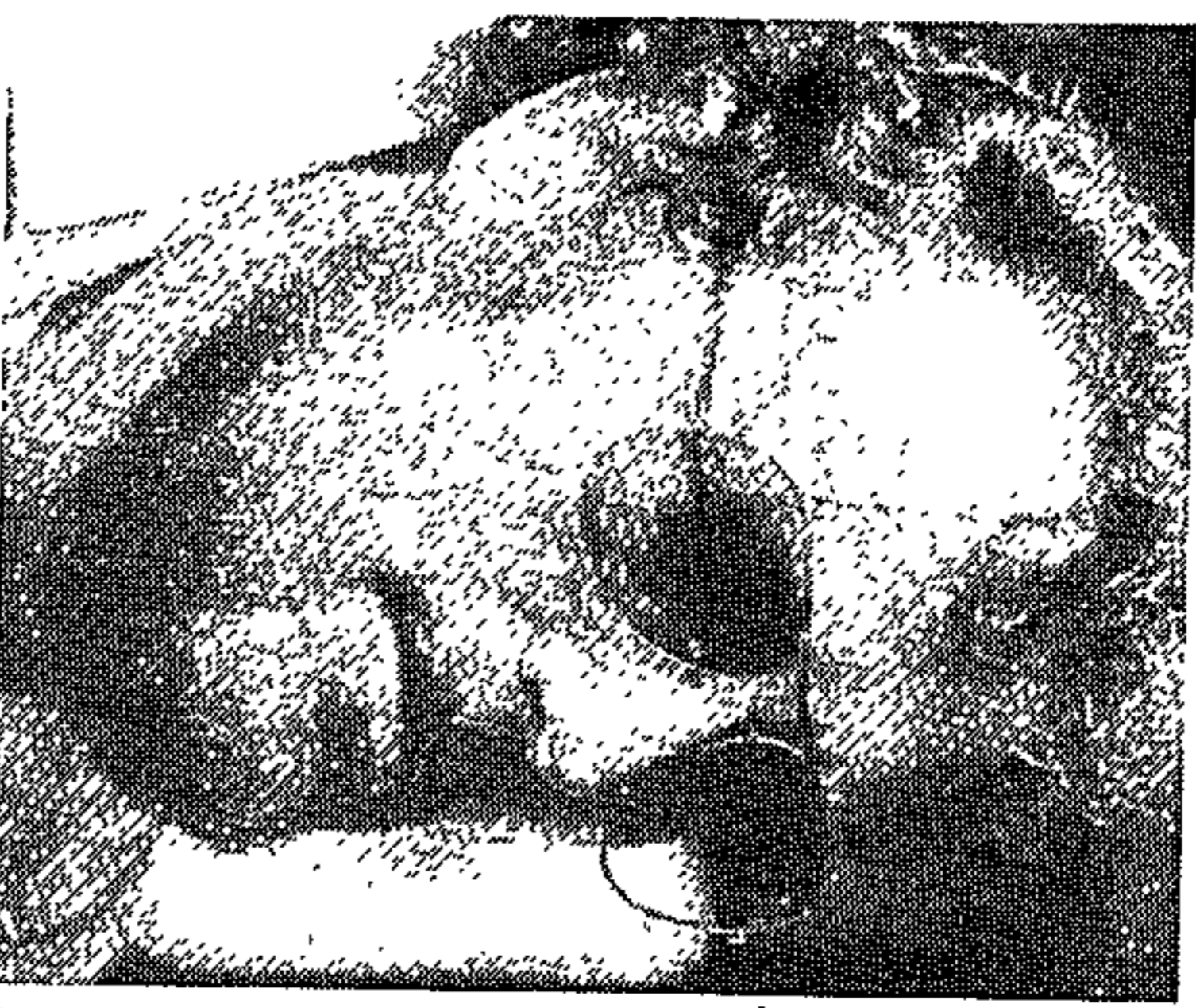
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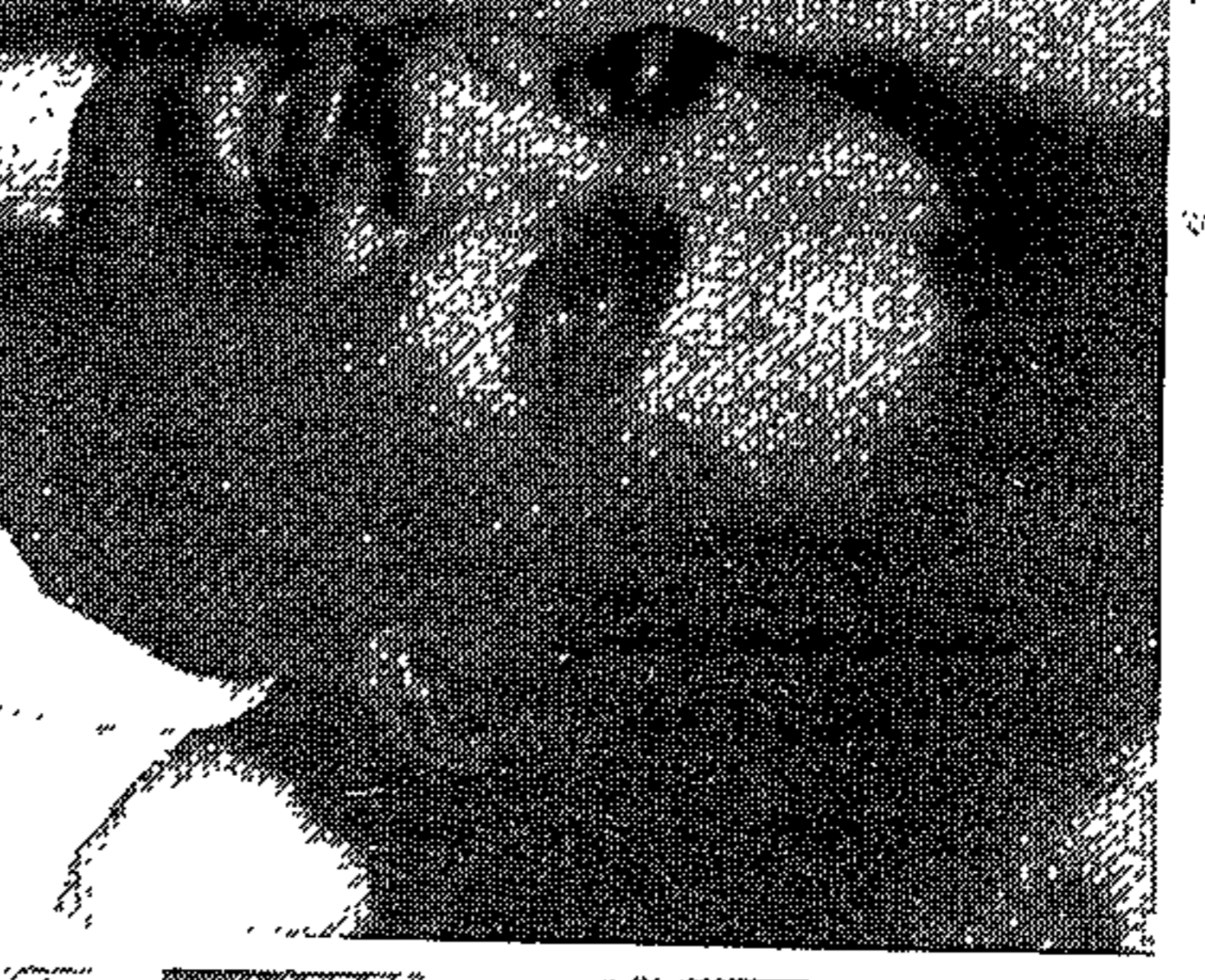
Another businessman said if Mr Etheredge had the facts he should not have made allegations without supplying them.



Mr R Moens: Mr Etheredge will have to justify his claims.



Mr Lindsay Walker: To get to the real people involved is another story.



Mr. Danny Maphalala: All governments are corrupt.



Mr Graham Burnside: Corruption definitely exists.

Pictures: GREG ENGLISH

# You can fight <sup>34</sup> corruption <sup>RDM</sup> with the Mail <sup>26/3/83</sup> **CORRUPTION HOTLINE**

TODAY the Rand Daily Mail introduces The Corruption Hotline — a service designed to fight corruption in South Africa. It is a service that will enable concerned members of the public to play a role too.

Mr Dennis Etheridge, a man of impeccable standing in the community, has made serious allegations about widespread corruption in business and public service sectors. But, obviously, he is not a detective and he has no specific evidence. So he can do nothing more. But no one surely believes that he fabricated his warning, or his concern.

The Advocate-General, Mr Justice van der Walt, says Mr Etheridge doesn't have "a single fact" to back his charges — so the Advocate-General, clearly, is not going to do anything more at this stage.

The police, understandably, can do nothing unless they are presented with solid allegations.

Does this mean, then, that Mr Etheridge's grave accusations will simply be ignored?

Not if The Corruption Hotline can help it.

The Rand Daily Mail today invites readers who know anything of corruption in high places to phone The Corruption Hotline. They may do so anonymously if they wish. The Mail will observe confidentiality if required.

If there seems substance in the information it receives, it

will try to investigate further. Hopefully, there will be instances when information from several different sources will begin to fit together like a jigsaw puzzle. Mere gossip will be separated from real information. Where possible, promising leads will be explored by skilled journalists.

And, the moment The Corruption Hotline has assembled enough facts to constitute prima facie evidence, this evidence will be put before either the Advocate-General or the police so that they can fulfill their proper functions.

At the very least it should be possible to build up a dossier of material that will suggest avenues of exploration for official State watchdogs.

Newspapers are, by their nature, uniquely equipped to handle such investigations. No other non-Government agency is. Readers will recall that it was the Rand Daily Mail that played a major role in exposing the Information scandal.

Now, in the interests of South Africa at large, it calls on the public to join in trying to discover if corruption is as widespread as Mr Etheridge says — and if it is, to help rout it out.

Phone The Corruption Hotline anytime between 9am until midnight from tomorrow on this number:

**710-2510**

and help keep your country clean.

## 'White collar crime' seminar planned

By JOHN MULCAHY

THE Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce is concerned enough about "white-collar crime" in South Africa to have organised a top-level seminar on the issue.

The seething debate on corruption, which again surfaced this week after a frank speech by Anglo American executive director Mr Dennis Etheridge to the Institute of Management, has already

evoked comment from the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha and from the Advocate-General, Mr Justice van der Walt.

The JCC says in a publicity release on the forthcoming seminar: "While businessmen are prepared for the 'major' security threats to their business assets, internal dishonesty, including bribery and corruption, is one area which is often ignored, hushed up or

even condoned."

Areas to be covered by the JCC's April 14 seminar include:

- Why bribery and corruption pose serious threats to business enterprise
- Recognising the early warning symptoms, prevention and procedures
- The corporate attitude towards this threat
- What business management should know about the

legal aspects of white-collar crime, such as the Prevention of Corruption Act, No 6 of 1958.

The speakers will include Mr Etheridge, Mr Raymond Ackermann, chairman of Pick 'n Pay Holdings, Mr C S MacFarlane, managing director of Fidelity Guards (Pty) and chairman of the Security Association of South Africa, and a senior officer of the South African Police.

# A nation 34 steeped in distrust

By **CHRISTINA PRETORIUS**  
and **ANDREW DONALDSON**

## SOUTH Africa has become a country steeped in suspicions of corruption.

When Mr Denis Etheredge, chairman of Anglo-American's gold and uranium division, spoke out about corruption in public and private life this week, he made explicit what many South Africans believe — that behind the wall of Government secrecy is a festering of special interests.

Mr Etheredge immediately discovered the pitfalls of saying aloud what so many people think.

Suspicions of corruption are notoriously difficult to substantiate unless the Government is willing to put the resources of the State into investigating them.

The Prime Minister, Mr PW Botha, who came to office promising to run a clean administration, demanded that Mr Etheredge produce the evidence for his allegations.

The Advocate General, Mr Justice PJ van der Walt, after listening to Mr Etheredge, announced that he was unable to substantiate his assertions of corruption.

Mr Etheredge, taken aback by the outcome, said: "I was a bit surprised at his attack. I told him in a meeting that I had no concrete evidence.

"Just exactly what am I supposed to do? People don't want to get involved by putting their names to allegations."

However, the Government itself has in recent years announced or admitted to an astonishing

regularities in the buying of supplies for its mines in the Secunda area.

A Sasol spokesman, Mr Gert Wolmarans, discloses that the allegations have also been given to the police commercial branch.

Sasol's executive director, Mr J L J Bezuidenhout,

uncovered 'some time ago' and an investigation, which is still continuing, was ordered immediately.

### Salem

March, 1983: The Government admits it is still investigating the fraudulent sale to South Africa of the oil

had since gone bankrupt, and that the sale had involved international crooks.

### Drug supplies

February, 1983: A former director of a drug supply company, Mr Jimmy de Villiers, tells the Sunday Express that as much as

Provincial Administration inquiry begins this week.

### Casinos

February, 1983 — The Government plans to ask for a select committee to investigate the alleged involvement of the Deputy Minister of Development and Land

property by ethnic authorities and the central government in South West Africa begins to take evidence.

In February, Mr Frederick de Villiers, former director of Works in the Owambo Administration, is dismissed from his R32 000 a year post following his appearance as a witness.

Evidence was heard of administrative overspending amounting to hundreds of thousands of rands for gravel on Owambo building sites and and sub-standard beds intended for schools and hospitals.

### Judges

June, 1982: A parliamentary select committee clears judges of the Transvaal and Natal benches of accusations that they deliberately submitted incorrect expense claims.

The committee noted with concern the incorrect and irregular manner in which some claims for subsistence and travelling allowances were submitted, but expressed appreciation that the Transvaal judges concerned had voluntarily repaid amounts to which they had not been entitled.

### Info

South Africa's biggest scandal of the last several decades is still unresolved — the undercover operations headed by Dr Eschel Rhodie, former Secretary for Information.

The Erasmus commission of inquiry found "irrefutable indications of large-scale irregularities and exploitation" of the Information Department's R64m secret fund, including possible theft and fraud "through which the State suffered massive losses".

Nearly R32-million was used to launch The Citizen newspaper with public funds, and the money has not been recovered.

Although the affair took a heavy toll of political careers, and led directly to the election of Mr P W Botha as Prime Minister, only one man stood trial in connection with the affair. Dr Rhodie was convicted in the Pretoria Supreme court of five charges of fraud involving R63 000, but was later acquitted by the Appellate Division

LIKE corruption, suspicions of corruption grow in the dark.

"An open society is the public's best protection," Mr Denis Etheredge said this week after his hard-hitting comments about corruption in public and private sectors of South African life.

But to the Government, it is secrecy that seems to matter most. Laws such as the Defence Act, the Official Secrets Act, the Atomic Energy Act, the Ana-

tomic Donations and Post-Mortem Examinations Act, the Mental Health Act, the Prisons Act, the Police Act, the Petroleum Products Act and the Advocate General Act, all make it difficult — and sometimes impossible — to publish details of matters that arouse public suspicion.

The most recent scandal hidden from public scrutiny for almost three years was the Salem oil tanker affair,

described as "the biggest maritime fraud in history".

It cost South Africa's Strategic Fuel Fund R30,5-million . . .

The withholding of information from the public has long been a contentious issue with advocates of the "public has a right to know" at loggerheads with Government ministers, who contend that their portfolios include sensitive issues.

range of official investigations that have fuelled public suspicion — especially as, in most cases, the issues have not been publicly resolved.

The Sunday Express has compiled this dossier — it is far from complete — of recent cases that have fed the atmosphere of suspicion in the country:

### Sasol

March, 1983. Sasol's commercial division starts an investigation into alleged ir-

said on Friday that three men have been given 30 days' notice for "not fulfilling work procedures" and had not been dismissed on criminal grounds.

### SA Transport Services

March, 1983. The Railways police begin investigating irregularities in the housing section of the SATS, according to a statement made by the Minister of Transport, Mr Hendrik Schoeman.

The irregularities were

cargo of the tanker Salem, which was subsequently sunk off the West Coast of Africa. The investigators were 'risking their lives'.

The admission followed disclosure in Parliament by Mr John Malcolm, PFP, of details of the transaction which had been concealed by the Government since 1979 although they were widely published abroad.

Among the disclosures was that R10-million was paid into the account of an Alberton businessmen who

R50 000 a year was passed to State officials and medical men who could influence the granting of multi-million rand tenders in his company's favour.

Various medical men admit to accepting gifts and favours.

The Minister of Health, Dr Nak van der Merwe, refuses to initiate a "witch-hunt".

An investigation by the Natal Provincial Administration leads to disciplinary action. The Transvaal

Affairs, Mr Hennie van der Walt, in the granting of multi-million rand casino rights in KaNgwane and KwaNdebele.

This follows publication of the minutes of a meeting in 1981 between Kangwane officials and Mr Van der Walt, then chairman of the Commission for Co-operation and Development.

### SABC

February, 1983. The Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information, Mr Pik Botha, tells Parliament that internal investigations are continuing into allegations that SABC staff benefited from the selection and purchase of programmes.

He refuses to consider an investigation by an independent body.

### Taxation

February, 1983: Mr Owen Horwood, the Minister of Finance, discloses that 6 256 cases of GST irregularities were discovered from April 1982 to January 1983 and that some R26 400 000, together with R6 800 000 in penalties, had been recovered.

A year earlier the Receiver of Revenue, Mr Micky van der Walt, had dismissed as "mere kite-flying" reports in the Sunday Express that vast sums of GST were not being collected.

### Namibia

November, 1982: The Thirion commission of inquiry into alleged irregularities and misapplication of

THE Rand Daily Mail's Corruption Hotline went into action on Saturday — and Mr Dennis Etheredge has thrown his full weight behind it.

Mr Etheredge, chairman of Anglo American's gold and uranium division, caused national concern last week with his allegations of widespread corruption in business and public service-sectors.

Callers with allegations of corruption started phoning The Corruption Hotline soon after it opened on Saturday morning.

And last night Mr Etheredge told the Mail that during the weekend he had received several new calls from people alleging corruption and had decided to refer all callers to the Mail.

The Corruption Hotline has been set up as a service to enable concerned members of the public to play a role in the fight against corruption in this country.

It follows the corruption allegations by Mr Etheredge, a man of impeccable standing in the community. But as he has no specific evidence on hand, he is unable to do more than make others aware of the issue.

The Advocate-General, Mr Justice Van der Walt, says

(34) 28/3/83  
Mail's 'Corruption Hotline' takes off



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and help keep your country clean.

34

# 'Most favour stiff penalties for criminals'

By SAM MASEKO  
Pretoria Bureau

**MOST** South Africans are in favour of heavy penalties as an effective deterrent for crime, according to a report by the Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC).

In its report entitled "Crime and the Community", the HSRC says about 60% of the coloured and Indian and 40% of the white communities described punitive measures meted out to criminals as light.

The report says a great number of people regarded sentences as "just right" or reserved their views, while between 1% and 2% described sentences as too heavy.

"Between 40% and 55% of the respondents from different population groups were in favour of the death penalty being imposed more frequently. Much smaller percentages felt that it should be imposed less frequently or abolished altogether."

According to the report, many South Africans, especially Indians and coloureds, regard crime as a serious social problem. More Indians (82%) regard inadequate police protection as a more serious problem than unemployment (64%) or housing (66%).

Asked about serious social problems in their areas, the report says, coloureds listed

alcohol abuse (15%), gangs (13%), insufficient police protection (11%), and rape (9%).

According to the report, about two-thirds of the coloured respondents, more than half of the Indians, and approximately half of the whites said they would be victims of crimes such as theft, robbery, and assault during the next year.

Asked how they would rate conditions outside at night in their areas, 7% of whites, 22% of Indians, and 40% of coloureds indicated "very unsafe", and 25% of whites, 26% of Indians, and 23% of coloureds said "somewhat unsafe".

The report says 1% of whites, 8% of Indians, and 16% of coloureds seriously consider moving because of insecurity in their areas.

According to the report most whites have provided for the protection of their persons or property against crime. More than 80% percent of homes are protected by insurance, 71% by burglar-proofing, and 12% by alarms.

About 40% of whites said there was a rifle in the house and about 60% said there was a revolver or pistol.

"The corresponding percentages for Indian respondents were 44 (insurance), 63 (burglar-proofing), 23 (alarms), 3 (rifle) and 5 (revolver or pistol), and coloured respondents, 36 (insurance), 33 (burglar-proofing), 8 (alarms), 4 (rifle), and 4 (revolver or pistol)."



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~~288~~ (34) Hansard X  
Offences/infringements of the law  
Q. 61-857-858 29/3/83  
551. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) How many (a) offences and (b) infringements of the law were investigated by the Police in 1982;
- (2) How many of the infringements of the law related to (a) curfew regulations, (b) the registration and production of documents, (c) the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act and (d) the illegal possession of sorghum beer and brews?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) (a) 1 140 770.
- (b) 698 430

19 MARCH 1983

858

- (2) (a) 10 756.
- (b) 54 997.
- (c) 57 915.
- (d) 13 663.

~~206~~ (34) Hansard X  
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(b) 698 430.

# Corruption: 'Facts are unlikely to be disclosed'

(34) Stav  
6/4/83

By Joao Santa Rita

South Africa's businessmen are not prepared to disclose facts on corruption and as a result there is little evidence to support allegations of bribery and misconduct in the business world, a leading authority in security matters said today.

The vice president of the Security Association of South Africa, Mr Roy MacFarlane, said although there were persistent rumours of top level corruption no evidence was ever produced, although in overseas countries there had been several widely publicised cases.

"One just has just to remember the case of Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands who was involved in a corruption case with an American aircraft company. However, South Africa businessmen seem to prefer to keep the facts they know within their offices," he said.

"One hears about it but evidence is very difficult to come by. On the other hand one cannot expect a company to admit that

**AUDIT ALERT** If you know of any practice that deserves investigating write to: "Audit Alert," The Star, Box 1014, Johannesburg 2000, or phone 633-2344.

The Star hopes the reluctance of informants to come forward with evidence of business malpractices will be removed by the launch of Audit Alert, the new special service designed to investigate shoddy business ethics.

Information is pouring in from readers on grievances about a number of companies and deeper inquiries are under way.

one of their staff is bribing someone from another company for business reasons."

Mr MacFarlane, who will be one of the speakers at the seminar on business crime convened by the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce, on April 14, said corruption at top level was "something new" in South Africa.

He said that because of

the lack of evidence it was difficult to establish in which areas corruption could be widespread.

"In the United States there have been several cases of corruption in the aircraft industry. Other areas in which this kind of problem has occurred are the electric, electronics and computer industries," he said.

Another problem which companies faced was internal theft.

"Internal theft can occur at all levels in supermarkets or among makers of any goods which are worth stealing. This is a straightforward security problem which every business regards as an internal fact firms have to live with," he said.

"When it comes to corruption and bribery the problem we face is: are South Africa's companies prepared to recognise it?"

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2. Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used.
3. Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.
4. Do not write in the left hand margin.
2. Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator.
3. No part of an answer book is to be torn out.
4. All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination.

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

Crimefighters need a million rands but . . .

# More than money wanted, says Nicro

By J Manuel Correia

The South African National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders (Nicro) needs a million rands immediately.

There is an urgent need for a centre in Soweto — cost R500 000 — and a centre in Mitchell's Plain — cost R200 000.

Also needed urgently are new premises for its East London branch (R200 000) and renovations and furnishings at the new after-care centre recently donated to its Durban branch (R35 000).

According to the organisation's journal, Nicro News, there is also a need to expand the services of Nicro's East Rand Branch and for additional professional posts at several other branches.

Nicro's national director, Mr John Pegge, has appealed at four Rotary clubs in the Western Cape for corporate donors to determine rationally, rather than emotionally, their donation budgets.

After quoting Mr Harry Oppenheimer on the social responsibilities of business, Mr Pegge said there was a link in professional and business lives between freedom and responsibility.

The substance of that link was a voluntary, though carefully considered, donation of resources to meet the social needs and resolve the social problems within the community.

These resources consisted of much more than financial contributions and included the individual attributes and skills of business and professional men.

Expertise, products and services could also be donated and should be an integral part of any corporate social responsibility portfolio.

On financial contributions, Mr Pegge said they were the lifeblood of private welfare initiative in this country. One of the difficulties was not a question of how much, but to whom, donations should be made.

"I have frequently met business executives who become confused when they try to resolve this issue," said Mr Pegge.

"Particularly in major corporations executives are inundated daily by appeal letters from the whole range of apparently worthy causes. I believe there is a rational way out of this dilemma."

He asked executives to discriminate between organisations that

had emotional appeal and those that had not.

"Those organisations that have emotional appeal — for example, those catering for the physically handicapped and for children in need — have traditionally enjoyed far greater success in collecting contributions from individuals.

"Organisations which do not have, or have very little, emotional appeal lack this advantage and, therefore, I believe they deserve a greater generosity from the corporate donor who makes a rational rather than an emotional decision."

Crime, Mr Pegge said, was one of South Africa's major problems and it was logical and appropriate that a major donation or resources be directed to containing the problem.

He also suggested that, before making a decision, executives should take an in-depth look at the organisation concerned, including the latest financial statements.

He added: "Do not write off an organisation that has a measure of accumulated funds but satisfy yourself that these are necessary and not disproportionately high when compared with current obligations."

By MAGGIE  
ROWLEY  
Weekend Argus  
Reporter

# Rape Crisis aids 50 pc more victims

W/E ARGUS 9/4/83

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MARITZBURG. — There was a 50 per cent increase in the number of rape victims seeking help from Rape Crisis centres throughout South Africa last year.

At some Rape Crisis centres, nearly 50 per cent of cases dealt with were children under the age of 16 years.

This emerged from the annual national conference on Violence Against Women being held here this weekend and attended by more than 40 dele-

gates from eight centres throughout the country.

Of the 1 000 cases dealt with by the centres, 446 were from Cape Town, 200 from Durban, 180 from Johannesburg and 114 from Maritzburg.

Three new centres in Newcastle, Randburg and Mitchell's Plain which opened last year dealt with the other cases.

In Maritzburg last year, 47 percent of victims were 15 years old or younger. About 20 percent were between 16

## 'Only the tip of the iceberg'

and 20 years old. The youngest victim was five years old and the eldest 73. Four of the victims were male.

According to Pietermaritzburg's annual report, 83 percent of cases where the race of the assailant was noted were

within in the same race group.

Of the children under 16 years, 93 percent of the attackers were known to the rape survivors. One third of these cases were incestuous. Of the rape survivors over the age of 16, 30 percent knew their attacker/s.

Only 47 percent of the cases dealt with by the Pietermaritzburg Rape Crisis Centre were reported to the police by the rape survivor.

A statement issued by the conference said the

number of rape cases dealt with last year represented "only the tip of the iceberg".

"We are forced to limit publicity because the more publicity we have the more cases come in. We are too limited to deal with a larger case load.

"The increase in rape cases being reported to us, especially the increase in child molestation cases, shows the great need for centres to be opened in every community in the country.

# 34 CIs chief slams corruption

"WHEN a businessman as eminent as Denis Etheredge states unequivocally that corruption is widespread in SA's public service and businesses, can anyone dare to ignore the call to ethical conduct," said David Price, chief executive of the Institute of Chartered Secretaries

& Administrators in a statement issued to the Press last week. "There is something very sick about our society," he said, "if corruption is condoned or at the very least, ignored."

The best answer is

not, ideally, more legislation, Price adds. "It would rebound more to our credit if society would set its face against practices such as 'presents' to customers or to officials able to issue permits, theft of employers' property or time, or the

blatant rendering of false declarations on official returns. "It would be a step in the right direction if our society openly disapproved of cheating the Inland Revenue or Customs and Excise departments.

Etheredge listed bet-

ter internal audit procedures as a short-term solution and better ethical education of our children as a longer-term remedy.

"To these we should add acceptance by employers in the public and private sectors alike that there are academic success

is not the most important measure of fitness for administrative and financial responsibility," said Price.

"More important is the added criterion of membership by the individual of a professional body in which one's peers exercise dis-

iplinary powers against any member who transgresses by conduct discreditable to that profession - whether or not that conduct has resulted in legal sanctions by a Court. "Professional institutes are well suited to tell the world what kind of conduct is anathema to any decent citizen," he said

Industry where

Consumer suffers the loss'

15/4/83 RDM  
Thefts to cost  
supermarket  
chain R15m <sup>34</sup> ~~30~~

By SIMON WILLSON  
Industrial Editor

SUPERMARKET chain Pick 'n Pay expects to lose R15-million this year from theft and other security losses, a conference on business security was told yesterday.

Its chairman Mr Raymond Ackerman told the conference, organised by the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce, the company had to regard the loss of 1% of its sales revenue as "acceptable".

"By world standards this is a good figure. Other companies have to budget for losses of 2% or 3% of sales."

Since the chain made just over 2% profit after tax on its sales, its security loss was nearly half the company's net profit, he said.

"So that's R15-million that could be in the consumer's pocket instead. We could have reduced our prices by that amount. These losses are very serious because they hit the consumer as well as business."

The company had to spend a fortune on security measures to keep the security loss down to R15-million.

"There are 32 security officers at each hypermarket alone — highly-paid men just to control our customers and staff to try to save some of this R15-million."

He estimated that more than 75% of the chain's security losses were through theft by staff rather than customers.

"The other day we caught our cleaning staff with five calculators inside the dust bags of their vacuum cleaners. On other occasions we've found hosiery hidden in dirty water."

Mr Ackerman told delegates that two years ago an industrial spy offered him details of his main competitor's 10-year marketing strategy for R1 000.

Mr Ackerman first obtained the spy's name and address, and then rejected the offer. He contacted the competitor, Checkers, and relayed the data on the informant so that he could be caught.

"Business executives don't need industrial espionage to help them do their job," Mr Ackerman said.

Last year some of Pick 'n Pay's advertising material was stolen. The missing material turned up at Checkers, who returned the sealed packet to their arch-competitors.

"I have had people coming to me and saying: 'My wife works in newspaper advertising — I can get you details of your competitors' announcements in advance.' I have always said that anybody who does that in our organisation will be fired instantaneously," Mr Ackerman said.

He said people should not get the impression that the whole of South African business was corrupt.

"I've been around a lot of countries and I have found that our Government and business area, if anything, is less corrupt than others I have seen in the Western world."

"The situation in black Africa doesn't even bear comparison. South Africa is a shining light compared to black Africa and the East."

That did not mean that there was not a lot of corruption going on in South Africa, however, and collusion on price-fixing by manufacturers was rife.

## They fall for fraud easily

Industrial Editor

DETECTIVES in the Commercial Branch of the SA Police never ceased to wonder at the gullibility of some businesses which became victims of fraud and corruption, the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce business crime conference was told yesterday.

Colonel J A Hulme, commander of the Commercial Branch at John Vorster Square, said he thought managements were taken in too easily and lacked sufficient internal controls.

"For example, credit is

given for thousands of rands after only a cursory check of purchasers' particulars," he said.

Detectives were also often frustrated by the time allowed to lapse between the commission of corruption and the reporting of the incident.

Col Hulme also pointed out that there was, as yet, no legislation to counter industrial espionage, often simply the theft of pieces of paper, blueprints or magnetic tape.

"The only charge we can bring in such a case is the

theft of the piece of paper, which has a minimal value."

Industrial espionage and corruption convictions were difficult to bring because the police had to look inside the minds of the alleged wrongdoers, Col Hulme said.

Between June 1981 and March 1983, the Commercial Branch investigated 14 cases involving the contravention of the Prevention of Corruption Act.

Only three convictions were achieved and three cases are still under investigation.

# Govt to begin probe into stockpile loans

34

~~254~~

E. Post 18/4/83

**Post Correspondent**  
JOHANNESBURG — The Government plans to launch a major investigation into the administration of its strategic stockpiles on the basis of information uncovered by a Sunday newspaper

The investigation involves secret loans totalling hundreds of millions of rands to industrialists to enable them to stockpile strategic raw materials.

It will begin, according to an official, with the "close" questioning of the directors of a major pharmaceutical group that has received large Government loans for stockpiles.

The Director-General of the Department of Industries, Commerce and Tourism, Dr T A du Plessis, confirmed that evidence supplied by the newspaper indicated the need for a serious re-assessment of the control of stockpile loans.

The evidence put before the Government emerged

during the newspaper's inquiry into the pharmaceutical industry and was submitted to the Government because of its serious implications for national security.

The information has raised serious questions about the effectiveness of the audit of the National Supplies Procurement Fund which until last year had invested more than R2 500 million in strategic stockpiles.

The Auditor-General's report to Parliament says the stocks are certified by certificates from the auditors of those companies that have received secret loans from the fund.

Dr Du Plessis described some of these certificates, shown to him by the newspaper, as "meaningless".

He indicated, however, that the evidence uncovered by the newspaper would not apply to the entire fund. Loans directly affected by the evidence amounted to less than R100 million and indirectly to a

few hundred million rand

In addition to raising questions about the audit, the newspaper information suggests that:

- Companies could be using taxpayers' money to finance their normal business instead of holding actual stocks to meet a boycott. Two former directors of companies which had received large loans described them as "money for jam".

- Many items obviously not vital to the security of the Republic, including luxury cosmetics and home remedies of doubtful efficacy, are included among those stockpiled.

- At least one major pharmaceutical company was able to obtain a loan totalling hundreds of thousands of rands to finance a warehouse full of old stock it had been unable to sell.

- Because of poor controls, some companies were able to include the cost of non-strategic stocks in certificates given to the

Government

- Company directors had been allowed to reflect the Government loan in their books as "shareholders' loans" — and to collect interest on taxpayer's money obtained interest-free.

- In some cases the contracts drawn up by the department were so vague that it was impossible to determine exactly what strategic materials the company was supposed to be stockpiling

The State granted strategic stockpile loans to scores of South African companies to cover the cost of importing more than their normal requirements of strategic raw materials, as a precaution against possible trade boycotts

The Minister of Industries, Commerce and Tourism, Dr Dawie de Villiers, confirmed last week that only items considered essential for the security of the Republic and which had to be imported because they could not be manufac-

tured or produced locally were considered for stockpiling

Loans made for this purpose from the National Supplies Procurement Fund could only be used for the procurement and safeguarding of such strategic stocks

Dr De Villiers said controls applied to ensure that the funds were properly applied, included regular inspections by senior officials

In addition, every three months a director of the company had to certify what strategic stock he held and once a year a similar certificate from the company's auditor had to be sent to his department, he said

At a further meeting at Dr Du Plessis' office, the newspaper produced evidence that the Government had accepted stock certificates both from company directors and auditors Dr Du Plessis described as "meaningless"



By Michael Chester  
Disclosures about huge swindles may be dramatic, say police

Commercial Branch  
defectives have broken a crime syndicate that has swindled banks and businesses of huge amounts of cash by chequebook and credit-card frauds over the past two years.

# Fraud gangs broken

11 9 APR 1983 The Star

34

Colonel J A Hulme, commander of Johannesburg's Commercial Branch, confirmed today: "The racket was organised on a nationwide basis and we are still investigating how many frauds the gang committed before we tracked them down."

**AUDIT ALERT**

If you know of any practice that deserves investigating write to: "Audit Alert," The Star, Box 1014, Johannesburg 2000, or phone 633-2344.

"We have the key men and can now start drawing the net round the head of the syndicate. The exposures may be dramatic."

Evidence has already been collected on how the frauds were carried out: ● The syndicate offered bribes for originals of

genuine cheques issued by businesses and carrying the signatures of the executives — usually two — authorised to sign them. ● Next, the gang made application to the appropriate bank branch, forging the necessary signatures, for the issue of new cheque books. People who appeared to be nor-

mal company messengers were engaged to carry out collections from the banks. ● Then, rather than run risks trying to cash the original cheque, the syndicate started to issue a whole bookful of cheques, as many as 200 in each folder, to order payments from the businesses into various disguised ac-

counts. ● Experts were engaged to prepare counterfeit identity documents so that "ghosts" could apply for credit cards — and disappear at the end of their buying sprees. The police swoop coincides with mounting concern in the Commercial Branch and among banks that credit-card frauds in particular may soon increase as buying on credit becomes more widespread. "Fraud by credit cards has grown to at least R500 million a year in the United States," said Colonel Hulme. "The crime wave has already crossed to Western Europe and it is almost inevitable that it will hit South Africa

sooner or later." Brigadier Izak van der Vyver, national head of the Commercial Branch, is expected to attend a special conference of international experts on the growing problem in London next month.

He is also expected to talk to Scotland Yard to find out about British methods of tackling any widescale outbreak of credit-card fraud.

Almost all the major South African banks have their private fraud squads to track down offenders and devise new techniques to try to contain the problem.

The squads have already begun film shows and lectures for businesses which accept payments by credit card on how to protect themselves against fraud and how to detect swindlers.

And supermarkets and similar chains are testing computer equipment that can identify fraud attempts by reading secret magnetic tape codes invisibly imprinted on credit cards.

South Africa has formed links with overseas anti-fraud experts by launching its own national chapter of the International Association of Credit Card Investigators. Mr Piet du Plessis, of Standard Bank, has been appointed president.

Now the banks have urged the Government to introduce legislation that will deal specifically with credit-card offences.

"We have managed to keep credit card frauds to relatively low levels so far," said Mr du Plessis, "but we need to be prepared for the possibility of the US crime wave reaching here. We want all the barriers we can get."

# Black worker

21 APR 1983

## 'abuses trust'

The Star

Black people in recent years had been taking over jobs previously held by whites but were abusing positions of trust, a Randburg magistrate said yesterday.

Every week black people in these positions appeared in court charged with theft from their employers, he said. Sentences with an option of a fine did not seem to curb the situation.

The remarks were made by Mr P J du Plessis, in the Randburg Magistrate Court yesterday before he jailed Portia Gxeba for eight months (four months suspended for five years) for theft.

Mr du Plessis said Gxeba, who stole goods worth R107,98 from a clothing store where she was a shop-assistant in the jewellery department, had reflected no remorse in her evidence, although she had pleaded guilty to the charge.

"The reason for the plea was that there was enough evidence against her as the goods were recovered", Mr du Plessis said.

He said there was no reason for Gxeba to steal the goods. She earned a good salary of R270 a month.

He said that by sending such offenders to jail without the option of a fine or a suspended sentence he in the past had helped to reduce this type of offence in the Randburg area.

The magistrate said chain stores, to recover huge deficits, had to increase prices. The public suffered as a result. People such as Gxeba aggravated matters for black people in particular and the public in general.

# Politics

*CAPL Times*  
Probe *26/4/83*

## hanging call *(34)* rejected

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

— The Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, yesterday turned down a PFP call for a commission of inquiry into the desirability of retaining the death penalty in South Africa.

"Nothing has happened since 1969 to cause the re-opening of the book on the death penalty," Mr Coetsee said.

He was responding to a call by Mr Dave Dalling, PFP justice spokesman, who called for a commission of inquiry into capital punishment when he opened the parliamentary debate on the justice vote.

"It is an inhumane and archaic form of retribution," Mr Dalling said.

"In the interests of the good name of South Africa, and of the humane and enlightened administration of justice, I call upon the Minister to initiate such an inquiry," he said.

Mr Dalling said most Western democracies had abolished the death penalty and where it had not been abolished it had fallen into disuse.

"South Africa probably hangs more people a year than are hung or executed in any other Western country," Mr Dalling said.

Mr Coetsee said in reply that the death penalty was a "very delicate subject" which was treated with the "greatest circumspection" by the executive authority.

"I am satisfied that every case is treated with the greatest circumspection," Mr Coetsee said.

If any impression had been created to the contrary he wanted to deny it, Mr Coetsee said.

He said the death penalty was an institution in South Africa which was an emotional subject.

It clearly had a deterrent effect and there had even been calls for the death penalty for rape — a view which he could respect.

"I am not prepared to be an instrument in the dismantling of such an institution."

He gave the assurance, however, that delicate matter of capital punishment would continue to be handled with the greatest circumspection and that he would not allow the application of the death penalty to cause South Africa embarrassment overseas.

Sapa reports that the Minister said the number of executions in South Africa had dropped by about 30 percent during the past few years.

Referring to the Department of Prisons, he said that if something occurred which caused distress it was investigated immediately and rectified.

**Spectrum**

**LAST year there were more than 15 000 rapes reported in South Africa, including 1 237 in the Peninsula. In Cape Town the victims ranged from a 92-year-old grandmother to small children. In this series on rape LINDA VERGNANI focuses on the victims, the rapists, the services available and above all the practical steps that can be taken to reduce the number of rapes in South Africa.**

**Society's Scourge**  
**1 PART**

# One in 10 tell the police

RAPE can happen to anyone — regardless of race, age or social class.

Last year 15 288 South African women reported rapes or attempted rapes. But Rape Crisis organisations believe that for every one rape reported at least nine go unreported because women are too ashamed or afraid to go to the police. In the Western Cape police division alone there were 1 237 reported rapes in 1982 — eight percent of the total rapes in South Africa. This was 25 fewer reported rapes than in the previous year.

The division covers the Peninsula, Cape Flats and Bellville.

## 928 arrested

According to figures released this week by Brigadier Dries van den Heever, Divisional CI chief, 928 rape suspects were arrested in the Western Cape in 1982.

He said the highest number of reported rapes in Cape Town was in Guguletu where there were 176 cases.

This was followed by other Cape Flats areas like Elsies River with 166 cases, Bishop Lavis with 103 cases, Philippi with 66 cases, Manenberg with 62 cases and Belville with 61 cases.

The lowest number of rapes were reported in Simonstown, Camps Bay, Pinelands, Claremont and Durbanville.

## Tip of the iceberg

Professor Roland Graser, head of the criminology department at the University of Durban Westville, believes the reported rapes are "just the tip of the iceberg".

He said: "Rape is probably the most under-reported crime. There are a variety of reasons. It is a deeply personal matter and the victim often feels a tremendous amount of shame and guilt.

"Then there is the secondary victimisation which is the psychological trauma involved in reporting to the police, visiting the district surgeon and the court procedure.

"In court the victim can be questioned about the most personal details of her life by the defence which causes tremendous agony and trauma. Many people would rather avoid it."

## US figures

Dr H.G. Strijdom, a senior researcher at the Human Sciences Research Council, recently completed a victimisation study among coloured people in the Cape Peninsula which showed that 53 percent of rape and attempted rape cases were reported. A similar

study in Soweto showed that 45 percent of rapes were reported.

Dr Strijdom said the as yet unpublished Cape Town study of 1 500 households in Athlone, Bonteheuwel, Manenberg, Retreat, Bishop Lavis, Elsie's River and Grassy Park had revealed 1 251 "victimisations" in a single year. These included assaults and robberies. Only 29 of the victims had been raped and of these 53 percent had reported the crime to the police.

## US studies

He said it was "a bit dangerous to generalise" from these figures but they tied in with the results of United States victimisation studies which showed that in the major urban areas between 39 and 65 percent of rapes were reported. The annual National Crime Surveys in America showed that roughly 50 percent of rapes were reported.

A spokeswoman for Cape Town Rape Crisis said she believed the victimisation studies gave a conservative estimate as they probably only included violent rapes by strangers.

"We believe that only between one in ten and one in twenty rapes is reported. Many date rapes or rapes by friends of the family are never reported. "Then there is the whole area of incest, which hardly ever comes out."

## Rape Crisis

In the year ending July 1982, Cape Town Rape Crisis received 1 218 calls, about half of which were from rape survivors wanting advice and counselling.

The spokeswoman, who wished to remain anonymous because of fear of sexual harassment, said: "Most of our cases come from the Cape Flats. In the townships women often find it very difficult to report. If they have been raped by a gang that lives in their area, they or their families may have been threatened with death.

"Many women do not report because of their own feelings of guilt and because of the misconceptions society has about rape.

"Then there is the secondary victimisation. The woman may not be believed by the police, particularly in cases of date rape — which is very common. She may be afraid of the humiliation of having to give intimate details of the assault and of her previous sex life in court. Sometimes women withdraw all charges when they realise what the court procedure involves.

"Rape is a crime of violence, not passion, and if you want to fight it you have to fight the violence in society."

**Tomorrow: Rapist gangs**



Picture: PETER STANFORD, The Argus

## She had nightmares for months afterwards

FOR months after she was raped Sue (not her real name) was "petrified" of going out after dark, was afraid of people and had horrifying nightmares.

Formerly a self-confident, academically successful University of Cape Town student, she says: "I dreamed of being sexually molested, assaulted and tortured. I dreamed of dinosaurs crawling up inside me. But the worst nightmares were that I was paralysed, that I was dying and in terrible pain but I couldn't let anyone know."

Her ordeal began 18 months ago when she went to visit her parents on their Boland farm. She arrived at the station about 5.30 pm and tried to telephone them but could not get through, so she decided to walk to the farm.

### Nowhere to run

"It's about an hour's walk. I had walked about halfway when this man began following me. I immediately felt something was going to happen but there wasn't anyone around and there wasn't anywhere to run to except open fields."

The man who was "well dressed and well spoken" caught up with her and began talking. Just as she was approaching the farm labourers' cottages and safety the man crossed the road and grabbed her. "He grabbed me around my neck, covered up my nose and mouth and said in Afrikaans 'I'll kill you.'"

"I was very switched off. I didn't feel any physical pain. The only time I felt frightened was when I started blacking out and I thought he was going to kill me. When I came round he was dragging me by my neck through a barbed wire fence. He never stopped throttling me. I was completely limp because of lack of air.

"It was only when he lowered me to the ground and started lifting my dress that I realised he wanted to rape me. All the

**QUOTE: 'This experience will not completely disappear...' — Mr Justice Lategan in a rape conviction last week.**

time he was saying 'Don't scream, I'll kill you.' I felt very detached and cynical. I kept thinking 'It's a violent crime. He's trying to dominate me. He's not going to get at me.'

"What freaked me out most was when he started kissing me. I think I felt my face was personal, that it was more me than any other part of my body."

After the rape the man got up and ran off into the bush. Sue picked up her bag and walked to her parents' house. "I felt very calm, but incredibly lonely."

### A statement

Within a short time the farm was swarming with police. "I was questioned by about four different policemen. I felt very cold at the time, invincible. Then we went to the nearest town where I was examined by a district surgeon. Afterwards we had to go to the police station to make a statement. I think I had to recount what happened about five times."

"My father and mother were very angry about the way the police questioned me, but I felt very switched off from what was happening."

It was not until she discussed the rape with a friend the next day that she started crying. But she still felt very detached.

Two weeks later the vivid dreams began. She felt emotionally disturbed, ashamed, inferior. She feared she was going to have a nervous breakdown. "For a

long time I couldn't fall asleep. I would stay awake until the sun came up because I was petrified of falling asleep. My fingers started peeling from the tension. I got anaemia. My work suffered. I started withdrawing from people and my friends began disappearing.

"Being petrified was the worst thing. I was scared to be in the house by myself, scared to open the doors, scared of walking in the streets after 5.30 pm — that was like a curfew.

"I also got VD. That was when I felt really violated — going to the doctor and having an internal examination and then having to take handfuls of pills every day. It sickened me."

### Parades

In the first month after the rape, she was twice asked to attend identification parades at the town prison. The one form of identification was a voice identification. Prisoners were marched individually behind a screen so that she could not see their faces and they each said: "I'll kill you, don't scream."

"I found it very frightening. But what I found worst was seeing them face to face. None of them vaguely fitted the description I had given. They were a sorry bunch of people, sad and broken but I felt they hated me."

She sought psychiatric help and eventually did nine months of group therapy which helped her work through her feelings and to see her experience in perspective. She managed to pass her final exams and graduated at the end of last year. Now she has a job she likes and new friends.

"I think it's an ugly thing to live your life like a cowering, spitting animal — and that's what I was like before. I'm fighting back now. I don't think I've worked through it all but I've worked it out enough to be able to carry on, to be just normal, and that's great."

## Frail granny battered

WHEN a Cape Town attorney's 92-year-old grandmother became the victim of an attempted rape last year, the attorney felt incredible sorrow and the extreme anger.

"I don't understand how any normal person can rape an old woman or a young child. Any person who can do that must have a major defect."

The attorney, John (not his real name) says the incident happened in a middle-class suburb. His grandmother is very sickly and fragile but has "a remarkable mind"

### Gentle

"My granny is the sort of person who will do anything for anyone. She is a gentle woman in the true sense of the word."

While she was alone in the house one morning she opened the door to a man who asked for money on a job.

"The man forced open the door and pushed her backwards into the hallway where she fell flat on her back. She managed to get up and asked him what he wanted. Initially it was money. She fetched her bag but all she could find was about 50 cents. He grabbed that from her and she began walking, saying: 'You've got what you want, now go.'"

### Pushed down

"He followed her and as they reached the kitchen he clouted her and pushed her down."

Then the man attempted to rape her. She said: "If you do what you're trying to do, you'll kill me." Shortly afterwards he fled.

When John returned to the house about an hour later he telephoned the police. "The policeman who interviewed my gran questioned her very bluntly. I don't think he meant to be unsympathetic, he was simply trying to establish the facts."

### Very ugly

"I asked her to try to describe the man but she was totally incapable of it. Over and over again she said 'He was very ugly.' It could have been a physical description or it could have been an emotional response to what he tried to do.

"That was the last time I ever spoke to her about it. I think she wants to forget it. She was very battered and bruised and had to go to bed for two weeks afterwards."

### Terrified

The main remnant of the attack now is that she will not be left on her own, no matter how barred and bolted the place is. She is terrified of being alone."

John said: "Initially I felt an incredible amount of sorrow for her and then I felt extreme anger. I wanted to kill. That's where the contradiction comes in because I've been trained to follow the law. If I find that chap now, I'd take him to the police. If I'd found him then I don't know what I would have done."

## Race difference

A STUDY of 118 rape convictions in the Durban and Coast division of the Supreme Court over a ten-year period showed that men who raped white women were likely to receive almost double the sentence of those who raped black women.

The study "Sentences for Rape" by O Salmon, is published in a new book Criminal Justice in South Africa by M C J Olmesdahl and M C Steytler (published by Juta and company).

Among Mr Salmon's findings was that the race of the victim had "a strong bearing on the severity of the sentence".

Mr Salmon said the sentence for those raping white victims was "more severe than for coloureds, Asians and blacks in that order."

The victims ranged in age from two to 85 years old with almost 60 percent under 20 years of age. A quarter of the victims were under ten years of age.

The great majority of victims were not married and 58 of the victims were virgins.

Two cases were incestuous and in one of these the father was caught in the actual rape of his two-year-old daughter.

In a third of the cases the rapist was known to the victim. These included 12 cases where the rapists were casual acquaintances and 15 where they were family friends.

Almost three quarters of the victims were injured and in one case the victim died.



# Special treatment programmes

AKGUS 3/5/83 (34)

SOUTH AFRICA should develop special prison treatment programmes for rapists, according to Mana Slabbert, senior lecturer at the University of Cape Town Institute of Criminology.

Mrs Slabbert said: "Rape is a very serious offence, but merely locking up rapists is not going to help solve the problem. A stiff prison sentence is no guarantee that a rapist won't rape again on release. We know that many rapists repeat their crime and that even when they are in prison they sodomise the other prisoners."

## Feelings

"What we need are special programmes in which the rapist is confronted with the reasons for his anger and aggression and given a chance to work through his feelings."

She was aware that there were tremendous difficulties in starting such programmes due to the overcrowding and the shortage of trained staff in South Africa's prisons, the ratio of trained staff to prisoners being something like one to 300.

## Better chance

But she suggested that if people convicted of petty offences were given alternative sentences like working in the community, the prison staff might have a better chance of concentrating on programmes for serious offenders like rapists.

Mrs Slabbert said most rapes were committed, not because of lust, but because of anger and aggression. Rape was seen as means of expressing power. Research had indicated the following reasons for rape:

- Deep seated hatred and anger by black males against a system of discrimination — hatred and anger which was then directed at white but also black women

- Frustration against women generally due to some insecurity or inability to relate to them

- Defence against strong homosexual tendencies

- Reaction to strong heterosexual impulses — although this was unlikely

- Isolation from sex when in institutions, resulting in rape among men or younger boys.

- The tradition of coercive sexuality in which men to a large extent still see themselves as the dominant sex and observe women as objects

- Psycho-pathological tendencies which gave rise to rapists like Jack the Ripper.

Mrs Slabbert said it was difficult to deal with a rapist's anger and resentment against the political system but special programmes could help men to take responsibility for and come to terms with personality problems which led them to rape.

## Prisons' view

Replying to Mrs Slabbert's suggestions, a spokesman for the South African Prisons Service said an individualised approach was followed in each prisoner's treatment. Each prisoner serving a sentence longer than two years went through an observation period, and initial recommendations for a treatment programme were made by a team of professional staff

members, including social workers and psychologists.

The prisoner then appeared before an allocation committee which made final recommendations to the Commissioner of Prisons, who authorised his individual allocation, classification and specialised treatment programme.

Mr John Pegge, National Director of Nicro, believes rape should be seen as a continuum and the offender treated accordingly.

"At one extreme is the adolescent who goes out with a girl, makes sexual advances to her and then loses control. In a situation like this, where there is a relationship between the two and things go horribly wrong, I believe that more harm than good will be done by taking the offender through the process of law.

"This is something I feel should be dealt with by counselling for both victim and offender — though not necessarily together.

"At the other extreme is the violent sexual assault by a stranger. This type of rape tends to be committed by people with personality disorders. The rapist is totally selfish, doesn't take the crime very seriously and doesn't seem to learn from the situation.

"In these vicious cases of rape the courts are right in dealing with offenders very seriously. In straightforward cases of violent rape, imprisonment does protect society from the rapist for a long time."

**Tomorrow:  
What the  
police say**

rt Undertaking

290 793/4

\$	273
\$	800
\$	230
£	216
£	210
£	600
+	600

Total







# Build-up of arms 'alarming'

Own Correspondent

PRETORIA. Anti-apartheid and other groups, with renewed help from Eastern Bloc countries, planned intensified action against South Africa, the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, said in Pretoria yesterday.

The groups included the South African Communist Party, the African National Congress and the Pan African Congress.

Speaking at a parade at the Police College to mark the 70th anniversary of the establishment of the South African Police, the minister referred to the increasing interest and actions of the Soviet bloc in Southern Africa.

"There is an accumulation of weapons and surrogate forces around South Africa, from

Angola to Lesotho, which is alarming." In different countries land and air forces were strengthened to the extent of several hundred percent by the presence of Cubans, Russians, East Germans and Chinese.

Referring to crime, the minister said international commerce in drugs had already reached South Africa, as well as the sophisticated criminal element which had previously been unknown in South Africa.

Mr Le Grange said the government's constitutional development plans would demand patience, wisdom, and tact from everyone. "All these happenings present the South African Police with particular challenges in the future."

The maintenance of internal security and the combating of crime would make unprecedented demands.

Mr Le Grange said the population increase among whites was almost static and demographers estimated that in 50 years' time there would be about 9.4-million whites as against 84-million blacks.

In his address the minister paid tribute to the Commissioner of Police, General Mike Geldenhuys, who retired yesterday, and who took the salute at the parade of more than 500 policemen. Mr Le Grange also welcomed the new Commissioner, General J Coetzee.

## 1913

The minister traced the history of the force from its inception in 1913. After World War II, he said, some organizations which aimed at promoting certain groups in South Africa were infiltrated by and eventually controlled by communists.

They became nothing more than front organizations for the SA Communist Party. Boycotts, strikes and unrest were organized which caused incidents in Cape Town and Sharpeville.

Mr Le Grange said the rash of sabotage incidents, murder and plundering which followed compelled the government to take steps to ensure law and order.

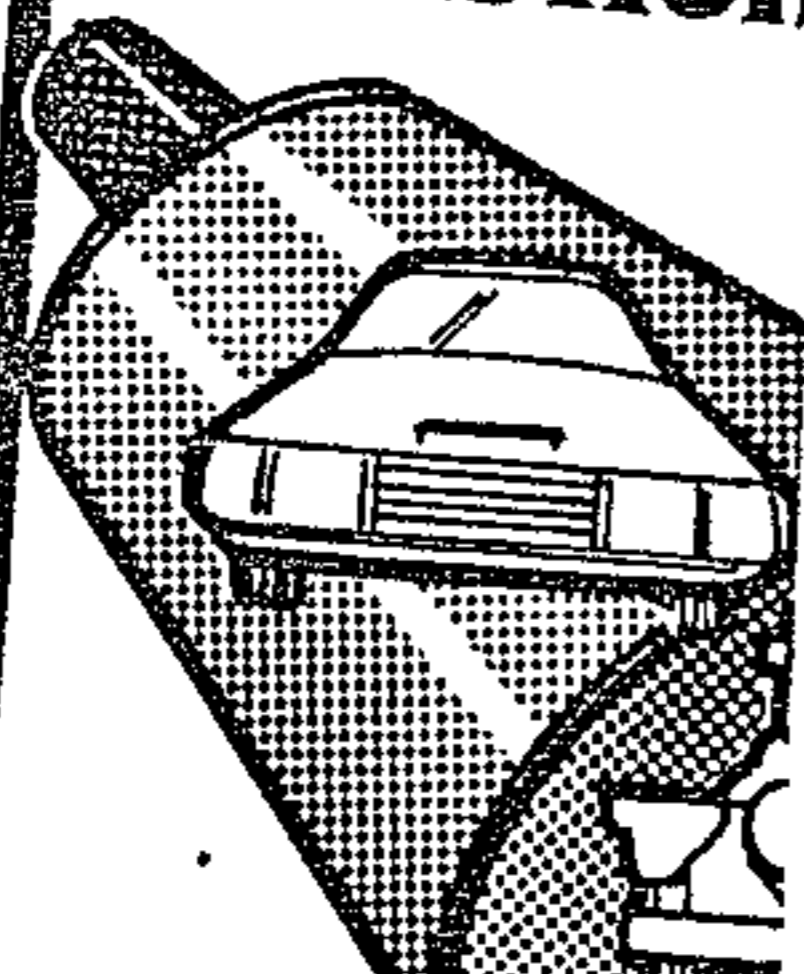
ACTION SIGNS  
PO BOX 6288  
ROGGEBAAI 8012  
CAPE TOWN



- \* SIGNWRITING
- \* SILKSCREENING
- \* ENGRAVING

MORE THAN 30 YEARS

You come  
the Car,  
come up  
the Silen



- (b) 12 834 were Coloureds;
- (c) 490 were Asians, and
- (d) 25 594 were Blacks
- (2) In addition, 594 persons were in 1982 sentenced to corporal punishment, coupled to imprisonment which was not suspended, of whom--
- (a) 13 were Whites;
- (b) 182 were Coloureds; and
- (c) 399 were Blacks
- (3) Furthermore, 478 persons were in 1982 sentenced to corporal punishment, coupled to imprisonment which was suspended, of whom--
- (a) 19 were Whites;
- (b) 145 were Coloureds;
- (c) 1 was an Asian; and
- (d) 313 were Blacks.

Although statistics in this regard are not readily available, it will in all probability be found that the largest percentage of cases referred to in paragraph 1 above, relates to cases where a moderate correction of a whipping was imposed on a juvenile in terms of section 294 of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 (Act 51 of 1977). Section 295 of the Act provides that no female and no person of or over the age of 30 years shall be sentenced to the punishment of a whipping and that it shall also not be imposed if it is proved that the existence of some psychoneurotic or psychopathic condition contributed towards the commission of the offence. Corporal punishment imposed on an adult in a Magistrate's Court is in terms of section 302(1)(a)(iii) of the Act subject to automatic review by a judge of the Supreme Court of South Africa

*Hansard 2/6/83*  
 Corporal punishment  
 (34) Q. 61.1448-1449  
 743 Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice:

How many adults of each race group were sentenced to corporal punishment in 1982?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

The required statistics are unfortunately not readily available. The following information which relates to adults as well as juveniles can, however, be supplied:

- (1) During 1982 40 253 persons were sentenced to corporal punishment, without a combination of other sentences, of whom--
- (a) 1 326 were Whites;

# Kidnapper gets 2 death sentences

Report

SPRINGS — A casual labourer who kidnapped an 11-year-old girl and kept her chained "like a dog" in a dark hole was yesterday sentenced to death twice by a Springs Circuit Court judge.

Mr. Rudolf Mbuyisele Bonakele, 24, formerly of East London, was convicted on several charges including kidnapping. He pleaded guilty.

Mr Justice Curlewis sentenced him to death on a charge of kidnapping and again to death on the related charges. He said: "Looking at all the evidence, I am satisfied that this is a case where the death penalty should be imposed".

Mr Bonakele heard the sentence impassively in a packed court. Minutes later his pro deo defence counsel, Mr R. G. Beaton, lodged an appeal.

Mr Bonakele kidnapped the girl while she was on her way home from school on April 29. According to evidence he kept her locked in a garage in the street where she was living and smuggled her out of the suburb that night after covering her face with black polish to prevent people recognising her.

The court was told he kept the girl in a cave



Mr Mbuyiselo Bonakele ... a picture taken from an album of a friend during his days in Duncan Village.

under a concrete slab of a demolished building on the old Geduld Mine property, 2,8 km from her house, while a massive police search was on. She was so weak when she was found ten days later that she had to be carried to a waiting vehicle to be taken to the police station.

Giving evidence in his own defence, Mr Bonakele admitted under cross examination that "my own people where I lived would have condemned me if I had kidnapped and chained a girl in the same circumstances."

Mr Bonakele said it was not his intention to harm the girl. He said he lived in the hole and

thought nothing wrong in keeping the girl there.

"I decided to take her out between one o'clock and five o'clock so she could get fresh air. When she asked for sweets I bought it and also meat so she could eat. Later I brought her a radio so she would not be alone down there."

To a question by the prosecutor, Mr Jan D'Oliviera, that Mr Bonakele had intended to make the girl his prisoner for a long time he said: "I only wanted to steal her."

He admitted that he was prepared to use violence to take her away and said he told her he would find her and shoot her if she escaped.

In an interview after the finding, the girl's divorced father said: "The sentence is a just one. Justice was seen to be done. My daughter is relieved that the ordeal of giving evidence is behind her."

"I will try to maintain the same home routine as before the incident so that she will not become disorientated. Her friends at school are treating her the same as before so that she does not feel she is branded." — DDC

The people do not want to stay, but want to know before they move that all the promised facilities have been installed.

Oxton is another transit camp in the north of the Hewu district. Also accommodating people mostly from the Glen Grey area, some families have already been through the Zweledinga camp. The population of about 8000 people has to gather wood 10 km away and cart it back to the dusty, stony, barren site.

The Oxton people are due to be moved to Whittlesea North — for many families it will be the fourth move within a generation.

## Sweet boy of Bashe St

By WELLINGTON SANGOTSHA

EAST LONDON — Bashe Street residents in Duncan Village expressed shock yesterday that the "sweet boy" who had grown up there had been sentenced to death for the kidnapping of a young girl and other charges.

One of those who knew Mr Rudolph Mbuyisele Bonakele before his move to Springs last year was Mr Prince Mziwakhe Khondlo, 22, who said he could not believe his ears when told that Mr Bonakele had been sentenced to death.

Mr Khondlo said Mr

Bonakele and he had shared a shack in Duncan Village for seven months last year.

He said Mr Bonakele told him that he was going to his brother at Kwa-Thema in Springs who would help him find work.

He said they attended school together at Ikhwezi Higher Primary School in Duncan Village and passed std 6 in 1976.

In 1977, Mr Bonakele left for Mdantsane where his family was resettled in zone 10. There he completed Std 7 at the S. E. K. Mqhayi Secondary School.

Mr Bonakele spent eight months at the SANTA Settlement, Fort Grey, suffering from TB. After his discharge he stayed with Mr Khondlo. Mr Bonakele played for the Conquerors soccer club in Duncan Village. His hobbies were sport and photography.

He said he received a number of letters from Mr Bonakele. The last letter described the "fast life" in Springs. Mr Bonakele said he was happy there. Other Bashe Street residents who knew Mr Bonakele as he grew up said he was a sweet boy who would not hurt a fly.

# My firm imported milk powder, Dairy Board man admits

*34* *Jan 22 1963*

By Colleen Ryan,  
Consumer Reporter

A member of the Dairy Board, Mr LF Beckerling, has admitted that his company imported milk products last year — a practice recently condemned by the chairman of the Dairy Board, Mr J J van Vuuren.

Mr van Vuuren said last week that some companies had aggravated the dairy surplus problem by circumventing the regulations of the Department of Industry, Commerce and Tourism and importing milk powders.

The dairy industry is faced with a massive surplus of locally produced milk. The Dairy Board refuses to issue permits

for the importation of milk, but some companies get around this by applying for permits to import powdered products, derived from milk, that are not classified as dairy products.

Mr Beckerling, a director of Imperial Cold Storage, who represents manufacturers on the Dairy Board, said ICS imported butter-milk powder and demineralised whey-powder last year.

He refused to give details, but assured The Star his company was co-operating with the board because of the surplus situation. "We are not importing at the moment," he said.

Ice-cream manufacturers began importing the milk products last year because European

products were much cheaper than locally produced skim milk powder

To counter this trend the Dairy Board granted ice-cream companies a subsidy of R1 million and sold 1 000 tons of skim-milk powder at a discount of R1 a kilo.

ICS, which controls the largest ice-cream company, Dairy Maid, received 52 percent of this subsidy.

Mr van Vuuren refused to comment on the matter.

"We have released all the details we have and I am not in a position to comment further," he said.

"All I know is that some companies have managed to import products that consist 96 percent of milk but which are not classified as dairy products."

The Dairy Board estimates importers have brought at least 6 000 tons of imported milk-powder into South Africa. It has appealed to the Department of Commerce to crack down on importers.

The police are investigating cases where businessmen have contravened the Marketing Act. At least one person has been charged under the law and will appear in the Cape Town Regional Court on August 11.

The Consumer Council has called for a full investigation into the milk-powder row.

# Police threat on bomb hoaxes

By Trevor Jones  
Crime Staff

SAW 23/6/83  
Bomb scares in South Africa  
average more than 600 a  
year.

Police have warned that  
they will crack down hard  
on hoaxers.

Convicted bomb hoaxers  
face at least three years and  
at most 15 years imprison-  
ment.

Captain A A Struwig, a  
police explosives expert at-  
tached to the security  
branch at John Vorster  
Square, yesterday told a  
meeting of the Sandton  
Chamber of Commerce that  
hoaxers were the worst kind  
of criminals.

He said that in 1977 there  
were 322 bomb scares, in  
1978 there were 439, in 1979  
there were 445, in 1980 there  
were 755, in 1981 there were  
807. Last year there were  
606.

"Every time there is a  
bomb scare police, traffic  
officers, ambulancemen,  
firemen and bomb disposal  
experts have to be called to  
the scene," he said.

The new Security Police  
chief, Major-General Fran-  
cois Steenkamp, recently  
warned that the police  
would not tolerate the "chil-  
dish" behaviour of bomb  
hoaxers, who did not think  
of the consequences of their  
"stupid" actions.

Hoaxers faced stiff fines  
and imprisonment.

Sentences handed down by  
the courts illustrated the  
tough attitude of the auth-  
orities.

Some of these sentences  
are:

● David Muller of Pretoria  
— six years imprisonment  
for threatening to blow up a  
Department of Health build-  
ing and a block of flats.

● Philip Meyer of Pretoria  
— a fine of R1 000 for threa-  
tening to bomb a bank un-  
less given R1 million.

● Philip Coetzer, of Roode-  
poort — six months impris-  
onment for threatening to  
bomb the Johannesburg sta-  
tion.

# The Criminal Psychopath

## Can these prisoners be rehabilitated safely?

THEY inflict some of the most horrendous crimes upon society and have become the subjects of morbid fascination as portrayed in Hollywood's gruesome horror films.

But what happens to criminal psychopaths in South Africa when they are imprisoned?

The sensational trial of the 'Jawbreaker' — 18-year-old Rodney Ax, whose exploits terrified Johannesburg women to such an extent that they took to barricading themselves behind locked doors — has focused attention on the plight and dangers of psychopaths in South Africa.

Ax, for his crimes, has been sentenced to death and 37 years' imprisonment for offences that include rape, robbery, indecent assault, theft and escaping from custody.

Today the Sunday Express examines the little-known problem of psychopathy and what happens to psychopaths who commit crimes.

RODNEY Ax, according to evidence led during his trial by witnesses for both the defence and the State, is "probably a certifiable psychopath".

And, should he with his appeal against the death sentence, he will undergo a series of tests by a professional team of prison staff including social workers, psychologists, educators and spiritual workers.

If during this observation period strong psychopathic tendencies are detected, an internal committee will decide whether to refer the case to the courts.

The courts will decide whether to certify the prisoner as psychopath. Certified psychopaths no longer bear a burden or danger to society. The institution was hailed as a breakthrough from May, the chief deputy commissioner, Treatment Services of the SA Prisons Service, said.

The first of the released prisoners was freed 42 months ago. But, according to Lieutenant-General M J How effective, then, is the treatment?

It was then, in May 1975, that the Sonderwater Hospital Psychopaths was established at 43km east of Pretoria.

It aimed to socialise psychopathic criminals so that they would no longer be a burden or danger to society. But, according to M J How effective, then, is the treatment?

The first of the released prisoners was freed 42 months ago. But, according to Lieutenant-General M J How effective, then, is the treatment?

THE Prisons Department is undergoing a metamorphosis for the better. It is becoming more and more concerned about the people in jails.

"The legal profession would favour hospital treatment, if given the guarantee that it would help," he said.

"One has got to give it a chance and, providing that sufficient psychiatrists of repute believe it should be implemented."

"The periods spent outside are too short to make any clear-cut conclusion regarding the success of the treatment programme," he says.

"I would rather err on the side of generosity to the psychopaths and suggest the inclusion of the Mental Health Act (Act 18 of 1973) for the inclusion of the psychopaths under the description of mentally disordered persons.

Mr Ernie Wentzel, chairman of the Transvaal Bar Council, said:

"The first of the released prisoners was freed 42 months ago. But, according to Lieutenant-General M J How effective, then, is the treatment?"

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Both Mr Wentzel and the psychiatrist agree that there is a problem in deciding when the psychopath should be released from treatment or prison.

When admitted to a prison hospital, the prisoner's sentence becomes open-ended — it is up to the hospital authorities when the prisoner will be released.

Whereas when simply imprisoned, prisoners are released when their sentences have been served.

It is also commonly believed that psychopaths become less obtrusive after middle age.

This, according to a member of the Transvaal Bar, is a case for the hospital prison. She suggests that if a young psychopathic person were sent to prison for 20 years without receiving intensive treatment, the condition might not have worn off by the time of release and the person would remain a danger to society.

paths do not want to go to a psychopathic hospital. They would rather be sent to prison.

"Being sent to a hospital would mean that not only are they criminals, but that they are mad ones — there is a stigma attached to it," he said.

"I believe in the preventive rather than the punitive. But if a person is a danger to other people — as many of them are — they have obviously got to be kept away from other people," he said.

A psychiatrist attached to the University of the Witwatersrand is not yet convinced that the treatment is successful.

"If I were convinced of its success I would support a place for treatment," he said.

"Although it is a legal medical disease, we still know very little about it," he said.

He suggested that until the treatment for psychopaths was proven to be effective, money should rather be spent on non-psychopathic prisoners who had a better chance of being rehabilitated.

"There is a reasonable percentage of psychopaths in jail, but there is also a significant group which is relatively non-psychopathic and which could benefit from having money spent on them."

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# What the psychiatrists are looking for . . .

PSYCHIATRISTS in this country generally adhere to a checklist for the criteria of psychopathy, compiled by an American psychiatrist. It people display some of the characteristics on the list it may not mean they are psychopaths. But if they have enough of the significant characteristics, they could be certifiable psychopaths.

The last six characteristics on the list are said to be significant, but serve merely as a guide and need to be confirmed through more extensive tests.

The list is:

- Superficial charm.
- An absence of delusions and other irrational feelings.
- Unreliability.
- Inability to create meaningful relationships with people.
- General poverty in emotional reactions.
- Very often experiences problems with alcohol or drugs.
- Often threatens suicide, but generally does not carry it out.
- Impersonal, trivial and poorly integrated sex lives.
- Failure to follow a proper, set, balanced life plan.
- Tend not to be nervous.
- A tendency to violence in certain types of psychopaths.
- Untruthfulness.
- Insincerity.
- Lack of remorse or shame.
- Poor judgment — failure to learn by experience.
- Very egocentric and incapable of love.
- "If someone is going to be a psychopath, legally and psychologically, they will be showing that kind of behaviour by the age of 18," said a psychiatrist, who cannot be named for professional reasons.

Many people may have some of the features, but they may not be sufficient to have them declared psychopathic.

Psychopathy can be the culmination of the influence of many factors including psychological, socio-economic/environment and hereditary.

The early environment of a child — and especially the lower socio-economic environment — has an important influence on the development of psychopathy.

Strife between parents — divorce and particularly a very bitter divorce — alcoholism by the father and a mother with an hysterical personality were other destructive forces, said the psychiatrist.

"These are the factors that are going to shape the child in its very early years," he said.

There was also a higher instance of psychopathy in people who were hyperactive and often dyslexic as children, than of the population in general.

Signs pointing to the development of psychopathy in children were: wetting the bed at a late age; hyperactivity; dyslexia; stealing; cruelty to animals and truancy.

And while he said that criminality should not be equated with psychopathy, he stressed that there may well be certifiable psychopaths in prison who have not been brought to the attention of the authorities.

"Some psychopaths tend to become less violent with age and less physical ability."

For example, a psychopath who was incarcerated at the age of 30 is less likely to be a danger to society at the age of 60.

"I do not think it is because they acquire more moral sense — it is more for physical reasons. They are just less physically able to be destructive."

But although he was impressed with treatment at Sonderwater Hospital Prison, the psychiatrist said the treatment was too recent to measure its success.

"In only 20 to 30 years' time we will be able to look back and judge significant figures," he said.

"We do not really know how well it is going to turn out."

"In Sweden, where they have been using this system, they are not terribly thrilled with the results."

He recommended that a young criminal psychopath be given the available treatment if certified as a psychopath.

"The earlier the treatment, the better. The younger the person, the more beneficial the treatment would be."



34

A PSYCHOPATH does not necessarily have to be a violent and aggressive criminal.

You, too, could be psychopathic, according to a leading Transvaal psychiatrist.

And, although it is the highly exposed, violent psychopath who falls foul of the law and who has given the disease its horrifying image, there are also non-violent psychopaths who lead

normal lives and may never commit crimes, he says.

Anyone can become psychopathic, but there are varying degrees of the illness.

Psychiatrists divide psychopaths into three categories — the violent-aggressive type, the inadequate psychopath and the creative psychopath.

Violent-aggressive and inadequate psychopaths are the more common, while the

violent-aggressive psychopath is most likely to commit a crime.

The inadequate psychopath tends to commit non-violent offences such as fraud. These people are often confidence tricksters — they easily impress.

But the creative psychopaths often excel in the arts and also do not transgress the law. They may serve important social functions and can be an asset to society.

“Non-psychopaths have a moral conscience, whereas the psychopath knows intellectually that if he does something wrong he will be punished — but he does not feel the wrongness of it emotionally.”

And inadequate psychopaths often do not come to the notice of the public. “They can go through quite a big chunk of their lives without even realising they are psychopathic.”

# Spotlight falls on a very special prison

SONDERWATER Hospital Prison for Psychopaths, near Pretoria, is where certified white male psychopathic prisoners are treated. Since its inception seven years ago, 55 certified prisoners have been detained there. It presently holds 37 certified psychopathic prisoners.

Crimes for which prisoners aged between 18 and 48 are sent to the hospital prison are murder, rape, robbery and assault.

They are treated for a minimum of four years.

Those who have been released have taken an average of five years to complete the programme, said Lieutenant-General M J May, chief deputy Commissioner, Treatment Services of the SA Prison Service.

At present the average age is 29 and the youngest prisoner ever admitted was 17 years old.

The hospital prison is

headed by a registered clinical psychologist who is aided by other clinical psychologists.

Other members of the treatment team include a social worker, psychiatric nursing staff, spiritual workers, prison staff and artisan staff.

A psychiatrist from the Department of Health and Welfare provides treatment on a weekly basis.

The basic facilities of the hospital prison are much the

same as in any other prison.

Maximum security is maintained on the outside while freedom of movement is allowed internally as far as possible — unless prisoners are separated for specific treatment reasons — and inmates have regular contact with each other.

The daily routine in the hospital prison does not differ much from that in a normal prison, but more time is allocated to therapeutic activities.



● Lt-Gen M J May ... “treatment takes years”

# Jannie Roux and his Sonderwater brainchild

SINCE the May 1975 opening of the Sonderwater Hospital Prison — the brainchild of Dr Jannie Roux who was then head of prison administration — 55 prisoners have been detained there.

There are presently 37 certified psychopathic prisoners at the prison.

Dr Roux, today a doctor of psychology and Head of the Office of the Prime Minister, emphasised the need for such an institution at the International Conference on Crime, Law and the Community at the University of Cape Town in April 1975.

He estimated then that psychopaths represented 40% to 50% of the long-

term prison population — a long-term prisoner defined as one serving a sentence of more than two years.

Dr Roux obtained six university degrees and rose rapidly through the ranks from prison warden to become the Prisons Department's youngest general at 33. He revolutionised the service by establishing the Sonderwater Hospital prison programme.

When he began his career with the Department of Prisons in 1961, there were no professional people such as psychologists or social workers on the staff.

He said that as well as being the “forgotten person of psychiatry”, the

psychopath was also the “forgotten person of all the other sciences concerned with the criminal”.

He said the time had arrived “when we as scientists, who busy ourselves with studying crime, punishment and the criminal, should take note of this entity and its role in criminality”.

He warned at the time that “no miracles should be expected of this new approach”, and “one should rather think in degrees of rehabilitation than absolute cures”.

But, before they will totally support it, the medical and legal fraternity is still looking for proof that the treatment works.



● Dr Jannie Roux ... revolutionised prisons

# Nicro buys EL convent

*D. Dispatch*  
*34* 27/7/83

EAST LONDON — The East London branch of Nicro has decided to buy a convent in North End for new premises.

This was announced by the chairman, Mr H. N. Holmes, at the annual meeting of Nicro last night.

An application had been made to the Department of Community Development for a loan of R60 000.

The sellers of the property, the Dominican Sisters of St Catherine's

of Siena Order, have agreed to sell to Nicro at half the market value.

"They are doing this because Nicro is a welfare society doing what they consider valuable work for the community," Mr Holmes said.

The home was large enough to accommodate administrative offices, an aftercare hostel, an overnight shelter for male white vagrants and emergency accommodation for destitute white females, counselling

rooms, project work rooms and recreational indoor facilities.

Fund raising efforts during the year all brought in much needed finance, but much more was needed for Nicro to do its work effectively, Mr Holmes said.

"I appeal to our benefactors to be generous. I also ask for their sympathy and assistance in providing our unfortunate charges with work when they are released from prison," he said.

Intensive social work attention was given to the overnight shelter and the men housed there during the year.

Mr Holmes said that over a period of three months the social worker had a successful placement, in employment of these men, of 28 per cent.

Mr Holmes was re-elected chairman, Mr Ted Walsh vice-chairman and Mr B. Haddad treasurer. — DDR

# SAP probe meat 'malpractices'

CAPE TIMES 20/8/83 (Special) 34

Political Staff  
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.  
— Alleged malpractices  
by seven agents in the  
meat industry had been

referred to the police  
for further investigation  
and possible prosecu-  
tion, the Minister of Ag-  
riculture, Mr Greyling

Wentzel, said in Parlia-  
ment yesterday.

He said investigations  
by the Meat Board into  
alleged fraud in the  
meat industry were con-  
tinuing.

Mr Wentzel said in re-  
ply to a question by Mr  
Phillip Myburgh (PFP  
Wynberg) that the inves-  
tigation by the Meat  
Board was expected to  
take a "considerable"  
time due to its extent.

In reply to a question  
by Mr Myburgh in May,  
Mr Wentzel confirmed  
that the Meat Board was  
investigating alleged  
fraud in connection  
with applications by  
farmers for marketing  
permits.

## Unused permits

He disclosed that 900  
producers and 12 agents  
at the Kimberley, Pre-  
toria, Bloemfontein and  
Johannesburg abattoirs  
were involved in the  
probe.

The board is investi-  
gating "the utilization  
by unauthorized per-  
sons of unused permits  
which should have been  
returned to the board".

## Monday's Business

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

— Monday's business:

(1) Resumption of the  
committee stage — Re-  
public of South Africa  
Constitution Bill. —  
Sapa

(34) RUM 30/9/83

# Crime increase 'could be start of revolution'

By J MANUEL CORREIA

MR HARRY SCHWARZ, Progressive Federal Party Member of Parliament for Yeoville, warned yesterday that an increase in crime such as South Africa was witnessing could be the precursor of revolutionary action and destabilisation.

"I believe that fighting crime in the cities is just as important as combating insurgency on the border," he said.

Mr Schwarz said the escalation in crime was creating a fear psychosis.

"People are now scared to leave their homes. Before they might have gone window shopping, now the streets are deserted.

"They are buying guns and burglar alarms and turning their homes into fortresses."

The increase in crime could be attributed to the fact that the society was under stress, but he rejected the "simplistic view" that the increase in crime was due to the economic depression.

"The man who is now making his living out of crime is not going to go back to honest work once the economy picks up," he said.

The crime psychosis applied also to black areas.

"I believe that blacks also want to be protected against criminals," he commented.

However, a distinction had to be made between ordinary crime and political crime. Black citizens should not be allowed to feel that the law enforcement agencies were unable to protect them against ordinary crime.

Mr Schwarz welcomed the recent police sweep in his crime-riddled constituency.

"As far as I'm concerned, they can make a sweep every day," he said. "The people welcome their presence. However, I would like to see a regular presence of uniform police to instil a sense of confidence and for psychological effect."

Mr Schwarz said the area crime committee would be meeting at the Hillbrow Police Station next week to discuss crime in Yeoville, Berea, Hillbrow and Joubert Park.

"Just because the Minister of Law and Order has approved a police station in principle for Yeoville and a crime sweep was conducted in the suburb, people in the rest of flatland should not feel neglected," Mr Schwarz said.

A PROMINENT academic has called for an exhaustive inquiry into gangs and gang warfare in South African prisons.

The call coincides with an announcement by Mr Kobie Coetsee, Minister of Justice, that an exhaustive inquiry will be made into the management of the Barberton prison complex.

The call for an inquiry was made by Professor Charles van Onselen, director for the African Studies Institute at the University of the Witwatersrand, in his inaugural lecture in Johannesburg this week.

Nearly half the existing prison gangs were connected historically with the notorious gang of 'Ninevites', the band of robbers founded in 1890 by Jan Note, whose life story formed the theme of Prof van Onselen's lecture titled 'The Small Matter of a Horse'.

The original Ninevites, said Prof van Onselen, were a form of resistance against the process of urbanisation, which was expressed by a campaign of robbery and violence against whites whom they saw as "more powerful and privileged".

"This strand of thinking continues to be intertwined with the political consciousness of many black South Africans," he went on.

"The pass laws continue to drive thousands of Africans into a twilight existence as they desperately try to establish a toe-hold in the increasingly economically privileged areas of the country."

"In a racially divided society there can be no absolute separation between the 'criminal' and the 'political'."

"Prison gangs may have the most crudely developed ideas about power relationship in the wider society, but there is no denying they do manifest some degree of

# Probe prisons

## gangs warfare,

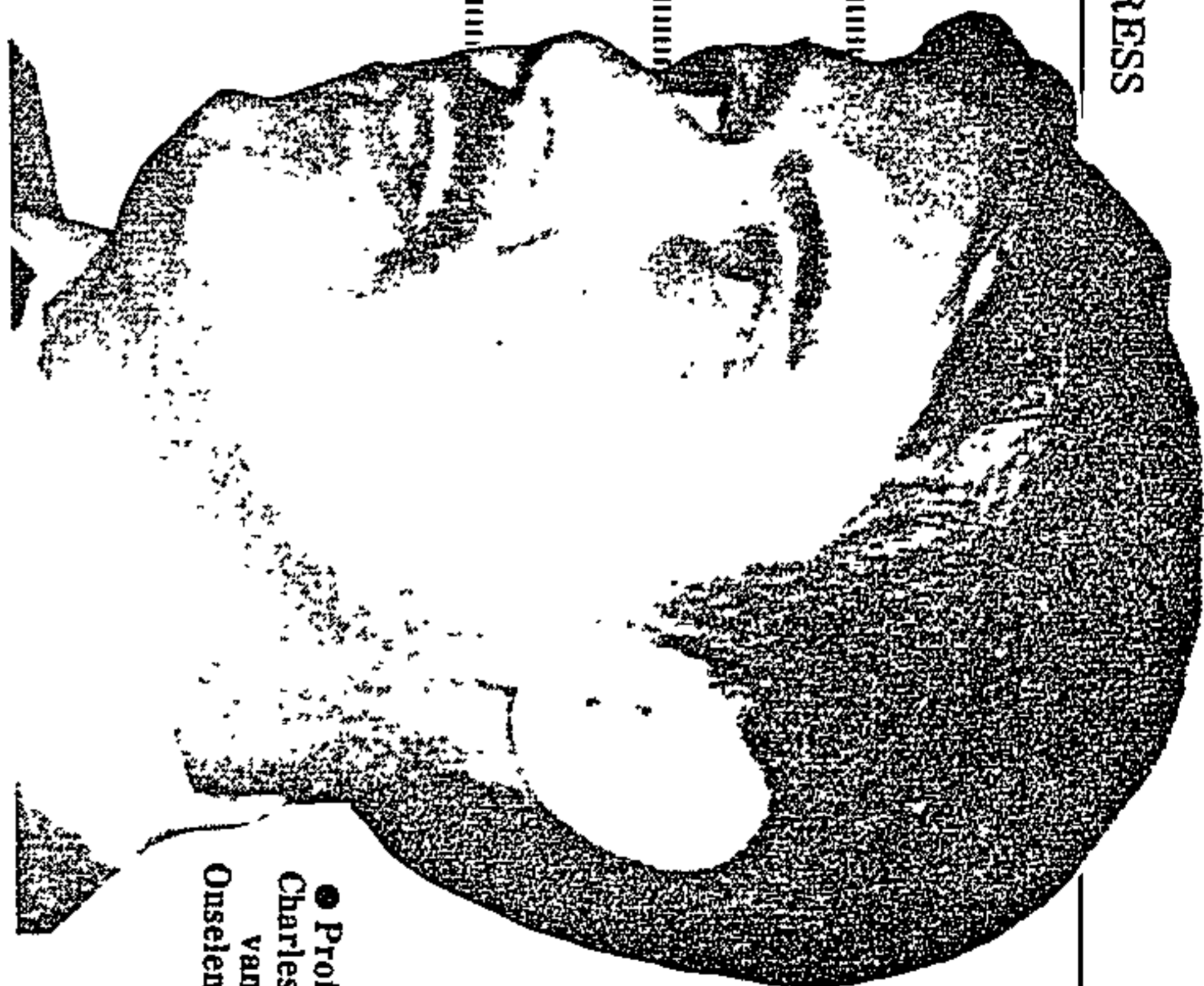
### urges expert

By JEAN LE MAY Political Correspondent

The pass system had been extended, providing an efficient net which ensured that most black men would have to pass through a cell.

In 1914, thanks to penal reform initiated by the Secretary for Justice and Director of Prisons, Jacob de Villiers Roos, a sympathetic white warder was placed in charge of Note.

In the classic switch Note indicated his willingness to become a prison warder. He worked for years as a warder and helped to blunt the Ninevite initiative. Note died of tuberculosis at the age of 81 in 1948. He was buried in a pauper's shared grave in a Pretoria cemetery.



● Prof Charles Van Onselen

## Abusive service

HARARE — A white businesswoman from the village of Odzi in eastern Zimbabwe was fined 25500 (R500), or six months, for abusing a black customer when he came to her hotel for a drink.

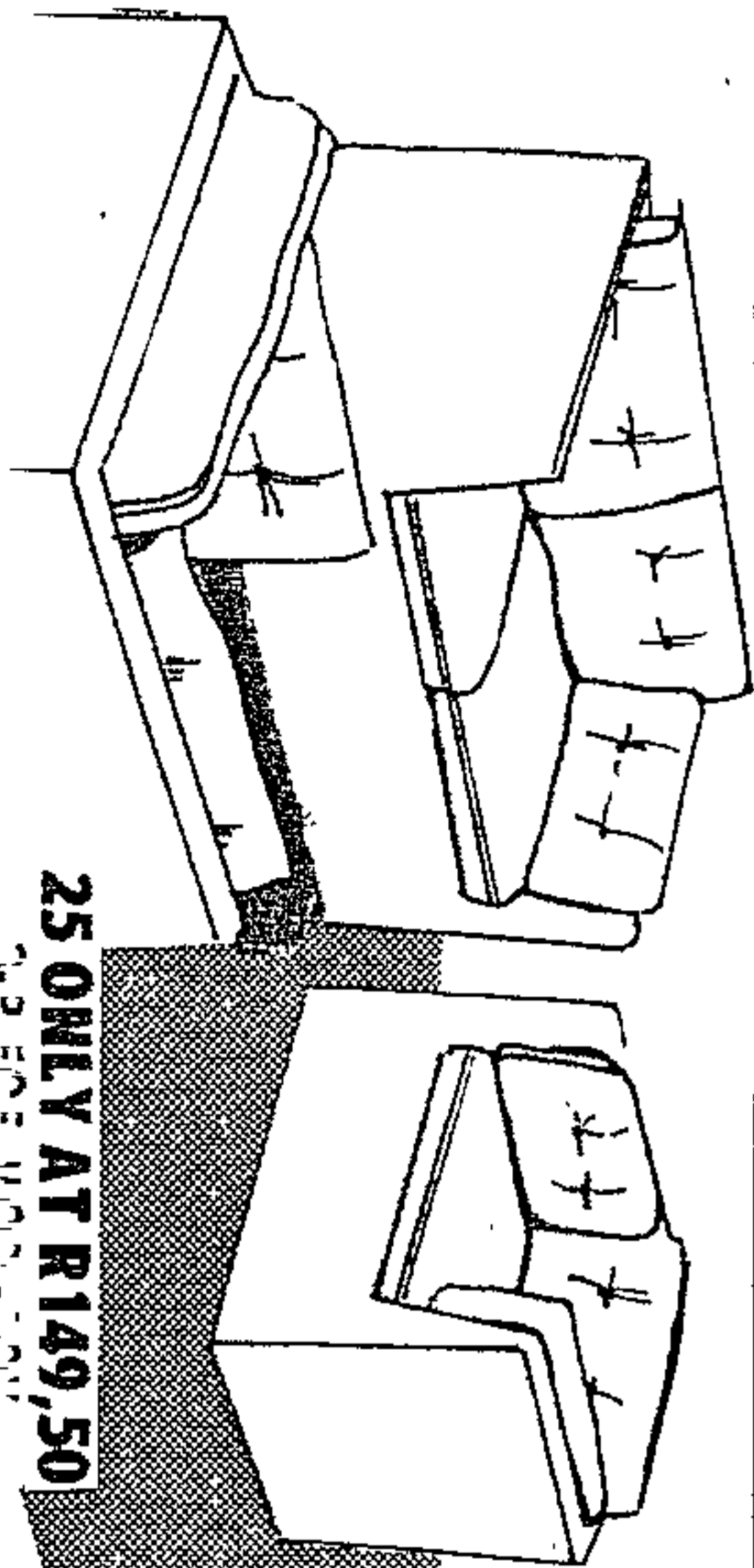
Erna Charlotte Upstedt, manager of Odzi's Travelodge Motel, was found guilty in the Mutlare magistrates' court of "seriously impairing the dignity of the complainant". She had threatened to shoot him.

The man, a resident in Marange communal land, had told her the country "was now Zimbabwe, not Rhodesia". — Sapa.

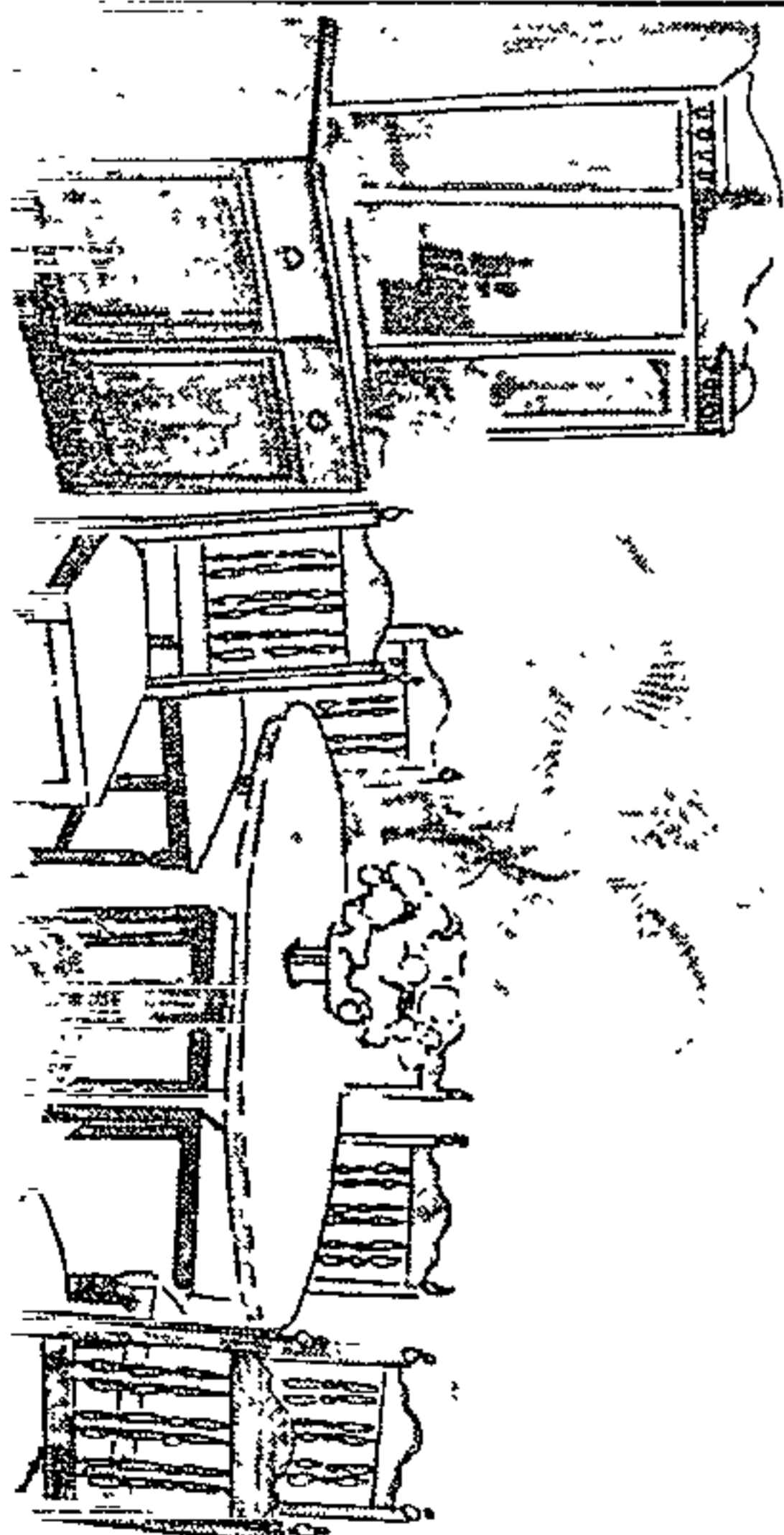
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The call for an inquiry was made by Professor Charles van Onselen, director for the African Studies Institute at the University of the Witwatersrand, in his inaugural lecture in Johannesburg this week.

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"In a racially divided society there can be no absolute separation between the 'criminal' and the 'political'.

"Prison gangs may have the most crudely developed ideas about power relationship in the wider society, but there is no denying they do manifest some degree of political consciousness."

Rogue, reformer, Robin Hood, for almost 30 years — even while in jail — Note headed the Ninevites, who in 1911 elicited a special enactment of the Union Parliament to control them.

Even the prison authorities were wary of the man they called a 'human volcano'.

At the height of his power, Note was accorded the mystic reverence usually given a great tribal leader.

Members of the modern '28' gang still greet each other with a Zulu saying which means "the men who repossess the value of the horse".

In 1886, as a youth of 19, he was told by his employer his wages would be docked for two years to pay for a lost horse.

Deeply aggrieved, Note went to the newly-established mining camp which became Johannesburg, and in 1890 founded the Ninevites — a loosely organised community of about 200 male and female vagrants, dislocated migrants, petty thieves and armed robbers.

They were organised along quasi-military lines, and gained a reputation among other blacks as a body of men who searched for justice in a bewildering new world.

Eventually the law caught up with Note.

But prison posed no threat to his hold over the Nine-

# WIGES CAPULU

By JEAN LE MAY Political Correspondent

vites. The pass system had been extended, providing an efficient net which ensured that most black men would have to pass through a cell.

By 1912 the Ninevites claimed 1 000 adherents, with branches as far afield

as Durban and Kimberley.

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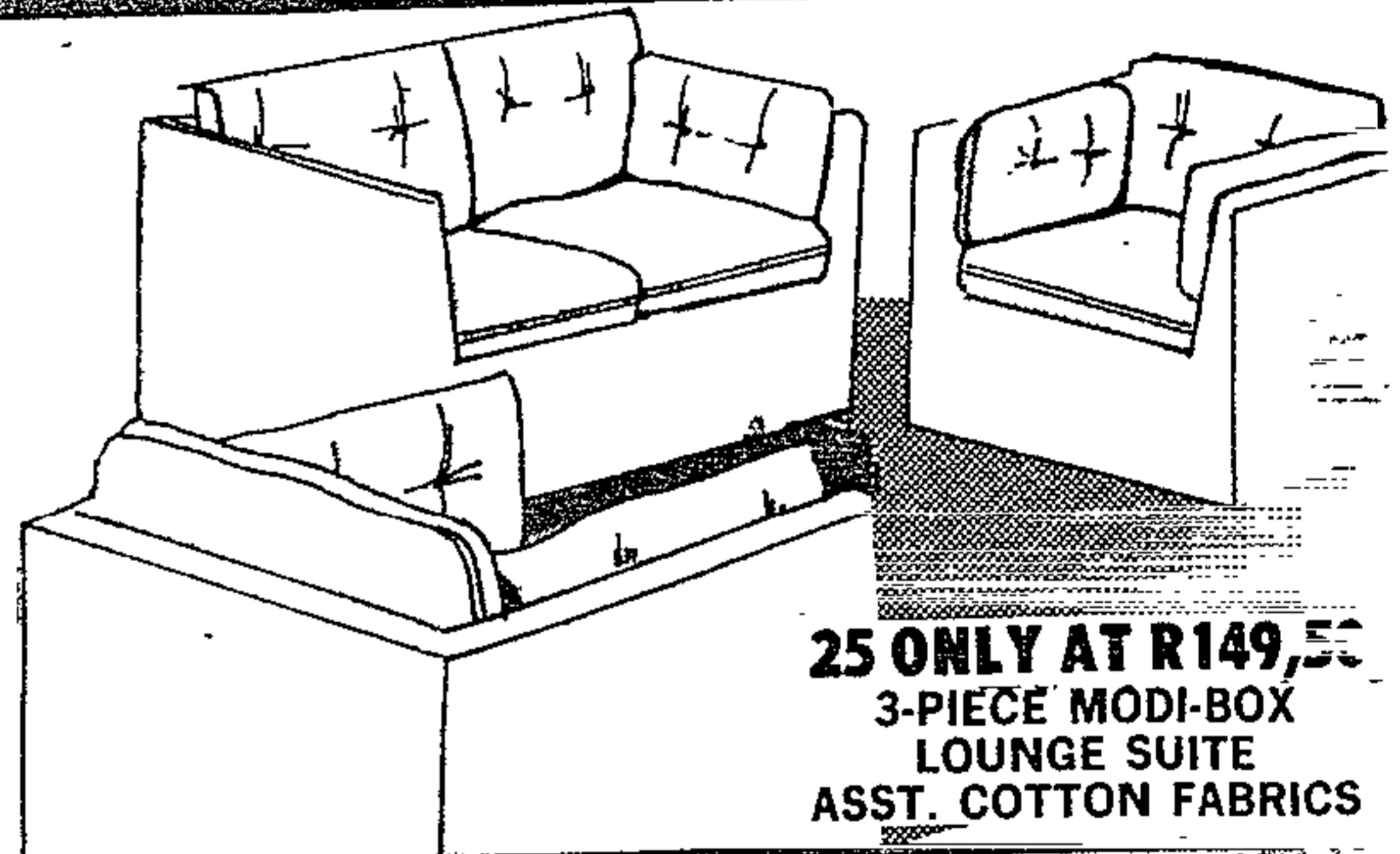
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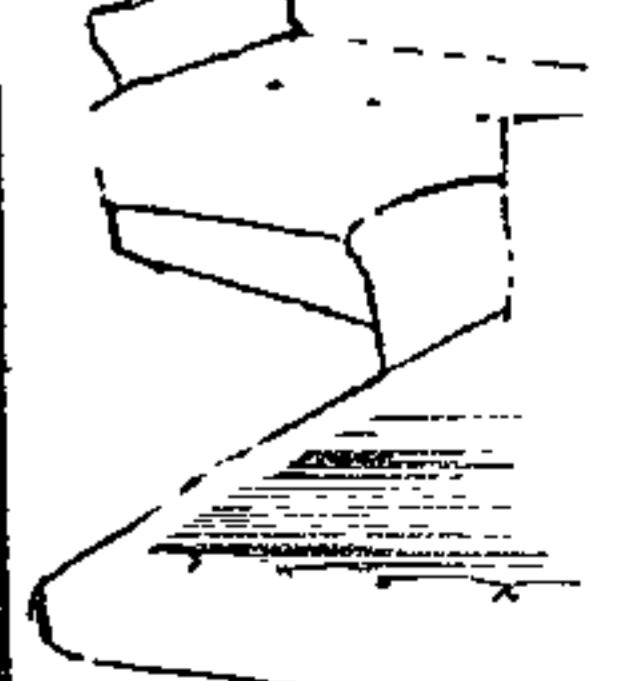
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## CRIME

# Bring back the Bobby

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The story goes that "Pretty Boy" Floyd, or one of his ilk, having knocked over umpteen banks in as many states, was asked why he did it. "Because that's where the money is," he replied. Despite this explanation, which has the simplicity of genius, he was sent to the electric chair.

It is not altogether frivolous to draw some comparisons between conditions in America in the Thirties and contemporary SA. For the gangsters, then and now, crime represents a low-investment activity with a high return — if you don't get caught, or mind the associated mayhem.

There are subterranean industries based on illicit liquor and drugs; homeland boundaries have the same function as US state lines when it comes to escape; and there is a basic underpinning of economic desperation.

But for ordinary people — struggling to keep up the mortgage payments, or turn an honest rand in a contracting business climate — there can be little comfort in sociology while dodging the bullets in an everyday robbery at the neighbourhood bank or building society. What one really wants is for the police to catch the criminals and lock them up.

There is a need for a better allocation of police resources.

It must immediately be noted that the police are probably doing the best job they can — under the circumstances. The problem lies in the amount of absurd legislation falling within their sphere. The Group Areas Act, the pass and curfew laws, the Immorality Act, ridiculously stringent censorship — enforcing all this is time and labour consuming and counter-productive in the sense that many people are being turned into criminals, or at least being exposed to prison, on grounds without precedent elsewhere in the West.

The majority of blacks, at one time or another in their lives, fall foul of influx control regulations. The image of the police in their community suffers accordingly and there is less desire to co-operate when it comes to dealing with actual racketeers or desperate men.

Indeed, the disaffection with authority sown by the racial control laws is, by police evidence itself, exploited by

groups like the ANC who appear to have hired men with criminal records to bomb Pretoria. And dumping people back into places like the Ciskei raises the threshold of revolutionary consciousness and adds to civil turmoil.

Then there is the nature of police crackdowns in crime-stricken regions like Yeoville. Of the hundreds arrested there recently, most appear to have been pass law offenders. Since real crooks probably have forged documents — or in any case have urban rights and have turned to crime through increased unemployment — there seems little point in such exercises except as a show of force. And once the police are off the streets, there will always be criminals to return to rip-off cars or size up the banks.

Clearly, men are needed on the beat, and more police stations are needed in the suburbs to service them. It's a question of finance. This, surely, is not an insuperable problem if, as a minimum requirement, the need to decriminalise technical offences is accepted.

There would be economic benefits in such a decriminalisation. With freer labour movement, wages would be set by the market and not artificially pushed up by chronic shortages each time there is an economic upturn. Direct subsidies for the training of the unemployed would make more sense than pushing them away to rural backwaters, where businessmen are supposed to create job opportunities in areas of tension and unrest.

That said, there is a danger that the daily press — perhaps under the impression that nothing sells like crime — is exaggerating the scale of the current wave of robbery and violence. Over 9 000 people are wiped out on SA's roads each year, which makes it statistically far safer to enter a bank than cross a road to get there.

And even if the higher number of criminal incidents can be attributed to the recession, the point remains that once it is over the distortions of our unnecessary laws will remain. So why not use commonsense and phase the laws out? Then there would be fewer cops chasing influx offenders, harassing unionists and people without hawkers' permits, or pursuing luckless possessors of *Playboy* or lovers of the "wrong" colour.



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Mrs Mana Slabbert

# Justice on 'the rack'

REGUS 11/10/83 34

Staff Reporter

THERE was enough evidence to suggest that South Africa's system of justice generated more crime than it prevented or curbed, a University of Cape Town criminologist, Mrs Mana Slabbert, said in the city today.

Addressing the conference of the Western Cape branch of the Security Association of South Africa, Mrs Slabbert said: "There is no difference between the assault of an offender on a street victim and the assault of a prison warder on a prisoner.

"The Barberton Prison trial has clearly illustrated the brutality which took place and the lack of protection which the prisoners involved had."

Citing the interim report of the Hoexter commission of inquiry into the structure and functioning of the courts, she said this showed the administration of justice

had reached breaking-point as a result of a staff shortage.

"The commission observed that the possibility exists of accused being wrongfully convicted, as facts which could be of advantage to them are not brought before court," she said.

"Another witness said 60 percent of commissioner court cases showed irregularities and that half were incomplete. A number of people who preside over commissioner courts have little or no legal training."

### UNSAFE

There was also evidence that certain sections of prisons were unhygienic and unsafe. Prisoners were often bored and unproductive and the prison environment encouraged gang formation and unrest.

"There is thus enough evidence to suggest that

institutions and the present functioning of the justice system generate more than prevent or curb crime," she said.

Mrs Slabbert said there were definite social structures, laws and policies which maintained and perpetuated law-breaking.

"The South African crime rate, which is the highest in the Western world, would be drastically reduced if basic opportunities for survival and the quality of life were to be provided for those who are denied them," she said.

Unemployment was one of the major causes of lawbreaking in South Africa. About 33 000 people were imprisoned for influx control offences every month, while there were twice as many burglary, theft and robbery cases reported to the police than there were crimes of serious violence.



CAPL TIME 12/10/82

# 'Social reality' of SA crime

Staff Reporter

SOUTH Africa's crime rate — the highest in the Western world — would be drastically reduced if basic opportunities for survival and the quality of life were to be provided to those denied them.

This was claimed at the security conference at the Cape Town Civic Centre yesterday by Mrs Mana Slabbert of the University of Cape Town's Institute of Criminology. She spoke on the "social reality of crime in South Africa".

"No country will ever be entirely crime-free and no country can function without a legal system, but a system should be equal, fair and just, and should distinguish between offences which occur due to irresponsibility, malice etc, and those which occur in an attempt to survive or through frustration," she said.

"A country which ignores the core problems and salves its conscience with 'band-aiding' and patchwork does so at its own peril", Mrs Slabbert warned.

If frustrations were not alleviated, violence on all levels would increase, including social violence, as people sought a change in their situation.

## 'No income'

She identified three causes of law-breaking as unemployment, residential instability and alcohol abuse.

Unemployment was one of the major causes of law-breaking. "Between July 1, 1981, and June 30, 1982, offences of an economic nature were just about double that of offences of a serious violent nature," she said.

"Unemployment statistics disclose that during 1980 more than five million blacks in the homelands had no measurable income at all."

## Group Areas Act

She said the breaking-down of extended families and removal of individuals to townships outside the cities in terms of Group Areas Removals Act had caused numerous social problems.

She said the crime rate in Cape Town, where many of these removals took place in the 1960s, was the lowest of all cities per 100 000 of the population in 1960. However, it was now regarded as one of the highest, if not the highest.

Mrs Slabbert said many deprived and underprivileged people drank to overcome frustration. "The only problem is that alcohol abuse increases their situation of despair," she said.

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**MLELEKI Dhlamini** was sentenced to death and brutally executed at the Leeuwkop prison.

His crime was unknown but he had been tried and found guilty. His accusers, prosecutors, the judge and the executioners were convicts and members of two of the foremost gangs in South African prisons.

After Dhlamini had been sentenced in 'The Circle' or 'Kring', his executioners held him down, slit his stomach open with a razor blade, beginning a slow,

merciless murder in a dark communal maximum security cell shared by 41 prisoners.

He cried out for mercy — to be killed quickly.

But his executioners took their time with tortures too gruesome to relate. Eventually, a belt was tied around his neck and he was hanged over the bars of the cell door.

In the Rand Supreme Court, three members of the 28 Gang and one of the 26 Gang were sentenced to death for the murder.

They told the court they had been ordered to kill the 25-year-old Dhlamini by a 28 Gang 'judge', and were afraid not to comply. The court rejected this evidence.

The case following Dhlamini's murder in May, 1978 gives only a glimpse of the grim picture of ruthless violence perpetrated by the tough gangs behind the walls of South Africa's overcrowded and understaffed prisons.

The gangs have military names and almost regimental discipline. Loyalty is all and like the infamous Mafia and many terrorist organisations — once in, always in.

Some of the main gangs operating in prisons throughout the country today are the Airforce 23, the Airforce 24, The 26s, The 27s, The 28s and the Big Five.

Less significant gangs are the Forty Thieves, the Desperados, Spy 13, Fast Eleven, Flick Styles, Boek 30s, Shy Boys, Fast Twelve and Black Power.

Each gang has a specific role in the prison structure.

*The convict did not know it yet, but the judges of The Circle had sentenced him to death. He would die slowly and painfully in front of dozens of other prisoners, but none would dare to help him. They feared the gangs more than they feared the law.*  
Today, the Sunday Express investigates the violence in our prisons.



An array of lethal weapons confiscated by the Prisons Service from various prisons

# INSIDE

THE **By STEPHANIE VENTER**

# CIRCLE OF DEATH



● Mr Nicholas Haysom

**PRISON** gangs have their roots in the late 19th century, according to a report compiled by Mr Nicholas Haysom, research officer for the Centre of Applied Legal Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand.

"Towards an Understanding of Prison Gangs" reveals details on the extent, the power and the bizarre characteristics of South Africa's prisons.

It tells how high-ranking prison gang 'officials', who pretend to be wearing elaborate uniforms, have the power to sentence members and non-members to death.

Once a member, always a member, Mr Haysom states.

## Gangs' powers — in and out of prisons

While it is fatal to resign, promotion within the gangs ensures members of respect in a world of criminals.

The power of gangs is evident within and without prison. When gang violence is reported and taken to court, state witnesses may be killed if they give evidence.

By the early 1900s there were gangs both inside and outside prisons, with the same structure as Jan Note's brigands had had.

Mr Haysom says gangs

owe their existence to a man called Mzoozepe, who later changed his name to Jan Note and then to Nongoloza. In the late 1800s he rose to command a group of brigands who hid in the hills south of Johannesburg.

Note's gang practised

sodomy — as modern gangs do — from as early as 1906.

Kikilijaan, Note's lieutenant, who eventually formed The 27s, had a group of six "voeltjies" (non-gang members) who smuggled him tobacco and other luxuries when he was in the isolation cell.

In return he gave them permission to operate as a gang. They became what is now The 26 Gang. They aimed to obtain tobacco and money to supply The 27.

After 1920 the gangs did not exist in their original form outside the prisons. By 1927 a gang had begun operating inside the Barberton prison.

municate with each other, says Mr Haysom.

During the recent trial of 19 long-term prisoners from Leeuwkop prison for the death of an inmate and an attack on another, some of the accused called witnesses from other prisons.

Prisoners acting as state witnesses in a trial against other prisoners become targets for the vengeance of gangs and trials are characterised by conflicting evidence.

Gangs are not an extension of "the ghetto or the street gangs", Mr Haysom wrote.

"The prison gang is a prison-based phenomenon. They are born out of prison culture and are directed towards coping with the hardships of prison life."

While gangs have been labelled a "prison evil" by the courts, they have acknowledged violence as an "everyday phenomenon", Mr Haysom's report says.

But the Supreme Court "has been unwilling to accept this prison sub-culture as an extenuating factor *per se*".

### Murder

Once a murder has been decided on, it is almost impossible to prevent.

An inmate who reports that he may be killed, could be dead before the authorities have time to act.

Mr Haysom also notes that a prisoner may attempt suicide rather than be locked in a cell with "hostile gangsters".

Mr Haysom suggests several areas which need to be improved in South African prisons.

Lack of privacy, adequate recreational facilities and meaningful outlets for activity, training and educational advancement opportunities need to be examined.

"Communal cells not only encourage gang formation but they destroy any access to privacy or to the individualisation of the living space."

He suggests "maximum contact" with the outside world, extended visiting hours and facilities for inmates' relatives to travel to prison.

### Interviews

Research into prison gangs was conducted two years ago by Mr Nicholas Haysom of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand. His findings appear in a report, "Towards an Understanding of Prison Gangs", based on Supreme Court records and interviews with ex-offenders.

"The 27s specialise in combat, The 26s in theft. The 28s pamper, protect and organise catamites or 'wyfies' (young male sex-partners), the Airforce 24 organise mass escapes, and the Big Five — through informing and collaborating with the authorities — try to maximise their privileges."

"Men of the Number", as gangs refer to themselves, are organised in an hierarchical, quasi-military order.

Gangs have their own tattoos, salutes and a colourful imaginary uniform, flags and other military paraphernalia.

"If a 28 officer is transferred to another prison, he will identify himself by his 'uniform' describing in detail

exactly what he is 'wearing,'" says Mr Haysom.

Ranking — from soldier to lord — is determined through "competence and knowledge and violence".

Each rank has its own assigned officers and duties, real and imaginary. Officers may include exercise instructor, munitions and uniform store clerk, inspector of schooling (in gang history and traditions) and judge. Duties may include punishment, spying, guarding.

Punishments meted out by gangs to both members and non-members include 'klappe' (10 slaps with an open hand), 'beker' (blows on the head with an enamel mug fastened to a sock), and death.

Some of the more common methods of "brutal, pre-

meditated and cold-blooded" murder are, Mr Haysom says, disembowelling, removing the intestines and playing with them, multiple stabbing and leaving the victim to bleed to death.

While most gangs stress that membership is voluntary, once a member, "loyalty and obedience are demanded by the gangs at risk of death".

Members keep their rank, no matter to which prison they are sent.

Gang members would lose their status, prestige and power if they were released, says Mr Haysom. For that reason, former prisoners may commit crimes so they are reimprisoned.

"In the context of powerlessness and frustration, aggression and disobedience

becomes a means of expression and perhaps the only means considered legitimate among prisoners."

Gangs compete for rare resources, even scraping butter off bread to accumulate a surplus for bargaining and they "live a parasitic existence off other prisoners".

### Nothing left

However, he says their positive aspects are that they "offer some status and commitment to people who might otherwise have nothing left to live for".

While prisoners join gangs for security, loyalty and brotherhood, many joined because they were homosexually raped and reduced to 'wives' — "or because

another section or prison. Until then he will be locked up separately.

"Heads of prisons and other staff members are continuously on the look-out for situations where prisoners are being intimidated by other prisoners and to deal with this type of matter."

Once gang leaders are identified they are kept apart from other prisoners "as far as possible."

"This is done to protect the ordinary prisoner against intimidation and actions by gangs or their leaders."

While all serious cases of violence and contraventions of prison regulations are handed over to the South African Police for investiga-

## HSRC 'given free access' for probe

THE Human Sciences Research Council has been probing prison gangs for the South African Prisons Service.

The project, begun in 1981, will be completed next year.

"The research team has been granted free access to all prisons and prisoners at all times of the day and over weekends," a Prisons Service statement said.

The Commissioner of Prisons asked the HSRC to undertake the study.

While the Prisons Service admits that gang warfare plays a role in attacks between prisoners "in some cases" it said there were "large numbers of notorious villains who are not susceptible to reform and who hardly need any provocation to resort to violence"

The service said that statistics were "not readily available" on the number and type of attacks on prisoners this year. But "there has been no apparent increase in this type of incident during the last few years".

On admission, prisoners are warned against participation in gang activities.

"The Prisons Service consequently does not hesitate to take the necessary steps against any prisoner who participates in gang activities."

"Disciplinary steps are taken against such a prisoner, and he also may forfeit remission of sentence, or his release on parole may be delayed or cancelled."

If a prisoner does not want to join a gang, and wants protection, he will be transferred to

# Ex-con Maanie Simon tells about his crime and punishment and asks:

## They never let you forget!

**ABDURAHMAN "Maanie" Simon has now done his time.** "It was long and it was hard, but I took it like a man and paid my debt to society," he said.

Upon his release, the Besterecta construction company agreed to employ him as a labourer (he had no skills). With the security his job afforded him, he slowly slotted into society again. Maanie married and is the proud father of a daughter. In two months time the Simon's second child will be born.

### HOUSE

They have a neat, little house in Lentegur, Mitchells Plain.

Tuesday, October 11 marked the third anniversary of their union.

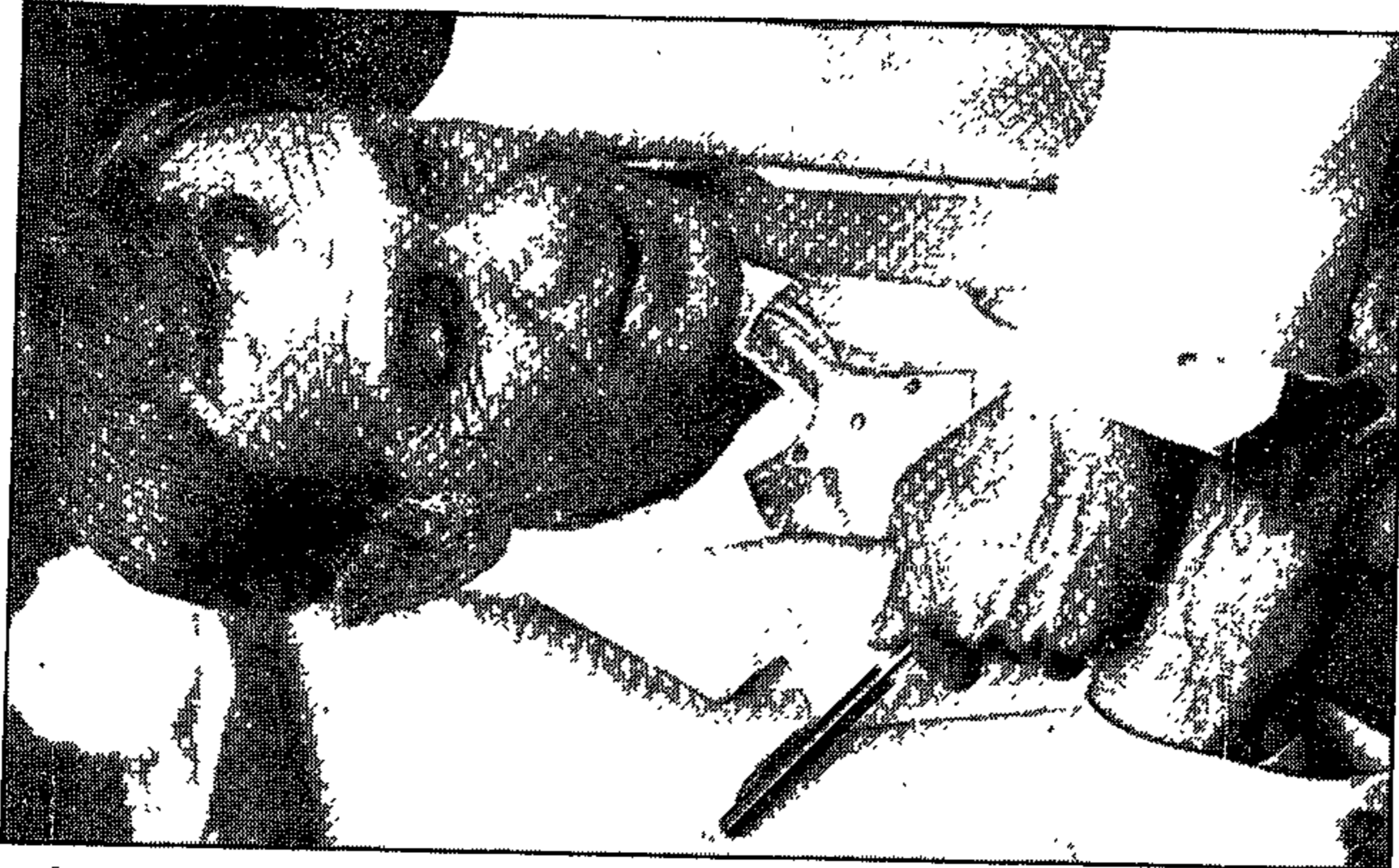
"But I did not have enough money to buy her a cake or a bunch of flowers," said Maanie.

### VOUCH

Maanie worked for the construction company for three-and-a-half years. Everything ran smoothly and his employers vouch for the fact that he was a good worker. There were few problems.

"In the beginning, nobody bothered much about my prison days. A few months ago, someone was transferred to our office and this guy gave me hell for being an ex-convict.

"In the end, I could not take his jibes



● **EX-OFFENDER, Abdurahman Simon has an unusual job problem.**

IT was Christmas eve, it was 1954, it was District Six.

Fairyland, as the area was known, was humming, as only that part of the world could.

The streets were alive with people, young and old; laughing, crying, living. Couples were coming and going.

It was a time of excitement, of happiness and of celebration.

Oukrisms of '54 was also the night when the life of an ordinary, average young man of 17, changed completely.

### GOOD TIMES

Shortly after supper, Abdurahman "Maanie" Simon left his parents' home on the corner of

Muir and Roger Streets, and as was the done thing, he went in search of the good times.

He had a fixed destination in mind, that of Sheila Smith, the mother of his daughter. They were engaged to marry, the big day being set for some time in February the following year. No matter that he was only 17 and she two years his senior. Love conquered all.

On his way to his mistress, Maanie was waylaid by Bacchus and stopped off at a *sukkerhuisie* where he had a good few drinks and lots, besides.

**HE has paid his debt to society for something he did in a fit of anger 25 years ago. Yet Abdurahman "Maanie" Simon's past is still held against him. His story highlights the plight of the ex-offenders in their search for employment. ANEEZ SALIE reports.**

Leaving there a little later and a lot merrier, he wound his way through the bustling streets to his woman.

### THROBBING

At the same time she was throbbing in the arms of another man.

Bursting in on the lovenest, a shattered Maanie stared in disbelief.

"It was terrible. My whole life seemed to crumble before me," he recalled.

"Then the coward of a guy fled through the window.

"The devil got hold of me. I found a knife in

his life to pay back his debt to society.

After the sentence of 25 years imprisonment was handed down, Maanie's parents, both of whom had been on pilgrimage to Mecca, stared in disbelief at their son, all alone in the dock. The deeply religious family was no more.

As he was led to the cells below, his mother collapsed in the courtroom.

### DIED

"I heard her crying: *O Maanie my kind*. I thought she had fainted or something but learnt later that she had died on the spot."

Three days after, his father died instantly when his car smashed into a robot next to the old market.

Some say it was an accident, most believe the old man could not take it anymore.

CONTACT: ..

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EARLY LEARNING C

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Address: 50 Al East 5201

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Contact: GERALD  
Objectives: (E.L. opened Aims pre- Prov. pre-

# Bosses have no time for ex-cons

ALTHOUGH there is a risk involved in employing ex-offenders, there are far greater risks involved for the community at large if he is left unemployed, says Mr J V Pegge, national director of the National Institute of Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders (Nicro).

The ex-offender, if not assisted to find his feet again in society, has the skills and the power to hit back, not only to his own detriment but also to that of the community which has failed to forgive him, said Mr Pegge.

"There are certainly risks involved in employing ex-prisoners, but I believe these can be minimised by careful screening, backed up by support from social workers rendering after-care services and by appropriate supervision within the employment situation.

"Nicro is willing to help employers in this regard. I therefore appeal to employers to at least grant ex-offenders the opportunity of competing in the market place for the skills they have to offer," Mr Pegge said.

An ex-offender has a particular sort of handicap, most significantly characterised by the stigma society attaches to him.

#### RECESSION

And periods of economic recession make the usually difficult task of securing employment for ex-offenders doubly difficult, said Mr Pegge.

He added: "Our courts, in passing sen-

tence, always have due regard for the rehabilitation potential of an offender, and wherever possible pass sentences which give the offender an opportunity to rehabilitate himself.

"Our prisons put a great deal of effort into rehabilitation services for their inmates. All this effort is of no value whatsoever if the released prisoner cannot secure his basic needs of food, accommodation and employment.

"We must not forget that the release of a prisoner signifies to society that he has paid his debt for his wrongdoing. If we fail to recognise this by failing to provide employment opportunities for ex-prisoners, we as a community make a mockery of the criminal justice system."

#### CULPRITS

According to Nicro social worker, Anita Horne, it is the State which is one of the worst culprits.

"It has been our experience that State departments and agencies often refused to employ ex-offenders. The railways are the worst," said Ms Horne.

"It is clear that the State does not practice what it preaches. What example is this to the

private sector?"

Nicro workers have identified three reasons why ex-offenders have problems finding employment.

#### PREJUDICE

The first is prejudice, the second the current recession, when it is difficult for any worker to find a job and the third is apartheid.

In terms of apartheid, the Western Cape has been declared a coloured and white labour preferential area.

This policy is also responsible for most of those who are not white, receiving drastically inferior education and training. For years there has also been official job reservation.

Blacks are thus at a distinct disadvantage when it comes to competing for jobs, says Ms Linda Christianson, Nicro branch director.

#### LIST

Another Nicro social worker, Ms Louran Levy, said Nicro once had a long list of employers willing to employ ex-offenders.

"Some were bent on exploitation, but most were genuinely interested in helping.

"But today, with the recession, that list has shortened drastically.

"The job prospects for ex-offenders is very bleak, to say the least."

## This man turned back to crime . . .

ANOTHER ex-convict, Danny Sidney Fernandes of Stellenbosch who spent more than 14 years in jail, returned to a life of crime to "support" his family and was last week sent back behind bars.

He was sentenced to an effective five years imprisonment for housebreaking with intent to steal and theft.

Fernandes, 46, of Luckhof Street, Stellenbosch, had previously spent more than 14 years in jail after twice being declared a habitual criminal.

Domestic and financial troubles had come to a head in April, just

six months before his two-year parole was due to end, Fernandes told a regional court magistrate last week.

Forced to change jobs and accept a much lower salary, Fernandes tried but failed to adjust his standard of living accordingly.

#### DEMAND

"Suddenly my responsibilities and the demand of debts put me under tremendous pressure and I turned to drink and drugs and lost all self-respect," Fernandes said.

Eventually, out of a strong sense of respon-

sibility to his family, Fernandes burgled homes in Goodwood, Sea Point, Rondebosch, Cape Town and Fish Hoek.

The court heard Fernandes had tried, in this way, to maintain his family's standard of living. He also had to pay off a huge overdraft.

According to a Bellville probation officer, Mr K C van Antwerpen, Fernandes had been very co-operative after his release from Sonderwater Prison in Pretoria and the three companies he had worked for had given him good references.

# New buccaneers on rampage



South Africa is a country heavily dependent on foreign trade. Most of its exports and imports are conveyed by sea. It stands to reason, therefore, that it is vulnerable to a mod-

ern form of piracy, known as maritime fraud, which is no less pernicious than the old-style buccaneering.

In its most visible form, it is illustrated by the *Salem* incident, the details of which the SA public is still being denied. But it takes on far more subtle guises, capitalising on the grey areas between national jurisdictions.

This new piracy, including scuttling, documentary fraud and theft of goods, is contributing to an estimated US\$1 billion a year world business, according to Eric Elms, director of the London-based International Maritime Bureau (IMB), who recently addressed a conference on the subject in Johannesburg.

Piracy has reached such proportions in the seas off Lagos, for example, that ships have, in desperation, begun employing security men armed with bows and arrows to repel boarders. Off Lebanon, maritime criminals run floating warehouses of ill-gotten goods. Through them, it is even possible to have items stolen to order.

SA will not escape the onslaught of organised crime. Warns Michael

The law cannot protect all the victims of fraudsters, increasingly attracted to the fertile pastures offered by international shipping. Furthermore, the tradition of trust must not be an excuse for the gullible.

Shrimpton, director of Bowring Barclays: "Too many SA businessmen are under the mistaken belief that we have no problem here. Nothing could be further from the truth."

His point was graphically illustrated by the conspicuous absence of many representatives, notably from the banking and insurance sectors. One broker called it a "disgraceful show of complacency."

Apathy was no better defined than by Rodney Schneeberger, manager of the SA Insurance Association (SAIA), when he said: "We don't really believe this is a problem in SA at the moment." But he conceded that world trends should be taken as a warning of the need for deterrents and preventative measures.

Ray Havens, a state investigator based in Florida, US, pointed out that SA was one of the biggest diamond and gold exporters. It was only 19 hours from America, where the overland transportation industry was facing thefts of US\$2 billion/year.

A favourite means of maritime fraud is where the cargo is illegally sold at a port of

convenience before the ship is deliberately sunk to hide the fact of theft. It is sometimes referred to as the "rust bucket" fraud, where the most decrepit hulks are used. Some fraudsters even have the audacity to claim hull insurance for the ship itself.

The *Salem* affair involved the theft of over R30m of oil, following which the ship was sunk in the deepest waters. And though the ship's log was "lost," the entire crew was rescued safely, complete with carefully packed suitcases. Sanctions-busting of this nature, together with regions of conflict from political unrest upwards, provide lucrative areas for the maritime criminal.

Indeed, another reason why SA is particularly vulnerable to maritime fraud is that its relative political isolation forces it to trade unofficially with some countries through the use of technically fraudulent documents.

In some cases, there are claims for cargo which never existed — the documentary fraud. The growth of organised crime and its increasing sophistication has eclipsed a vulnerable banking system through which money is advanced to the exporter under a "letter of credit" (l/c). This is the importer's permission to the bank to pay for goods prior to their receipt, provided the documents called for under the l/c are "in order." The bank never sees the goods and deals only in paper, the most important being the "bill of lading" (b/l). This controls the ownership of goods and purports to

**SAIA's Schneeberger ... no problem in SA, yet**

**24 SHIPPER'S/ISSUER'S RESPONSIBILITY**  
The Shipper or Issuer of the Goods shall be responsible for the accuracy of the description of the Goods and for the accuracy of the particulars furnished by or on behalf of the Shipper or Issuer in the Bill of Lading or other documents relating to the Goods.

**23 BOTH TO BLAME COLLISION**  
If the carrying ship comes into collision with another ship as a result of the negligence of the other ship and any act, neglect or default in the navigation or the management of the carrying ship, the Merchant undertakes to pay to the Carrier or the Carrier to indemnify the Merchant and/or demurrage of the carrying ship, to pay to the Carrier or the Carrier to indemnify the Merchant and/or demurrage of the carrying ship, a sum sufficient to indemnify the Carrier and/or demurrage of the carrying ship, to pay to the Carrier or the Carrier to indemnify the Merchant and/or demurrage of the carrying ship, a sum sufficient to indemnify the Carrier and/or demurrage of the carrying ship, to pay to the Carrier or the Carrier to indemnify the Merchant and/or demurrage of the carrying ship, a sum sufficient to indemnify the Carrier and/or demurrage of the carrying ship.

**24 GENERAL AVERAGE**  
(1) In the event of accident, danger, damage or disaster before or after the commencement of the voyage resulting from any cause whatsoever, due to negligence or not for which or for the consequence of which the Carrier is not responsible, the Merchant shall contribute to the payment of any sacrifices, losses or expenses of a General Average nature that may be made or incurred or shall pay salvage and special charges incurred in respect of the Goods.

**28 VARIATION OF THE CONTRACT ETC**  
No servant or agent of the Carrier shall have power to waive or vary any of the terms hereof unless such waiver or variation is in writing and is specifically authorized or ratified in writing by the Carrier.

**26 LAW AND JURISDICTION**  
(1) Any claim or dispute arising under the Bill of Lading shall be determined (as the option of the plaintiff) either by the courts of the country where the Carrier or the defendant (as the case may be) has its principal place of business or by the South African courts but (in either case) according to the law of the country where the Carrier has its principal place of business.

**25 AND LIVE ANIMALS**  
Whether the Hague Rules or the Hague-Visby Rules shall apply to Goods (not being Goods stored in Containers other than flats or pallets) which are stated herein to be carried on deck and are so carried, or to live animals whether or not carried on deck, shall be determined by the Carrier and the Merchant shall be bound by the decision of the Carrier.

prove their existence and worth. However, this is not always the case.

Hidden among the rapidly increasing quantities of legitimate trade is a host of fraudulent manoeuvres by operators often capitalising on the concept of trust on which the bill of lading process relies so heavily — legally termed *uberrima fides* (the utmost good faith).

The Union Bank of Switzerland, for example, paid out US\$560 000 for a Copenhagen b/l covering 1 000 t of palm oil for Angola. But the goods never reached their destination. The same bank paid out US\$1.6m against a forged b/l covering meat supposedly certified as fit for human consumption by a Portuguese document. Yet the ship named in the documents was still being built in Norway.

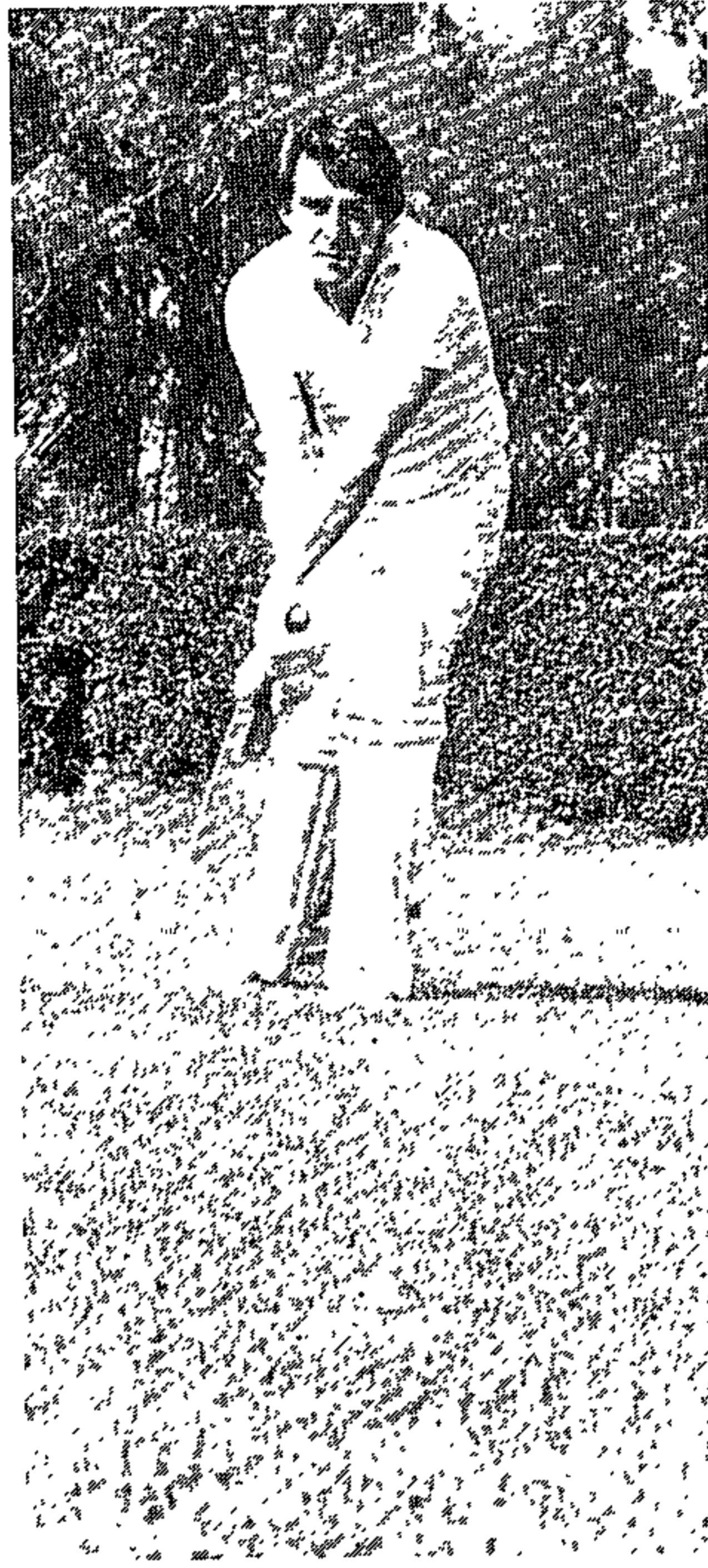
Fraudsters do not always have to go to the trouble of forging the bill of lading. As Ellen pointed out, blank forms were freely available over the counter from London business stationers. This laxity over legal documentation of title is compounded by what he believes to be insufficient vigilance on the part of banks and their use of inexperienced staff.

This is notable in developing countries, where budgetary stringencies leave them wide open to the cut-price and often spurious deal. One such example involves a consignment of 13 000 t of peanuts destined for Liberia, for which a bank paid out US\$6.8m. Naturally the Liberians were a bit peeved when peanut husks were all that arrived. Evidence of the expensive mistake is still in the warehouse — and the harbour, too, because the authorities impounded two ships hoping to extract compensation.

But as they rot in Liberian waters, Ellen explains that law enforcement does not travel well. The difficulty of arranging extradition treaties — only 49 countries participate in reciprocal deals — and jurisdictional problems make apprehension of the criminal virtually impossible. Indeed, fraudsters are operating across international borders and structuring deals of such complexity and scope as to defy investigation.

When the IMB traced stolen cargo from the *Vicky Kay* to a Greek shipper, he demanded US\$300 000 in return for information as to its whereabouts. Fortunately, photographs proving he had the goods were sufficient for the bureau to identify their location without paying the bribe, even though the shipper turned nasty. In the end, the shipper waxed philosophical, commenting: "Well, not to worry. We're scuttling two more ships next week anyway."

The IMB had no means of apprehending this man. This was especially frustrating because of his open declaration to continue in crime. Indeed, inability to settle demarcation disputes has let many a fraudster go free. One case involved a Greek-owned ship sailing under a Honduran flag with cargo loaded in Trieste, Limassol and Cape Town. Though the goods were believed to have



**Bowring Barclays' Shrimpton**  
... it's not really cricket

been sold illegally in Lebanon, the claim was that the ship sank off Cyprus. The master was Greek, the chief officer Turkish, the deckhands Gambian and the cargo was insured in London. The victims were obviously unaware of the old adage: "Beware of Greeks bearing gifts."

Given that redress is limited, as maritime legal expert Douglas Shaw QC puts it, this leaves the matter of adjustment between the innocent parties as to whom should bear the loss. Yet there is no question that it is the consumer who ultimately pays through an increase in the cost of goods, whether the insurers pay up or not.

Though they often meet claims if only to maintain reputation, this is not always the case. The redrafted institute cargo clauses, effective April 1 1983, exclude claims resulting from insolvency or financial default of the carrier — something that often happens in the case of the charter party fraud.

This is where a non-vessel owning carrier hires a ship on a time charter basis and sells the freight space at very low rates. He then disappears with the proceeds, leaving the shipowner and the cargo interest to argue about which of them should bear the loss.

Insurance also becomes invalidated if

the goods insured are proved to be non-existent because, as Shrimpton points out, "insurance companies deal in goods not paper. Banks, of course, deal in paper not goods, and so the client falls between two stools. It really does come back to buyer awareness — know who you are dealing with and to whom you are entrusting your goods."

Perhaps the attitude of the banks is illustrated by the banker who commented that it is unfair to expect banks and insurance companies to pick up the pieces after a client has been gullible enough to fall in with rogues. "The bank's function is to effect payment, not to enter into the risk of shipping."

Yet cases are not unknown where banks have legitimised documents simply to expedite business. Over-invoicing, ante-dating of the b/l to comply with the l/c, signing of the b/l as "clean" even though the goods were damaged and certifying goods shipped under-deck when in fact they were shipped on deck — all are done to expedite matters. Such sloppy — and some say fraudulent — practices thrive vigorously where vast amounts of paper have to be processed, seldom by experienced staff, and occasionally by the unscrupulous.

One case of over-invoicing to avoid exchange controls caught the original fraudsters. A Nigerian importer arranged to buy goods valued at US\$25 000 from a Danish exporter. The invoice was jacked up to US\$250 000, the intention being for the exporter to credit the difference to the importer's secret overseas account. The Dane intended to double-cross his Nigerian accomplice by presenting false documents covering non-existent goods. But even the "exporter's" scheme backfired when a cheeky bank clerk in Nigeria discovered the over-invoicing and misappropriated the whole \$250 000 for himself.

Ellen wants to see reform of the bank's payment mechanism through a "secure bill of lading" — an updated document to reduce the amount of fraudulent use. World sea ports should be classified depending on the number of times and manner in which they feature in proven instances of fraud to discourage their use by premium rating.

Although there is great resistance to various changes such as this, the IMB believes a breaking point will be reached when a more co-operative stance will have to be taken in support of the bureau's attempts to nail criminals.

In a plea for sanity, Ellen asked if *Salem* wasn't enough, "or do you need a couple more before doing anything about it?" SA victims, including bankers, insurers and shippers should overcome their traditional secretiveness and fall in line with overseas business, especially in the UK and US, and inform his bureau of suspected fraud.

Only by an organised assault on an international scale could they hope to combat organised crime. He hinted that in his view perpetrators of the *Salem* fraud, though still at large, could yet be brought to book.

2014  
October 28, 1983

38  
Assault  
figures  
released

Pretoria Bureau

THE Chief of the South African CID, Lieutenant-General C F Zietsman, yesterday announced that about 241 456 assaults were reported in the country annually, an average of 661 assault cases per day.

He was commenting on a report in an Afrikaans newspaper that 3 000 assaults and 5 000 housebreaking cases were reported daily to the police.

The paper also said more than 1 000 000 cases of violence had taken place in 1980.

Gen Zietsman revealed that 148 766 housebreaking incidents in private and business premises and in other buildings had been reported during the year.

In private premises there were 271 housebreaking incidents a day.

"The figure for violent incidents is given as more than 1 000 000 in 1980. The idea 'violence' is not clearly defined and therefore the SAP does not know what is implied by that," Gen Zietsman said.

As for statistics on rape attacks, he said figures indicated that 15 342 women or about one out of 1 000 women were raped annually.

# Crime drops in Ciskei town

34  
E. Post

8/11/83  
By KEITH ROSS

EAST LONDON — There has been a "remarkable decrease" in crime in Mdantsane, according to the police Press liaison officer for Ciskei, Major G Ngaki.

There was a wave of crime in Mdantsane, Ciskei's largest town, in the wake of the unrest sparked by the recent bus boycott. Robbers roamed the streets in gangs and the Ciskeian police warned Mdantsane residents to stay off the streets after dark.

Police patrols and road blocks were increased and some house-to-house searches were carried out.

The results, according to Major Ngaki, have been most satisfactory.

He said today that since Friday the only serious crimes were two murders and two robberies. Both the murdered people were victims of robbers.

The first victim, Mr Tozi Meme, 80, of Potsdam, died after being stabbed and robbed. The second, Mr Welcome Dangeze, 30, was beaten to death with a stone by robbers in a street in Zone 3.

In spite of the relative calm, Major Ngaki said, the police would act strictly against loiterers and groups that gathered in the streets at night.

"We will also take steps against those people who send children to buy liquor," he said.



ARGW  
10/11/83 34

# 'Many forced to break law to survive'

Staff Reporter

THREE quarters of the people in South Africa have to break the law to survive, according to Cape Town criminologist Mrs Mana Slabbert.

Mrs Slabbert was speaking at a function today organised by the Cape Town executive committee of the Union of Jewish Women.

Mrs Slabbert and four others were named the union's women personalities of the year.

## Families

She said the Group Areas Act and influx control placed restrictions on three quarters of the South African population and broke up family life. This break-up and its results interested her as a criminologist.

While many people regarded criminals as those responsible for serious crimes such as murder and rape, many became criminals in South Africa because they broke laws such as the Group Areas Act and influx control legislation.

The Group Areas Act had led to the break-up of the extended family which meant young children who no longer had relations to look after them drifted into gangs or state institutions, while influx control also meant families were broken up.

## Potential

Most children were born with potential which should be encouraged, but if their legitimate needs were not realised, they often drifted into crime.

The others named personalities of the year were Moyra Fine for her work in the theatre, Brenda Kreiner for her work in civic affairs, Madeleine van Biljon for her work in journalism and Nosizwa Nyakaya for her work as a nutritionist at Crossroads.



Mrs Mana Slabbert

Mrs Nyakaya said the clinic at Crossroads cared for an average of 350 children at a time from a population of about 23 000.

## Malnutrition

The main problem was malnutrition and malnutrition-related diseases such as kwashiorkor, rickets and TB.

Malnutrition and its related diseases often resulted from overcrowding and unemployment as well as desertion by a parent.

She said the number of children cared for always increased during raids because during the destruction of houses and shacks, cooking facilities were often lost.

REHABILITATION  
Nicro's plea

(34)  
Fm 11/11/83

Truants and drop-outs from SA's black schools have long been identified as people most likely to embark on a criminal career. But the National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders (Nicro) says little is being done by government to prevent them from going astray.

Nicro is calling for the appointment of social workers to schools throughout SA, saying that this would result in personal attention being given to problem children.

Nicro national director John Pegge says the institute is financed by private donations and government grants. Most of its work involves the rehabilitation of adult offenders. But, Pegge says: "I have never come across a criminal who was not a truant or drop-out at school." He points to large-scale truancy in urban black townships — and cites one Natal high-school which, he says, has a 70% absentee rate. Over-worked teaching staff in these areas cannot be expected to be social workers as well. Ideally, he says, there should be one social worker for 60 problem children.

Pegge says Nicro does not have the resources to deal with problem children, and he believes it is government's duty to attend to their plight.

Nicro is critical of the apparent inertia of the Department of Education and Training (DET) and the Department of Co-operation and Development (DCD). The DET does not have any statutory responsibility for appointing social workers for crime prevention, while the DCD, which does have a legal responsibility, is suffering from a shortage of manpower and money.

They have, instead, concentrated on helping children who appear in juvenile courts. But Nicro says that by the time a child has appeared in court it is often too late.

Cape Times 19/11/83

# 'Recall border police to towns'

Political Correspondent  
JOHANNESBURG. — Two PFP constituencies yesterday called on the government to recall police units from the SWA/Namibian border and use them to combat increasing urban crime.

Delegates from Sea Point and Yeoville spoke strongly about urban violence during the PFP's national congress, which unanimously approved two resolutions calling for effective steps to deal with urban crime.

Both Mr Herbert Hirsch, provincial councillor for Sea Point, and Mr Harry Schwarz, MP for Yeoville, raised the issue of police border units.

Mr Hirsch said the government now conceded that the police force was 50 percent undermanned. Policemen should spend less time

on the border and more in the areas where people lived and worked.

Mr Schwarz said many of the tasks done by police units on the border could be done by the Defence Force.

"If you allow the stability of society to crumble, it doesn't help to defend the borders."

Robberies, murders, rapes and muggings were increasing in the cities. The elderly in particular were victims, while cash-card withdrawal machines were new "traps" where people drawing money were watched by criminals.

Mr Schwarz suggested more local police stations and more policemen on neighbourhood beats.

He also called for speedier court proceedings, so policemen

would not be kept hanging around waiting to give evidence in cases which were often postponed.

With other delegates, he called for better police pay, service conditions and promotion opportunities.

Moving a resolution on behalf of Sea Point, Mrs Shirley Hirsch said sterner measures and a more rigorous application of law and order would not solve the problem. The root causes of urban crime were unemployment, residential instability, poor education facilities and the abuse of drugs and alcohol.

Government policies, including educational spending, the Group Areas Act and forced removals were contributory factors, she said.

"Before the forced removals of the 1960s, Cape Town had the lowest crime rate in South Africa. Now it is among the highest, if not the very highest," she said.

A Constantia delegate, Mr Mac Corry, suggested that larger amounts should be spent on improving the police presence in black areas than in white areas. He said Cape Town's three black townships — Langa, Nyanga and Guguletu — had only two police stations and crime was rife.

Cape offenders sentenced to help aged, handicapped instead of imprisonment

# Peninsula leads move to replace jail with service

W/t ARGUS 19/11/83 34

## Weekend Argus Reporters

LEGAL attention in South Africa is being focused on the Peninsula, where magistrates' courts have been passing sentences of community service rather than jail.

If this proves successful, legislation will be formulated to provide an infrastructure to expand the system and apply it nationally.

The move towards community service is the result of overcrowding in South African prisons. The aim is also to prevent certain offenders from having to spend time behind bars.

Mr C F W van Zyl, Chief Magistrate of Cape Town, says he would like to see "much more use of community service" as an alternative to imprisonment countrywide.

## Eased in

He said he was "very much in favour of community service" but, like all new things, it had to be eased in gradually.

Professor Dirk van Zyl Smit, director of the Institute of Criminology at the University of Cape Town, agreed that community service should be introduced nationally.

Professor van Zyl Smit said community service was "one of the most positive developments there is in the penological field. It is a sentence which should be used far more widely, with the qualification that it can't be used for all types of crime."

## Aged

For the past three years Cape Town magistrates have been imposing community service as a condition of suspended or postponed sentences.

So far 50 offenders have been given community service sentences ranging from helping the mentally handicapped and aged to working for the NSRI or St John Ambulance.

The experimental community service programme is being co-ordinated by the National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders (Nicro), which is working with magistrates and probation officers in various State departments.

Those sentenced to community service include:

- A university student found guilty of possessing dagga, who was sentenced to 200 hours of service at a club for the mentally retarded.
  - A man found guilty of starting a fire on Table Mountain, who was sentenced to 200 hours' work for Kirstenbosch National Botanical Gardens.
  - A housewife found guilty of shoplifting, who was sentenced to 150 hours' work for a local crèche.
- One Cape Town offender, who was sentenced to 150 hours' service in an old age home for negligent driving, said: "This is so much better than being sent to prison. You put your whole self into the work to make it a success."

## Attached

The man, who could not afford to pay a fine, said at first he found it difficult working with old people. "Now I look forward to it. One gets so attached to them and they are so grateful that I hope to continue helping them when I have completed my sentence."

Although the Criminal Procedures Act provides for the imposition of community service sentences, there is no infrastructure in law which can regulate the procedure.

An interdepartmental committee which includes representatives of the Departments of Justice, Welfare and Prisons is investigating ways to deal with the overpopulation of prisons. And one committee of the group — which is expected to report in mid-1984 — is looking into community service and its application nationally.

## Seminar

A series of seminars has been held for magistrates, the judiciary and academics, at which alternatives to imprisonment have been discussed.

Miss Linda Christiansen, director of the Cape Town branch of Nicro, which is co-ordinating the project, said her organisation was "delighted" with the results.

She felt Nicro had succeeded in its task and that the whole country should adopt the system.

"We don't see community service as a soft option. It is fairly strictly controlled and is a form of punishment. It is used in cases where we don't feel the person will benefit from prison and all the negative connotations that go with it."

## Recognition

"Our main aim is to give people recognition that they have something to contribute and to provide a positive learning experience."

"Since March there have been 18 new cases for consideration. Even the City Council's cleansing department and the Fairst Cape organisation have come to us offering places for people who have been found guilty of littering — dumping rubble in rivers and so on."



Professor Dirk van Zyl Smit

Miss Christiansen said although the Criminal Procedures Act provided for the imposition of community service sentences, there was no infrastructure in law to protect people if it backfired.

To protect all those involved in the decision to sentence individuals to community service, Nicro had taken out a special insurance policy which covered 50 offenders.

## Protect

"If, for instance, you have someone working with the aged and he suddenly runs amok, our policy would protect the magistrate and everybody else involved in the sentencing procedure."

"But the possibility of something going wrong is remote. Out of 14 000 people sentenced to community service in Britain there has not been one court case involving injury or damages, although there have been some out-of-court settlements."

Miss Christiansen said it was up to the magistrate, the prosecutor, the probation officer, the offender's lawyer or his family to suggest community service.

Once the magistrate had ordered a probation officer's report on the individual, a panel meeting was held at which the offender was present. The panel decided whether he was suitable for community service and what type he should perform, but it was up to the magistrate to make the final decision.

# Govt disputes war ace's gem licence claims

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. —

The government is to dispute claims by Korean war flying ace Brigadier Johan "Jan" Blaauw that his company, Ondombo Investments (Pty), was granted gem-prospecting licences on the West Coast.

Brigadier Blaauw's claims were behind the shock resignation from the cabinet last week of a former close personal friend, Mr Fanie Botha, who as minister of mines allegedly promised him the concessions in 1979.

The scandal surrounding Mr Botha gathered momentum at the weekend with further disclosures in several Sunday newspapers of Mr Botha's "embarrassing" financial affairs and claims that leading Nationalists are calling for an inquiry into his affairs.

Mr Pietie du Plessis, the outgoing Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, has instructed the State Attorney to oppose any legal action which might be instituted against the State by Ondombo Investments.

Mr Du Plessis, who is to take over the Manpower portfolio from Mr Botha, said last night in a statement issued to Sapa from Pretoria that

he disputed a claim by the company that it was granted prospecting licences

"On November 3, I received a letter dated November 2 from a firm of attorneys acting for Ondombo Investments in which it is alleged inter alia that prospecting leases were granted to the said company in 1979.

"I do not admit the validity of the claim and have instructed the State Attorney to oppose any action which may be instituted against the State in this connection."

Brigadier Blaauw has been reported to have been demanding that the government hand over two valuable diamond-prospecting concessions allegedly promised by Mr Botha when he was minister of mines.

According to the reports, the brigadier's Johannesburg attorneys last month sent a letter to Mr Botha calling up promissory notes totalling R190 000 which, with interest, now allegedly exceed R250 000.

The attorneys were also reported to have threatened in a letter to the Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs that legal action would be taken if the concessions were not handed over within 30 days.

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# 'Service instead of prison' call

CAPE TIMES 22/11/83

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Chief Reporter

THE Law Society of the Cape of Good Hope has, at its annual meeting in Grahamstown, adopted a motion by a Cape Town attorney that the principle of community-service orders, in place of imprisonment for certain categories of crime, be approved as part of South Africa's criminal justice system.

## In favour of scheme

The motion was introduced by Mr Sam L Gross, who also proposed that the Minister of Justice be informed of the society's support of this principle, and that the necessary legislation be enacted as soon as possible.

The minister, he added, had already expressed himself in favour of the scheme, as had the penal-reform commission under the chairmanship of Mr Justice Viljoen, of the Appellate Division.

In his motivation, Mr Gross said that in most countries the crime rate had risen considerably, with the result that prisons were overcrowded.

South Africa's daily prison population now exceeded 107 000, of whom about 60 percent were short-term prisoners — that is, prisoners serving six months or less.

It was generally agreed, Mr Gross said, that imprisonment was not the answer for all law infringements, for apart from the expense to the State of maintaining supervision and custody, the chances of deterioration in prison were as great as those of reform.

"In Britain, the community-service orders scheme has been operating since 1972, and more than 20 000 cases have been dealt with on this basis. The scheme is also in operation in the United States and most Western countries."

## Non-custodial penalty

The concept of community-service orders was simply a non-custodial penalty, requiring an offender to work unpaid for a specified number of hours which must be completed within a specified period.

In this system the offender had the option not to avail himself of a community-service order, but to serve the traditional prison sentence instead.

Mr Gross added: "It is not likely, however, that offenders would turn down an order which ensures freedom of movement and non-restriction of liberty, as against custodial imprisonment."

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CRIME - ~~Area~~ General.

1984 - 1985

AREA A: Alberton, Bellville, Benoni, Boksburg, Brakpan, Durban, Germiston, Goodwood, Inanda, Johannesburg, Kempton Park, Krugersdorp, Kullis River, Nigel, Oberholzer, Paarl, Pinetown, Port Elizabeth, Pretoria, Randburg, Randfontein, Roodepoort, Sasolburg, Simon's Town, Springs, The Cape, Uitenhage, Vanderbijlpark, Vereeniging, Westonaria, Wonderboom and Wynberg

AREA B: Bloemfontein, Camperdown, East London, Kimberley, Klerksdorp, Omdaalsrus, Pietermaritzburg, Potchefstroom, Somerset West, Stellenbosch, Strand, Virginia, Welkom and Witbank

AREA C: Kroonstad, and Worcester

AREA D: In all other areas

Superseding w.d. no : 323



(b) Physical Science	1983	1983	1983	1984	1984	1984
	HG	SG	TOTAL	HG	SG	TOTAL
Education and Culture	170	31	201	144	27	171
Joint Matriculation Board	565	88	653	858	311	1 169
Transvaal	7 967	4 678	12 645	8 172	5 104	13 276
Orange Free State	813	486	1 299	811	520	1 331
Natal	1 800	1 347	3 147	1 822	1 086	2 908
Cape Province	2 810 <sup>(1)</sup>	2 457 <sup>(1)</sup>	5 267 <sup>(1)</sup>	2 857 <sup>(1)</sup>	2 480 <sup>(1)</sup>	5 337 <sup>(1)</sup>
Total	14 125	9 087	23 212	14 664	9 528	24 192

X  
 Including S.W.A. 19/2/85  
 Howard Q.G. 19/2/85  
 Social Pensioners  
 15. Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Health Services and Welfare:

- (a) What is the number of social pensioners, based on the latest available figures, who are White and (b) in respect of what date is the figure given?
- (1) How many (a) offences and (b) infringements of the law were investigated by the South African Police in 1984?
- (2) How many of these infringements of the law related to (a) curfew regulations, (b) the registration and production of documents, (c) the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act and (d) the illegal possession of sorghum beer and brews?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH SERVICES AND WELFARE:

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(a) Old age pensions	143 010	(1) (a)	1 205 670.
Blind Pensions	729	(b)	882 396.
War Veterans Pensions	12 618	(2) (a)	11 688.
Disability Pensions	29 333	(b)	116 872.
Total	185 690	(c)	83 945.
(b) February 1985.		(d)	16 302.

WEDNESDAY, 20 FEBRUARY 1985

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs: Howard  
 Offences/infringements of the law  
 Q.G. 20/2/85  
 54. Mrs. H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

How many cases of (a) murder, (b) culpable homicide, (c) assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, (d) common assault, (e) rape, (f) burglary, (g) robbery, (h) theft of vehicles and cycles, (i) damage to property, (j) housebreaking with intent to steal and theft and (k) pos-

How many cases of (a) murder, (b) culpable homicide, (c) assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, (d) common assault, (e) rape, (f) burglary, (g) robbery, (h) theft of vehicles and cycles, (i) damage to property, (j) housebreaking with intent to steal and theft and (k) pos-

session of drugs were reported at each specified police station in the Cape Town police district in 1984?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

DER:	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)
Cape Town	28	29	296	453	53	—	525	1 232	488	185	55
Camps Bay	3	5	17	19	8	—	6	56	12	198	4
Maitland	9	23	87	146	12	—	71	193	117	557	6
Milnerton	8	13	121	105	19	—	34	192	91	527	14
Pinehills	3	12	23	37	4	—	30	237	48	485	2
Sea Point	8	12	96	98	20	—	44	313	149	866	7
Kensington	11	10	177	128	21	—	53	118	136	333	84
Woodstock	19	18	107	177	24	—	137	362	213	1 164	62
Tableview	13	12	38	34	22	—	21	51	36	192	9
Melkbosstrand	2	4	11	10	2	—	1	6	10	26	2

Note: For statistical purposes burglary and housebreaking with intent to steal and theft are codified under the same code.

Howard Q.G. 19/2/85  
 Pietermaritzburg police district: offences  
 97. Mr G B D McINTOSH asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- How many cases of (a) murder, (b) culpable homicide, (c) assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, (d) common assault, (e) rape, (f) burglary, (g) robbery, (h) theft of vehicles and cycles, (i) damage to property, (j) housebreaking with intent to steal and theft and (k) possession of drugs were reported at each specified police station in the Pietermaritzburg police district in 1984?
- The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

Pietermaritzburg	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)
Inchanga	90	20	451	580	42	—	525	473	264	1 607	21
Mid-Mllovo	27	27	185	63	30	—	54	12	23	154	—
Alexandra Road	32	6	74	32	15	—	6	7	9	63	—
Bishopstowe	44	32	170	208	23	—	26	330	109	961	3
Boston	17	1	151	47	13	—	16	5	28	84	—
Camperdown	6	7	53	13	2	—	6	3	3	38	—
Cramond	35	31	268	153	25	—	47	48	65	344	—
Hilton	14	7	92	50	8	—	9	8	10	76	—
Howick	3	15	52	36	8	—	35	13	18	218	—
Impendle	31	32	361	169	23	—	46	62	98	254	—
Mourtain Rise	8	1	166	48	6	—	21	1	26	77	—
Nottingham Road	84	36	630	1 540	92	—	276	372	840	900	13
Plessislaer	8	9	69	50	5	—	9	19	20	133	—
Prestbury	467	83	1 866	1 775	286	—	643	231	1 052	1 569	—
Richmond	3	1	15	31	2	—	9	43	9	196	—
Thornville	48	12	298	151	24	—	51	51	75	358	—
Town Hill	13	9	94	59	8	—	18	5	20	63	—
Hammersdale	4	11	45	38	8	—	25	72	16	256	—
	141	31	437	245	77	—	195	92	159	571	—

Note: For statistical purposes burglary and housebreaking with intent to steal and theft are codified under the same code.

# Secret

# teams in

# bid to trap

# the racketeers

**24**  
HOURS



34 Star

23/2/84

By Michael Chester

Secret teams of undercover investigators have moved into factories and businesses to unmask multimillion-rand swindles by employees.

The investigators are hand-picked specialists of both sexes who are taking jobs in the guise of ordinary staffers — from truck drivers' mates and bricklayers to clerks and secretaries.

Their names are known only to one man on the inside — ideally only the managing director. Often even the personnel manager is left in the dark.

Their role is to flush out crooks running rackets that are ripping off the retail trade alone of R250 million to R500 million a year. The losses come from organised pilfering of everything from pens and pencils to five-ton steel castings.

## Pilferage

Experts say the losses multiply several times if stock losses are counted in the public service, hard-core manufacturing, transport and health services, and on building sites.

The undercover operations were revealed today by Mr John McBrearty, chairman of Shield Security and secretary of the SA National Security Employers' Association.

"Losses by pilferage have reached staggering dimensions — and the toll is rising faster than ever because of the cash squeeze due to the recession," he said. "It is so widespread it has become a national scandal."

"Companies are finally realising that the worst of the rot is internal — crooked employees."

"All too often the main blame has been put on shoplifters, but our analyses show that they account for only about 15 percent of retail trade losses."

## Shoplifters

"Time and again it is discovered that the big bad wolf is on the payroll. No less than 75 percent of losses are due to theft by employees."

"Hardest hit, by a wide margin, are producers of food and groceries, followed by firms handling motor spares, and clothing manufacturers."

"A lot of security systems have been devised almost exclusively to trap shoplifters, and patrol perimeter fences with guard dogs to stop burglars — but the bulk of rackets have been going on inside."

"While eyes have been concentrated on shop customers swiping a packet of butter off the shelves, whole crateloads have gone missing at the back door."

"The rip-off trail can start in the supplier's warehouse, pass to crooked despatch clerks handling documents, on through the loading bay, taken up by the truck driver, involve the unloaders at the point of delivery — and end with fences standing ready to barter for anything from TV sets to crates of corn flakes."

"So we've gone in. At the moment we are handling about 200 cases a year — and already there's a long waiting list of companies weighing the soaring cost of mysterious losses."

**Change is the only way to reduce economic crimes**

# Law-breaking is a matter of survival'

what his chances were of being arrested and having a trial. The poor were more likely to be jailed as the option of a fine was beyond their ability to pay.

The prison experience is largely negative and often leads to high rates of recidivism.

The Hoexter Commission disclosed that prisons engaged and generated gang activity and violence and certain sections of prisons were unhygienic and unsafe.

A great majority of South African crimes could be related to economic factors — such

as the labour practice of influx control and the uneven demand for workers in a highly centralised and mechanised economy which created unemployment.

"Unemployment is one of the major causes of law breaking in South Africa," asserted Mrs Slabbert. She quoted Human Sciences Research Council estimates that one in three black people entering the job market in the next decade would not obtain work.

"Many unemployed people resort to shebeens, drug peddling, prostitution and theft. Between July 1 1982 and June

30 1983 offences of an economic nature were 3,75 times higher than offences of a serious violent nature."

Pass law convictions — often related to job seeking — numbered 142 067 in 1983, 42 per cent higher than in the previous year.

In relation to political convictions, Mrs Slabbert noted that the African National Congress had bound itself to peaceful methods for nearly 50 years. "Its use of force is a response to powerlessness."

Mrs Slabbert said the media largely ignored these factors

and the disorganising effects of relocation which had touched large sections of communities.

"Strikes, muggings, rapes and other forms of violence are often portrayed in the media as a breakdown of moral and social order ... as a sickness rather than social problems with definite causes. Oppressed people who resort to strikes or unrest, for example, are referred to as 'unruly mobs' and 'subversive elements'."

More than that, the link between "their law breaking and conditions of life in a capitalist society is obscured in favour of campaigns by Government and media spokesman for 'law and order', 'peace' and 'reasonableness'."

Mrs Slabbert expressed high regard for groups that assisted people in their dealings with the law in day to day living, but she insisted that the only solution in a society where "the majority break the law to survive" was major political change.

## Against predations of State'

wait for death to give them a rest. Some are chosen to take up arms.

Some rely on God to intervene. As one of the residents of Mogopa (a black freehold settlement) said: "God will take care of those who throw his children around like this."

There were others who had had their choice forced upon them — "They cannot and will not obey the laws which seek to destroy them. They are present in all our cities without permits, living and living among us, motivated by the struggle for physical survival and love for their children. They are in all the squatter settlements in our prisons and pass courts."

Mrs Duncan warned against "foolish illusions of reform (which) are propagated on all sides while poverty and deprivation outside the walls of our cities deepens".

The real life of South Africa was:

- Shattered communities and removal camps — "dumping grounds in the backyards of apartheid".

- Overcrowded urban ghettos — where "little is done to provide shelter for the homeless poor".

- The relocation area Khayelitsha — "a concentration camp in the fairest Cape".

- "People watching their children go hungry to bed because they are not permitted to work to feed them."

Mrs Duncan reflected: "For us, working in the Black Sash, life is always lived on two levels.

"There is a kind of surface level on which changes occur, and there is a much deeper level where we move slowly in the darkness of deep waters, where changes are measured in terms of increasing pressures and the heaviness of trying to progress along the seabed against strong currents — while people drown all around us."



Mrs Sheena Duncan ... "What is one to do when the State becomes the adversary instead of the embodiment of the will of the people?"

## Major political changes

By Jo-Anne Collinge

The media regularly portray oppressed groups as deviants or subversives in society and, in the process, obscure the reasons why such groups break laws, says University of Cape Town criminologist Mrs Mana Slabbert.

Addressing last night's opening session of the Black Sash conference on "The meaning of law and order in apartheid society", Mrs Slabbert said: "The institutions of the State — including police, courts and prisons, the economy, education and the media — function to control the lives of oppressed people and create the conditions within which they are often so restricted that breaking the law is inevitable."

She said research had shown that a person's position of privilege determined to a large de-

# Law-b 'matte

gree what his chances were of being arrested and having a fair trial. The poor were more likely to be jailed as the option of a fine was beyond their ability to pay.

"The prison experience is mostly negative and often leads to high rates of recidivism. The Hoexter Commission disclosed that prisons encouraged and generated information and violence and that certain sections of prisons were unhygienic and unsafe."

The great majority of South African crimes could be related to economic factors —



Mrs Mana Slabbert ... "Unemployment is one of the major causes of law breaking in South Africa."

# Law provides 'no protection against

By Jo-Anne Collinge

The law in South Africa is an oppressor — not a protector, says Mrs Sheena Duncan, president of the Black Sash.

"It is the law which takes away people's land, citizenship, right to family life, homes, freedom of movement," she said.

"What is one to do when the law provides no protection against the predations of the State ... when there is no redress for wrongs done ... and when the State becomes the adversary instead of the embodiment of the will of the people?"

She said this during her presidential address at the opening of the movement's national conference in Johannesburg last night.

Emphasising that civil disobedience and non-co-operation with the laws of a State were "a most serious matter ... not to be undertaken

lightly", Mrs Duncan said: "I personally find it impossible to believe that I must be obedient and that I must not support those who have chosen disobedience, or those on whom disobedience has been forced by the very laws which they are expected to obey.

"More than this, I personally find it difficult to any longer avoid the obligation thrust upon me to refuse to obey laws which demand that I must co-operate in the oppression of the men, women and children around me."

There was a great need for deep thought and debate on issues relating to civil disobedience. "If we think that war is terrible and that violence is to be condemned, then we have an obligation to find other ways of effective action."

Hundreds of thousands of South Africans had already chosen their responses to the land's oppressive laws, she said. "Some have given up,

and wait for death to give have chosen to take up arms.

"Some rely on God to ... people of Mogopa (a black removed by force in February) punish those who throw his stones."

There were others who were thrust upon them — "They obey the laws which seek to are present in all our cities working and living among struggle for physical survival families. They are in all the ... in our prisons and pass ..."

Mrs Duncan warned about reform (which) are (while) poverty and deprivation of our cities deepens".

The real life of South Africa

# focus

## Mana Slabbert: 'I believe in affirming life'

Cape Times 28/3/84

3a

A WOMAN to whom quality of life (hers and that of others) has always been a major consideration, Mrs Slabbert is intensely aware of the crushing despair of an inequitable system — a despair that often turns (wittingly or unwittingly — remembering that a huge majority of offenders are statutory offenders who have broken influx control laws) to crime.

The question which troubles her most is what is the use of "law and order" imposed as it is over a potentially explosive powder keg of grievances and depths of human misery.

"For me it's such an overwhelming problem that you sit with. I'm not saying one should not have order, I'm just wondering whether it's solving anything."

She gives as one of the examples the case of the 1976 unrest — suppressed, yes, but little done, despite two commissions (the Cillie and the De Lange) to remedy the real source of the grievances that sparked the riots.

She is incensed by a system which renders huge bodies of people "illegal" and politically and economically impotent then prosecutes them for simply trying to earn a living.

A senior lecturer in UCT's Institute of Criminology, Mrs Slabbert has devoted much of her working life to developing an

**Mana Slabbert (right) has a way of turning statistics into people, converting cold fact into human reality and of making what amounts to major political statements quite devoid of tub-thumping or slogan shouting.**

**She did just that in Johannesburg recently when, addressing the opening meeting of the Black Sash conference, she introduced her audience to some of the human realities behind the words "law and order".**

**By PAT SCHWARTZ**

understanding of, and a rapport with those people she refuses to refer to as "criminals", using instead words such as offenders and law-breakers.

And, in the process, she has learnt of the seemingly inescapable spiral of crime and punishment breeding more crime, more punishment.

It is a cycle that begins often with quite young children and continues through life.

Children are sent to institutions "and they never come out. They have no job record, no family life to speak of. They become more hardened and more into the law-breaking scene. It's a very bleak picture."

How it can be re-

presented brighter she cannot answer and, if Mana Slabbert ever desponds, it is over that impotence.

Still, depressing though it is, typically, she finds some consolation in action.

"You feel you are doing something by continually addressing the subject."

Another subject she continually addresses is inequality. "There is no way you can study criminology in this country without analysing the criminal justice system and, if you do so, you must point out that it's not working equally."

In a staggering vicious circle, the overwhelming majority of the prison population (1 066 per 100 000 black, coloured and Indian — compared



to 105 per 100 000 whites) comes from the politically disadvantaged in the country and those very figures are used as proof that those politically disadvantaged should be kept that way.

It is only a matter of time, Mrs Slabbert forecasts, before ordinary street crime turns to political crime because "people are despairing".

Mana Slabbert grew up in Stellenbosch, daughter of an English-speaking mother who taught English at the university and an Afrikaans-speaking father, lawyer turned farmer. It was the kind of, home where issues were discussed and children taught to think for

themselves so it was not surprising that she should have chosen to devote her life to sociology.

"I think I was always sensitive to quality of life issues and sociology influenced me even more in that direction."

Though she says some pretty radical things and comes in her research to some political conclusions unpopular among the majority of white South Africans, Mana Slabbert's words, however fiery, never spring from mere emotion.

"I'm careful when I make statements," she maintains. "I feel strongly but I always try to back my feelings up with solid facts."

Doing so, she feels, enables her to speak to a wide variety of people.

"I can have a very amenable discussion with people of different views without it becoming a conflict situation. I think that's the way it must be."

This year, at 43, Mana Slabbert has embarked on her PhD on "The presentation of social conflict in the press from 1976 to 1983".

Mother of a daughter in matric and a son in Standard 6, Mana Slabbert's life is, she feels, a nice balance between work and play. "I make time to relax, I love the sea and fishing and I try to get out. I still sing and play my old guitar."

# HOOKED ON SHOWS THAT FEATURE VIOLENCE

# SA breeding a violent generation

344

W/G ARGUS 21/4/84

## Weekend Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — South Africa may be breeding a generation hooked on aggression as its young children fast become addicted to television shows that peddle violence, a 10-year study has found.

The Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC) study on television's effects has revealed that South African children are spending almost as much time in front of the television as at school.

According to the HSRC survey, which tested more than 100 000 pupils,

Standard 5 pupils spend on average 25 hours a week at school and 23 hours a week watching television during school terms.

Professor Daan van Vuuren, head of the division for media effects research at the Institute for Communications Research of the HSRC said children spent even more time in front of the TV during school holidays, and his study did not take into account the present video fad.

United States research has found that violence is mass-marketed through television and films, and often exceeded one vio-

lent incident a minute. Seemingly innocent movies like The Return Of The Jedi, which left the audience with the feeling that it was a great and thrilling show, peddled violence to the tune of 81 incidents an hour.

"There should be little wonder when violent deaths through suicide, homicide and accidents reach epidemic proportions among our children," American researchers concluded.

While the HSRC data on the relationship between South African television and increased child aggression is still

## Study finds children spend as much time in front of TV as they do at school

being processed, child psychologists have little doubt that a strong correlation exists.

Children of six years old and younger were particularly susceptible to the influences of television because they did not know the difference between fantasy and reality, said a Johannesburg child psychologist.

Some children modelled themselves on violent television characters. "Television teaches them to solve conflict situations with aggression

rather than negotiation." One way to prevent this was to put age restrictions on certain films and television shows.

Yet the research carried out under the supervision of Dr van Vuuren has revealed television does have a positive side.

It has improved the second-language skills of Afrikaans and English children and has made adolescents more sociable.

# Hold-ups are 'reflection' of economy

By Mike Simpson,  
East Rand Bureau

A security expert has warned that if overseas trends are an indication, South Africa can expect an increase in violence in armed robberies.

Mr Frank Sims, executive director of an international security company, said that last year in South Africa armed hold-ups of banks and building societies were one of the most common crimes.

"There were more than 200 hold-ups, robberies and attempted robberies at financial institutions, agencies and large cash depots," he said.

Addressing a seminar of the South African Security Association in Kempton Park yesterday, Mr Sims said numerous factors contributed to the increase in this type of crime.

"Economic downturns are said to bring about

an increase in crime, especially of the spontaneous kind. Armed robbery is a comparatively unsophisticated crime, and is especially easy in South Africa where access to a firearm is no problem.

"Cash is also a highly attractive commodity for the amateur as it needs no 'fencing' (illegal selling).

"The ease with which these hold-ups appear to be carried out may also inspire others.

"But it is the vulnerability of the target that first points the criminal in their direction, and there are hundreds of relatively unprotected local branches, sub-branches and agencies of large financial institutions."

Mr Sims said numerous security measures were available, but these had to meet certain requirements. The most important was that it

should allow the normal customer transaction to proceed smoothly.

Conflicting requirements were that managers wanted to protect customers and staff-cost effectively, while maintaining an environment conducive to friendly business transactions.

The most common method of protection at present was an alarm or electronic warning system which could be activated without the criminal's knowledge. But these depended on instant reaction by police or security officers — and the teller, who could be too shocked or frozen with fear to raise the alarm.

Mr Sims said the arming of male staff members or the employment of security guards was also popular. But the success of this depended on staff being well trained in their reaction — and

also raised the possibility of a shoot-out involving innocent people.

Mr Sims said one of the most effective security methods available was a fixed-counter screen, a variation of the pay-windows or audio-acoustic pay-stations used for several years. This was a deterrent and made threats against staff ineffectual.

"Whatever the security system chosen by managers, it will of necessity have to be a compromise, a combination of a number of measures. Protective counter screening, a panic alarm alert, surveillance cameras combined for the security of people and property, will be the almost ideal solution, which hopefully will go a long way to making the target extremely unattractive to the bandit," said Mr Sims.

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**DISTURBING** facts about the detention of children in South Africa have emerged during the current session of Parliament.

They include the detention of two pre-school children for nearly three years while the authorities worked out their race classification, the imprisonment of two girls between the ages of 10 and 11 as unsentenced prisoners and the arrest of a 10-year-old child in Cradock on a charge of public violence.

These grim facts are bad enough, but, even more disturbing, was that they were mostly black.

The chief Opposition spokesman on justice, Mr David Dalling, said in an interview that "one of the problems is the total lack of sympathy seemingly given to child offenders and to mothers of children who are suspected of committing petty offences, such as the Pass Laws".

"A caring government would ensure that children are not put into prisons, except where no other alternative exists."

Mr Dalling also said that the information given in Parliament this year had highlighted a chronic shortage of places of safety for children and of social workers.

The Hoexter Commission

# Spotlight on children in South Africa's jails

ROM  
28/6/84  
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## BARRY STREEK in Cape Town

report said it had been told by the Chief Magistrate of Cape Town about the case of two pre-school children, which took the Department of Internal Affairs almost three years to classify the children as white.

The children were in detention from June 12, 1978, to June 8, 1981, before they could be declared children in need of care and the case disposed of.

Mr Dalling has tabled a number of probing questions this year about conditions in South African prisons, particularly about overcrowding and the detention of children.

In response to one of these questions, the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, disclosed that the youngest sentenced prisoner on March 19 this year was between the age of 13 and 14, a "coloured" boy found guilty under the category of an economic of-

fence, in which "dishonesty is an element" (house-breaking, theft and car theft).

Of the 367 boys and 36 girls beneath the age of 18 who had been sentenced, four were classified as white.

Of the 546 boys and 24 girls under the age of 18 detained as unsentenced prisoners, 19 boys and two girls were white.

The two girls between the ages of 10 and 11 were being held for the economic offence in which dishonesty was an element.

The 10-year-child arrested in the troubled Cradock area was released after three days and the charges against him were withdrawn.

But 21 other children between the ages of 14 and 15, who were also detained in jail for various periods, are to face charges of public violence and attempted arson.

The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, explained that the children had not been visited by a social worker while in the cells, because normally the services of social workers were requested by presiding magistrates.

It was also revealed that last year 3 415 children and infants were either admitted to prisons with their

mothers or were born in prison last year, 11 of whom were white.

The Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, also said there were 255 infants or children with their mothers in prison on May 31 this year.

The Hoexter Commission raised another problem with children. "When juveniles were tried in court," it said, "their interests are often not adequately protected. By far the majority of accused persons in the juvenile court are legally unrepresented."

Daily, juveniles under the age of 18 appeared in court without the assistance of parents or guardians and this inevitably resulted in postponements and delays.

In the absence of sufficient places of safety for children awaiting trial or sentence, the commission said, "many juvenile accused, especially non-whites, are detained in police cells".

These sad facts have given an indication of the extent of the detention of young children and the problems in the legal processes when juveniles are believed to have committed crimes.

It is a problem which has caused concern in the past. Calls for an inquiry into the

problem have been made by the Women's Movement for Peace and the Child Welfare Society.

And the Leader of the Opposition, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, has called on the Prime Minister, Mr PW Botha, to justify laws that caused the detention of mothers under the Pass Laws.

Last year, Dr Marion Jacobs of the Child Health Unit at the University of Cape Town Medical School, conducted a preliminary inquiry into the conditions of children in jail after the issue had been raised at a meeting of the Health Professional Committee of the South African Council for Child and Family Welfare.

Despite a major problem with lack of information, she concluded that for neither juvenile offenders nor children in jail with their mothers "does the law appear to be sufficiently explicit to provide for the needs of children".

Dr Jacobs said the underlying premise was that the children in question should be incarcerated, but this premise needed to be questioned.

Mr Dalling also says that an in-depth investigation into the whole is clearly needed.

The facts which have emerged this year have, indeed, emphasised the urgency of these calls for a thorough inquiry into the detention of children in South African prisons.



August 11/9/84

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# 'Juvenile delinquency increasing rapidly'

By MAGGIE ROWLEY  
Education Reporter

JUVENILE delinquency was increasing rapidly and the number of institutions for rehabilitating offenders would have to be doubled in the next five years, according to an inspector of education.

Mr JP Gous of the Department of Education and Culture of the Administration of Coloured Own Affairs, predicted in an interview a major increase in juvenile delinquency — ranging from rape to prostitution and theft — because of an ailing economy and increasing unemployment.

"Juvenile delinquency goes hand in hand with economic deprivation. Many children caught stealing are doing so only because they are hungry," he said.

There were seven reformatories and schools of industries falling under the department

for coloured children aged from 12 to 17.

"These institutions are full and there are lengthy waiting lists at several.

"And those in institutions reflect only the tip of the iceberg of the delinquency problem.

"Many more schools are needed. In the next five years, five are being planned," Mr Gous said.

He said there were also cases of delinquency among much younger children.

The problem of gangs was extremely worrying.

"We have no influence on the child as the pressures of the gang are too great."

Mr Gous said another factor contributing to delinquency was unstable homes. An emotionally deprived child would seek emotional security and group-identity in gangs.

"We have to try to keep children off the streets and away from gangs. The only way to do that is to provide more after-school facilities," he said.

# INKATHA GOES INTO COUNCILS

21/10/84  
TWO SENIOR Inkatha men have been chosen to fill mayoral positions in Umlazi — ending doubts about the organisation's stand on participation in the Government-created community councils.

The selection of former KwaZulu education secretary J E Ndlovu as mayor, and Umlazi

By PHINDA KUZWAYO

Teachers' Training Centre head G E Moumakwa as his deputy, indicates that Inkatha is fully participating in community councils — contrary to statements made by Inkatha president Gatsha Buthelezi during debates on last year's referendum for the new constitution.

What is significant about the selection of the new mayor and his deputy is that they didn't stand for election in the recent

Umlazi council elections — they were appointed to Umlazi's town council by the KwaZulu Government.

The appointment of councillors by the KwaZulu Government also indicates that KwaZulu is fully participating in the council system under the Black Local Authorities Act.

This contradicts Inkatha policy as spelt out by Chief Buthelezi last year — he said his organisation would discontinue participation in community councils, which he described as "retrogressive".

When he spoke to the Press on September 27 last year, Chief Buthelezi said: "Inkatha will not take part in community councils if they are regarded as a substitute for democratic involvement in Government."

## 'Remove your men'

UMLAZI community leader and Iso-IsiMlazi Residents' Association chairman Ndoda Mvuyana this week called on the KwaZulu Government to immediately withdraw all its councillors because the residents didn't want them.

Mr Mvuyana demanded that the KwaZulu Govern-

ment allow the residents the democratic right to elect their own leader.

The call followed Ulundi's designation of two council members to represent the Government in Umlazi.

Umlazi is the only township in the country which has appointed councillors.

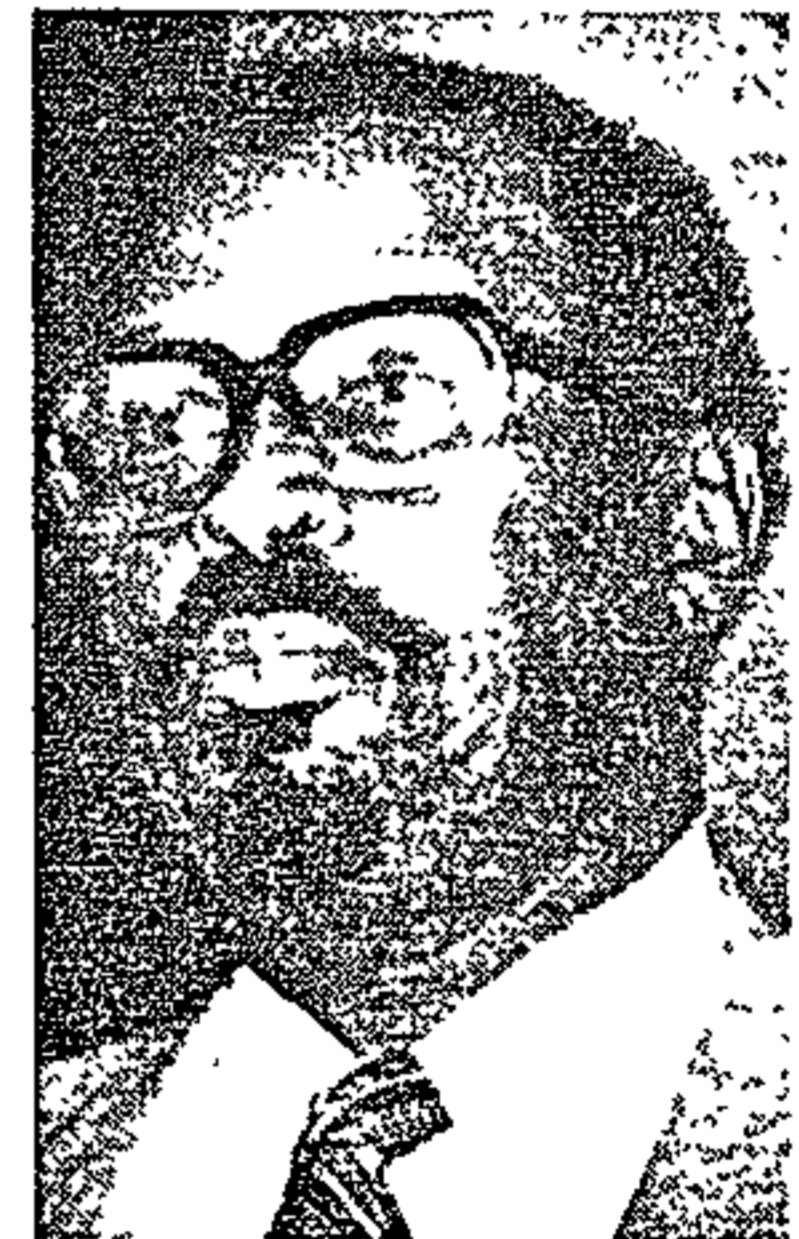
These councillors are responsible for watching all township activities

## Ndlovu elected mayor

FORMER KwaZulu Education and Culture Secretary J E Ndlovu this week bounced back into active community work — he was elected mayor of Umlazi Town Council.

Mr Ndlovu, 66, a former Natal schools inspector, won the elections with 13 votes to 6 against ex-mayor Solomon Ngobese.

"Anybody who represents the community must first try to improve the quality of life for the people — and that is



J NDLOVU: New Umlazi mayor.

where I intend to start," Mr Ndlovu told City Press.

He said there were a number of community affairs to attend to

Reported cases 'only a fraction'

# Annual rapes in SA could total 150 000

STAR 28/11/84 (34)

**Cape Town**

About 15 000 cases of rape are reported annually but this is estimated to be only 10 percent of the actual incidence of the crime.

Dr F P Retief, Director-General of the Department of Health and Welfare, made this claim yesterday in his opening address to a two-day symposium on "Rape and the Abused Woman" at Tygerberg Hospital teaching complex.

Battered women were even more hidden than rape survivors and, as with rape, this was a relatively common phenomenon that was under-researched, he said.

**Research**

"Both these crimes are difficult to research because the victim tries to keep the fact hidden — and the perpetrator would obviously not come forward," Dr Retief said.

The stigma attached to being a victim of these crimes and the inevitable humiliation of reporting the incident were probably the main reasons victims remained silent.

"Police, court and related experiences have been reported in research to be as traumatic as the rape.

"Popular beliefs — that women often cry rape out of spite or shame, that nice girls don't get raped, that rapists are always strangers and that the woman often does something to encourage or provoke the attack — exist on all levels of society."

Dr Retief said it was only in the past decade that the extent and nature of the crime had been thoroughly re-

searched and that US and European research had clearly shown the myths to be false.

Dr Retief said that the two significant differences between rape and battery were that battery was usually perpetrated by a person emotionally involved with the victim and was an ongoing situation while rape usually occurred only once.

But there were also significant similarities, particularly the common psychological make-ups, actions and attitudes to women of rapists and batterers.

**Handling**

Dr Retief said the handling of the rape victim and her close relatives required a multidisciplinary approach.

"There must be a caring, human element in our dealings with the patient so as not to subject her to a form of secondary victimisation. The inevitable medico-legal examination must be conducted in a professional way and, as many of these victims might not have had an internal examination previously, insensitive handling will only add to the trauma already experienced.

"With battered women and rape survivors, it is important that the hospital staff should try to restore the woman's feelings for safety," he said.

Dr Retief said it might be possible to initiate a system whereby police officials investigating rapes could take statements from complainants in the protected and private hospital environment where the victims had the psychological support of the social worker and nursing staff. — Sapa.

● See Page 12.

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# Far more homicides 34 among coloureds

CAPE TOWN — The average homicide rate for coloured people was 15 times higher than for whites between 1968 and 1977 — and should have alerted the authorities to a major outbreak of violence, says the South African Medical Journal.

The number of homicide deaths among coloured people increased threefold in 1975, "undoubtedly owing to the unrest and disturbances in urban areas that year."

"The steady and significant increase was an indicator of stress in a population under various social strains and should have alerted the authorities to the possibility of a major outbreak of violence," the report said.

The mortality rate for

all causes of death among coloured people was twice as high as for whites over the 10-year period. The mortality rate of Indians was midway between that of coloured people and whites. The mortality rate decreased over the 10-year period only among whites.

The study was compiled by Prof C. Wyndham of the Institute for Biostatistics of the SA Medical Research Council and the University of the Witwatersrand's department of physiology. It examined the causes of death among whites, Indians and coloured people aged from five to 64.

The study was in response to research that indicated the leading causes of death among blacks and coloured

people were similar to those seen in developing countries and were largely attributable to poor socio-economic circumstances and inadequate health services.

The causes of death chosen for study were among the leading causes of death observed in developing countries — infectious diseases, tuberculosis, pneumonia, rheumatic heart disease, "ill-defined" causes of death and homicide.

The mortality rate from infectious diseases among coloured people was 14 times higher than among whites, four times higher for pneumonia, four times as high for ill-defined causes of death and three times higher for rheumatic heart disease.

CAPE TOWN 9/1/85 (25) 34

# Probe into police crime

By MARIANNE THAMM  
Crime Reporter

**POLICE** have launched a large-scale investigation into allegations that several policemen and former policemen have been involved in housebreaking and theft cases worth at least a quarter-of-a-million rands in the Peninsula in the past three years.

Captain Jan Calitz, a police liaison officer for the Western Cape, yesterday denied claims

that at least 40 policemen and former policemen would be implicated during the investigation.

Asked whether he could confirm that a major-general from Police Headquarters in Pretoria was investigating allegations against a Cape Town police captain, Captain Calitz replied that police did "investigate allegations against members of the force from time to time".

One policeman, two suspended policemen and three civilians appeared briefly in the Magistrate's Court yesterday in connection with several charges of housebreaking, theft and motor vehicle theft.

The case, which was adjourned to March 7, involves more than R196 000.

Captain Calitz confirmed that about 20 cases dating back to 1982, including housebreaking, theft and theft of motor

vehicles, were being investigated.

Last year seven policemen — some of them members of the Flying Squad — who were suspended from duty after their arrests, were found guilty on charges of housebreaking and theft.

Some of the men are linked to further cases being investigated.

● **Suspended policemen among theft accused, page 3**

APR 24 17/1/85 (260) (36)

# Escom's millions: Man named

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The Electricity Supply Commission has named the man they are looking for in connection with the R8 350 000 missing from its accounts department funds.

Escom also said today it has succeeded in freezing a Swiss bank account into which the money had been transferred.

A spokesman said police would like to interview Dr Gert Johannes Rademeyer, 49, until recently in service as assistant chief accountant for Escom.

An official confirmed that the money had been traced to a bank in Zurich. Indications are that the bulk of the money is still available in the account.

The missing cash was in the form of 3,6 million US dollars illegally transferred to the Zurich account.

Escom confirmed that the money was missing in a brief statement yesterday announcing that investigations had been launched and that "all necessary steps" were being taken to recover it.

RENE DE WET AND DULCIE HARTWELL

# Trial by polygraph

René de Wet is the personnel director of Pick 'n Pay, a company involved in a dispute with two unions over its use of polygraph machines. He defends his company's position.

Crime against business costs business and the consumer dearly. Companies in SA lose between R100m and R200m annually through crime, excluding indirect insurance and prevention costs.

The largest percentage of crime in business can be attributed to theft by employees; in fact such internal theft far exceeds business losses due to burglary, shoplifting and cheque fraud.

The increasing number of cases of theft by employees has prompted many businesses to use the polygraph in their fight against "shrinkage." As the use of the polygraph has increased in SA, however, so has the controversy surrounding it.

Critics of the polygraph contend that the examinations are an invasion of privacy and a "dehumanising" experience. However, in our experience, the majority of persons who actually undergo polygraph tests do not find them objectionable.

There is no instrument presently in existence that can, in itself, tell when a person lies. "Lie detector" is an inadequate name for the instrument, but because of its emotiveness, the term has remained in use throughout the history of the instrument. In fact the term "truth verifier" would be more apt, as more often than not it has helped prove employees' innocence than establish their guilt.

Pick 'n Pay mainly uses the polygraph in the following two areas:

- Pre-employment testing where it can highlight certain aspects such as drug and alcohol abuse, theft from previous employers and a bad debt history. None of these things would normally be revealed in an application form. It may be argued that a prospective employee's debt problems, for example, are not the concern of the employer. But, in our view, it is beneficial to the employer to be aware of such facts when placing an employee in a position of trust, where control over cash or stock is involved; and
- Specific tests such as when cash or goods are stolen and a number of people are suspects. How can the employer ascertain which members of staff are innocent? The honest employees will want to take the test to confirm their inno-

The use of polygraph lie detector tests is on the increase and is causing conflict between management and trade unions. Here, a trade unionist and an employer give their views on the issue.

cence and remove the cloud of suspicion. This has certainly proved to be the case at Pick 'n Pay.

It is a popular belief, albeit an erroneous one, that people are just "wired up" for a polygraph test, and a series of questions fired at them. In fact, when a test is carried out, all the questions are reviewed with the employee before the test commences. There are no surprise questions, neither are there trick or personal questions asked.

The most important factor in using a polygraph is the ability of the examiner, as well as his experience and integrity. Hence we use only trained, qualified personnel from an outside agency and only conduct the test with the employee's consent.

Polygraph tests are just another method of reducing stock losses. If used wisely by management, they can be of enormous benefit.

Dulcie Hartwell, general secretary of the National Union of Distributive and Allied Workers (Nudaw), gives her view on the controversy surrounding the use of polygraph machines for pre-employment screening and security checks.

The use of lie-detectors by employers in the commercial distributive trade, which recently received publicity because of an incident at Pick 'n Pay's Wynberg branch, appears to be common.

Stuttafords, one of the last of the old gracious department stores, and the discount chain Dion, have proudly admitted their use of this instrument to the press.

Calling it by its more technical name, one of Pick 'n Pay's Cape management staff suggested at the Wynberg store to one of Nudaw's organisers that the "polygraph" was different from the lie-detector. However, when asked to describe the difference he was unable to do so.

Since employers, like ourselves (if we are not being too flattering to either party) are no fools, they must know that the results of lie-detector tests are not

acceptable as evidence in court. Why then do they use them?

The purpose, clearly, is to intimidate their employees. The workers do not all know that such tests cannot be used in court and certainly, neither the employer nor Lodge Services — the security firm used by Pick 'n Pay and other stores — tells them that fact. Workers submit to the test because they are afraid they will lose their jobs if they refuse.

The lie-detector registers emotional changes in the subject by, among other factors, measuring the heartbeat and the excretion of sweat. Very often situations arise in which employees know that the employer suspects one or some of them of theft. If an employer suggests using a lie-detector to find the culprit, those who are not willing to undergo the test are made to feel that they are afraid to prove their innocence.

But what has to be appreciated is that the purpose of polygraph tests is to prove *guilt* — not innocence. And the circumstances under which tests are conducted can easily cause emotional changes, such as fear of dismissal, which affect the test results and have nothing to do with guilt.

Since polygraph results are not acceptable in court, one must assume that the whole idea behind them is to humiliate and intimidate workers. Sometimes this treatment is successful in obtaining admissions from workers that they have stolen goods or money. However, in our experience, the extent of the success is extremely limited.

It is of interest to note that one of our organisers has also been told that Lodge Services is paid according to the results it achieves.

This, in itself, is an inducement to make use of traps — we have crossed swords with Lodge Services on that issue before — and of intimidatory methods against workers.

We have been told by Pick 'n Pay's top personnel management that they are "looking into the whole matter" but we do not yet know the result of their investigation.

Kirsh Trading, which owns Dion, is also examining the issue with a view to reaching a decision in respect of its entire group. We are aware that other undertakings in that group are opposed to the use of such humiliating practices.

Nudaw is considering making a request to the authorities to prohibit the use of polygraphs.

# Move to fight city crime with kindness

W/C Argus 19/1/85

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## Deadly chemical: Conflict mounts

Weekend Argus Correspondent

DURBAN.— Opposition mounted today to the production in Durban of a deadly chemical, Dieldrin, which is banned in South Africa but is sent to neighbouring African states.

Dr John Ledger, director designate of the Endangered Wildlife Trust, believes the chemical is finding its way back into South Africa. He called on the international company formulating it in Durban, Shell, to stop doing so.

His organisations and others would ask the Government to conduct an urgent investigation.

There are reportedly signs that Natal farmers could be crossing into Swaziland to buy stocks of the killer chemical, which is particularly effective in controlling tsetse fly.

Mr J R Wilson, chairman of Shell South Africa, said in a statement today Shell was "greatly dismayed" at the suggestion that Shell was instrumental in dumping dieldrin in Botswana.

Dieldrin, he said, had been used to create barrier zones and the invasion of tsetse fly since 1966 — to protect cattle, to protect the inhabitants, and in areas such as the Chobe, to protect tourists.

"No collapse of the ecology has taken place, nor is it imminent."

The product has been handled responsibly by Shell with the full knowledge of South African officials and the

Municipal Reporter

IMPROVED housing, more jobs and racial equality in education, the workplace and in society are the targets in the fight against lawlessness and violence in Cape Town.

Speakers at a City Council crime seminar said these were the answers to the high crime rate. The speakers represented the Government, local authorities, the courts, the medical profession, the Chamber of Commerce, police, Nicro, the Afrikaanse Sakekamer, Shawco and schools.

Their views, with other council reports, formed the basis of a special Executive Committee meeting yesterday heralding new programmes to cut down crime.

In past years the council has led the way in finding new ways to curb or prevent crime.

### Problem areas

It formed committees and instructed them to scan society in the Peninsula to identify problem areas and to frame programmes of action.

The Sonnenberg report and Bloomberg report — in 1979 and 1981 — are examples of that process.

With an intensifying debate on city crime last year, the council called for a "think-tank" of people from wider-ranging fields of society.

The seminar in September was the result.

### Key issues

The most important issues the seminar believed should be addressed in combating crime were providing more job opportunities, improving education and removing racial discrimination from education, providing more and better-designed housing in an affordable range, removing racial barriers and promoting equal pay for equal work.

Further goals included improving the image of police, increasing the size of the force and increasing the number of foot patrols.

The seminar believed family counselling and educational programmes should be launched.

Family-planning and the establishment of more crèches and pre-school facilities for working mothers were also given priority rating.

### Fighting a malaise

Now a new report is being compiled by the council, setting out how the recommendations of the seminar can best be put to action.

One problem for the council is that some of the issues fall outside its functions as a local authority.

But Town Clerk Dr Stan Evans says the council will seek ways to promote these goals.

"In common with the major cities of the world, we have a crime problem, but we want to keep it under control as far as we are able.

"There is deep concern about crime. We want to do our best to assist police in their fight against this malaise in our society."

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# Escom millions: Accountant's wife in court

CAPE TOWN  
21/1/85 Argus Correspondent

34

PRETORIA. — Mrs. Familia Rademeyer, wife of the Escom official who allegedly defrauded the corporation of more than R8-million, appeared in secret before a Deputy-Master of the Supreme Court today in connection with her husband's provisionally sequestered estate.

Meanwhile Interpol has been alerted to watch for her accountant husband, Mr Gert Rademeyer, who fled South Africa after transferring large amounts of Escom money to a Swiss bank account.

It was also learnt today that some of the money may now be in an Austrian account.

Wearing white and looking composed, Mrs Rademeyer dodged Press photographers.

On Friday night she was prevented from leaving for France, where she hoped to join her husband. His estate was provisionally sequestered on Friday.

The couple married in community of property.

Mrs. Rademeyer's legal adviser, Mr Dawid Maartens, said that in terms of the Insolvency Act the hearing had to be held in secret. Certain sensitive information about Escom was involved, he said.

Mr. Maartens said the Rademeyers' daughter, Sandra, 21, and Mr Rademeyer's brother, Mr M C Rademeyer, would both be questioned during the hearing before Mr P B van Rooyen.

The provisional trustee of Mr Rademeyer's estate, Mr G S de Wet, said he did not know how long the hearing would continue.

Mr C Fuchs, senior legal adviser to Escom, said a Swiss judge had frozen millions placed in a Swiss bank by Mr Rademeyer.

# millions traced

# Rademeyer swindle: Missing

Cape Times 22/1/85

34

## Own Correspondent

**JOHANNESBURG.** — Escom lawyers have succeeded in tracing the missing \$1-million (about R2,3-million) unaccounted for out of the \$3,6-million (more than R8-million) they were swindled out of by their former employee, "Dr" Gert Rademeyer.

The lawyers, who left for Vienna and Bangkok at the weekend, also established that their former assistant chief accountant had used \$55 000 (about R128 000) of Escom's money to rent an apartment in Monte Carlo. Moves to have his Bangkok and Vienna bank accounts frozen are to follow.

A spokesman for Escom said yesterday that the missing amount, add-

ed to that which had been frozen at the Volksbank in Berne, Switzerland, on January 18, constituted virtually all of the R8-million which Mr Rademeyer had transferred illegally.

The Swiss judge who had ordered the account to be frozen had also issued a warrant for Mr Rademeyer's arrest.

Meanwhile, a major chain of fashion stores disclosed yesterday that Mr Rademeyer had applied for a similar position with the chain, but had been turned down as his qualifications were found to be suspect.

He was found to have a false degree and to have unsatisfactory references in Australia.

Shortly after his return to South Africa in 1978, "Dr" Rademeyer applied for a position as a financial manager at Edgars, but his application was rejected when it was found that his Sussex College of Technology doctorate was not bona fide.

A spokesman for Edgars said yesterday that the company had become suspicious because they thought it "highly unusual for a college of technology to issue a doctor of philosophy degree". They checked it and found it to be false.

The spokesman said the checks were routine for any senior applicant and would have been done by any good personnel manager.

Escom's chief public relations officer, Mr Etienne du Plessis, said the company had not checked Mr Rademeyer's employment record at his previous employer as "it would have embarrassed him".

They had decided not to check the bona fides of his Sussex doctorate "because a doctor's degree makes no difference" and was irrelevant as he "complied with the qualifications needed".

Asked whether Escom's vetting procedure for its employees was adequate, Mr Du Plessis said: "We have definite procedures depending on the level at which someone is employed, but if someone wants to mislead you he will be able to do it."

"In this case we did spot-checks and caught up with him quickly. We informed the public immediately."

Mr Du Plessis also said "very little" of the R8,3-million stolen had not been recovered, but he could not say how much.

According to an article in an Afrikaans Sunday newspaper, Mr Rademeyer worked for Toyota for two years before taking up his senior post at Escom. However, a spokesman for Toyota, Mr Bert Wessels, said they had no record of Mr Rademeyer having worked there.

According to the report, Mr Rademeyer had a long history of criminal activity.

In 1965, while he was owner of a

Cape Town debt-collecting company, Cape Credit Control, Mr Rademeyer had fled to Australia with about R500 000 belonging to people who had paid their debts to him monthly. He was to have then paid their creditors.

In Australia, he is alleged to have embezzled about R100 000 from an electronics company, according to the report.

The chief investigation officer on the case, Lieutenant-Colonel J A Hulme, said police were aware that the activities of Cape Credit Control had been investigated.

He said he did not know how Mr Rademeyer had been able to get back into the country in 1978 without be-

ing arrested.

● Meanwhile, Mr Rademeyer's wife, Mrs Familia Rademeyer, was interrogated in the offices of the Master of the Supreme Court in Pretoria yesterday by the provisional trustee of Mr Rademeyer's estate, Mr B G S de Wet.

She appeared tense and was comforted by her 19-year-old daughter Sandra.

Officials barred the press on the grounds that Mrs Rademeyer was being interrogated in secret in terms of Section 152 of the Insolvency Act.

There was speculation that Mrs Rademeyer was being quizzed about some R70 000 which had been deposited into her bank account.

# Escom: More claims of fraud

CAPF TIMITS 23/1/85

34

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Fraud is rife all over Escom. This was said by Escom's first insurance officer, Mr Norman Maher, in an article entitled: "No nonsense from the chancers in future"

The article was published in Escom's in-house magazine published this week.

The R8,3-million allegedly stolen by Escom's assistant chief accountant, Mr Gert Rademeyer, may be recouped, but the company nevertheless expects to pay out R10-million in insurance claims this year — many of the claims being fraudulent.

The company runs the insurance scheme as a fringe benefit for employees, the premiums being substantially lower than those offered by outside companies, Mr Maher says.

He said the practice of sending in fraudulent claims "was rife all over Escom".

He said employees who "padded their insurance claims or fabricated claims" would be prosecuted.

Meanwhile police and Escom officials are keeping tight-lipped over Mr Rademeyer's whereabouts.

The investigating officer on the case, Lieutenant-Colonel J A Hulme, said they could not say which country Mr Rademeyer was in, while an Escom spokesman said giving information on his possible whereabouts "could be detrimental to the search".

# 3 Escom frauds investigated

CAT/T Tuit's

24/1/85

22 26 34

## Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Police and auditors are independently investigating three separate frauds which have hit Escom and the company which provides its insurance.

Colonel "Nollie" Hulme, head of the Witwatersrand Commercial Branch, confirmed last night that police were investigating allegations of corruption against seven Escom employees, some of whom had already been dismissed.

And Escom's insurance company said last night that 20 allegedly fraudulent insurance claims were also being investigated.

## Secrecy clauses

Escom has meanwhile called in its auditors to examine the commission's entire system of payment and its computer operations in the wake of Mr Gert Rademeyer's alleged fraud of R8 400 000.

Escom officials declined to say whether Mr Rademeyer's money transfer overseas had

been made easier by government secrecy clauses for the purchase of strategic materials.

Colonel Hulme said yesterday that police investigations into allegations of corruption against the seven employees dated back to October last year and involved R140 000.

"The investigation involves allegations that provisions of the Prevention of Corruption Act have been contravened."

It is understood the alleged corruption involves a contractor to Escom. However, Colonel Hulme would not elaborate on this.

Investigations were continuing and nobody had been arrested so far, he said, although Escom had dismissed some of the employees since the start of investigations.

There have also been allegations concerning a spate of insurance frauds since August last year at the giant commission.

A senior Escom official confirmed that 20 employees had put in false insurance claims.

The insurance company which has secured Escom's account says it is worth a total of R18-million a year — and it has already paid out R10-million.

## 'Hardships'

Escom's senior officer for insurance, Mr Danie Retief, said he believed financial hardships during a recessionary period had contributed to the number of dishonest claims filed.

Escom's senior general manager, Mr I D van der Walt, said in a letter to the Rand Daily Mail that:

● Escom's personnel insurance scheme, like all Escom's insurance, was put out to tender each year;

● Escom did not pay premiums or subsidize the personnel group scheme. Nor were claims made out from Escom funds.

A report in the Rand Daily Mail quoting Mr Retief as saying Escom expected to fork out R10-million in 1985 was therefore incorrect.

● See leading article, page 10

CAPL Tim W 25/1/85

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# Escom theft: Bid to draw R8,4m spoils?

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — "Dr" Gert Rademeyer, the man who allegedly stole R8,4-million from Escom, was still using electronic means to attempt to move the money out of Bangkok and Swiss accounts on Wednesday morning.

Escom confirmed yesterday that the man they initially thought was too highly qualified to employ was using a telex machine sourcing his messages in Los Angeles to move money from Bangkok and Swiss accounts which have been frozen by court order.

Escom officials also said they believed Mr Rademeyer was in California and they were confident he would be extradited to face criminal charges in South Africa.

It emerged at the press briefing that Mr Rademeyer may be in Los Angeles.

As a result of the Rademeyer affair, Escom has also asked the South African Police and "security authorities" to check personnel working in "security areas".

In a press conference yesterday Escom confirmed that:

- Mr Rademeyer had fled South Africa within hours of opening a bank account in Berne (Switzerland) at 3.05pm on December 3 last year and that he had persuaded a colleague to countersign cheques which he had simply initialled.

- He allegedly returned to South Africa on December 31 (after he had left the country supposedly on leave) and paid R96 000 in Swiss franc notes into an account allegedly held by his wife.

- The initial amount which it is alleged was stolen was moved from a New York bank account which the commission's lawyer, Mr B F Rheeder, said might have been used to pay overseas technicians.

- The only checks made on Mr Rademeyer's background were verbal by telephone, and no written proof was requested or required.

- It had brought a court action against Mrs Familia Rademeyer because the commission believed it could recover money from her.

- The commission also believes Mr Rademeyer is overdrawn to the tune of R20 000 at his bank.

According to Dr George Lindique, who is in charge of personnel at Escom, "Dr" Rademeyer put in his application together with various documents and produced an Australian passport.

Mr Rademeyer had applied to the commission in the Eastern Transvaal in 1979 but the management there had thought that he was too highly qualified for the job and referred him to head office.

"It was decided that we would employ him and that he had the necessary qualifications.

"We spoke to the managing director of the company which employed him in Sydney (Australia) at the time and again since, and he says Dr Rademeyer is a very efficient and capable person."

# Bid to extradite Rademeyer from California

w/e ARGUS 26/1/85

34

# Escom cash to US



Dr Gert Rademeyer

Weekend Argus Correspondent

**JOHANNESBURG.** — Police here are seeking the extradition of runaway former Escom assistant chief accountant Dr Gert Johannes Rademeyer, believed to be in Los Angeles, California.

Dr Rademeyer's hideaway was discovered on Thursday when he tried to withdraw money from his frozen Bangkok bank account.

He disappeared last week shortly before Escom announced that one of its officials had transferred R8 350 000 of its cash illegally into a Zurich bank account.

Brigadier I van der Vyver, head of the police Commercial Branch, said late today: "There are negotiations and inquiries on the go. We have contacted people in the United States about the Rademeyer case."

## Missing R200 000

"We are trying our utmost to locate him. Our inquiries must continue and we are getting co-operation from the Americans."

Most of the cash Dr Rademeyer allegedly transferred for his own pocket is now frozen, but more than R200 000 is not accounted for.

Dr Rademeyer started at Escom in October 1980 as assistant chief accountant.

On November 3 last year he opened a Swiss bank account. A month later, when his boss was abroad, Dr Rademeyer persuaded a senior accountant (Escom refuses to identify him) to co-sign a "secret and urgent" transfer of \$3,64-million from an Escom account in New York to the private account in Berne.

## Convictions

When Escom's worried personnel department researched Rademeyer this week it found a "person of that name" had convictions for fraud and theft.

But his previous employer in Sydney, like many South Africans, was stunned by the R8,4-million theft.

"I don't believe it," he said.

# Escom to recover millions

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Within the next six months Escom expects to recover most of the R8,4-million allegedly swindled by its former assistant chief accountant Mr Gert Rademeyer, now in hiding in Colorado, California.

Escom's legal advisor, Mr Ben Rheeder, said yesterday that legal proceedings to recover the money were well under way.

Escom obtained urgent court orders to freeze the money, which has been deposited in various bank accounts in Berne, Vienna and Bangkok.

Mr Rheeder said Escom-appointed attorneys in Switzerland and Austria were already instituting action, while an attorney in Bangkok was to be instructed this week to start legal proceedings.

However, criminal proceedings cannot be taken against Mr Rademeyer in Austria, because his transfer of money from the Swiss account to accounts in Vienna does not constitute a crime.

In this case civil proceedings to reclaim the money can be taken and Escom has appointed an attorney to deal with the matter.

Escom has applied to the court to have a temporary trustee appointed who will defend Mr Rademeyer.

Mr Rademeyer — wanted by Interpol — has offered to return to South Africa with the money in exchange for indemnity against prosecution.

This offer, made through attorneys acting for his wife, has been turned down by Escom officials, who refuse to negotiate with him.

In a further development, Escom has admitted that it has written off R57-million in trade losses because of political pressure exerted on South Africa, according to a report in the Sunday Express.

Escom's acting legal manager Mr A A Loots said these losses had not been reflected in its books or publicly disclosed because it had to be careful not to contravene the Atomic Energy Act or the Official Secrets Act.

Meanwhile in a telephone call to the Sunday Express, Mr Rademeyer denied his guilt and accused Escom of making him the victim of a massive cover-up of financial irregularities.

NATIONAL/INTERNATIONAL

ARGUS 6/2/85 (30) ~~200/115~~

# 'Rademeyer went on secret trip to find uranium'

Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — "Dr" Gert Rademeyer went on a secret, round-the-world trip in search of uranium vital for the operation of the Koeberg nuclear power station, it was claimed in an affidavit in the Pretoria Supreme Court today.

The trip was so successful, the affidavit claimed, that the ex-Escom accountant was entitled to more than the R8-million he is alleged to have stolen in commission. His secret deals had supplied Escom with "even

more uranium than it had bargained for."

Papers containing details of highly secret procurement deals were handed into court.

Two senior Escom officials had appeared "quite happy" to transfer the money, which Escom now claims its former accountant stole.

Mr E Berg was applying on behalf of Mr Rademeyer for a three-week postponement of the return date for the final sequestration of the estate.

Mr Berg told Mr Justice

Stegmann that Escom general manager Mr Isak van der Walt and assistant-general manager (finances) Mr Len te Goren, had authorised the transfer of the money into an account held by Enrichment Services, a company set up by Mr Rademeyer.

Affidavits handed to the court by Escom had not made it clear exactly how the alleged theft had been committed.

Mr F Zondagh, Mr Rademeyer's attorney, said in the affidavit, telexed by Mr Rade-

meyer from Sydney that his client had realised in mid-1981 that uranium bought by Escom in South Africa and shipped to Westinghouse in the United States for enrichment would never reach South Africa because this country had not signed the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.

Escom had urgently needed uranium for the R2 000-million Koeberg plant and Mr Rademeyer had used his Australian passport to travel in search of supplies.



# Sequestered

# Estates of Rademeyer and wife

ONE TRAIL 7/2/85

34

Own Correspondent

**JOHANNESBURG.** — Gert Johannes Rademeyer, the former Escom accountant who conducted his defence in sequestration by telex from his hide-hole in Australia, yesterday lost his case.

The Pretoria Supreme Court has made a final sequestration order against his estate. That of his wife was also sequestered in the same action.

Three dramatic new twists developed in the case of the

missing R8,4-million which Mr Rademeyer transferred from Escom's New York account:

● Mr S A Cilliers SC, for Escom, told the court that judgment must be given as a matter of urgency because Mr Rademeyer's bank account in Bangkok, Thailand, had been "unfrozen" and Mr Rademeyer was now able to use the money in the account.

● Escom's senior accountant, Mrs Margeret Hefer, said she had been misled by Mr Ra-

demeyer to transfer the money to his personal accounts for secret payments in respect of nuclear fuel.

● Mr E Berg, counsel for Mr Rademeyer, said the former accountant was entitled to payment as a result of the secret nuclear procurement. The money had been paid into a company known as Enrichment Services.

"Mr Rademeyer did not commit an act of insolvency. He was paid the money owed to him,"

Mr Berg said.

Mr Rademeyer fled the country after transferring R8,4-million of the commission's money from its New York account to accounts he had opened in his own name in Europe and the Far East.

In a last-ditch attempt to prevent the sequestration, three Johannesburg lawyers flew half-way round the world to Sydney, Australia, to consult Mr Rademeyer on his defence, which was telexed to counsel in

Pretoria.

Mr Rademeyer asked the court through counsel that he be given until February 26 to challenge the provisional sequestration order made by Mr Acting Justice W G Human on January 14.

Mr Justice M S Stegman dismissed Mr Rademeyer's application for postponement with costs and made final the provisional order.

Mr F Zondag, a Pretoria lawyer for Mr Rademeyer, told the

court in an affidavit that he had received a telex message from Mr Rademeyer on Tuesday from Sydney.

He said he was not aware of Mr Rademeyer's present residential address and that he and two lawyers had been consulting him since January 31.

Mr Zondag said Mr Rademeyer had been involved in a scheme to obtain uranium for the R2 000-million Koeberg atomic station.

Mr Rademeyer had obtained uranium for the country and even more than was bargained for.

As commission, he was paid \$3 645 000 (about R7 168 000) in strict confidence.

"Mr Rademeyer was entitled to payment and the amount was thus transferred to a bank in Berne, Switzerland. There was no wrongfulness, fraud or theft involved," Mr Zondag said.

Mr Isak David van der Walt,

the senior chief manager of Escom, said in papers before court that Mr Rademeyer had fraudulently obtained the \$3,6-million from Escom for his personal account on November 21 last year.

Before the final order was made, Mr Berg interrupted the judge to say that the Matrimonial Act required that the estate of Mrs Rademeyer must also be sequestered if her husband's estate was sequestered.

# Escom

34  
260

## swindle:

CARE Times 9/2/85

# Two top men quit

**JOHANNESBURG.** — Two top officials of the Electricity Supply Commission were leaving their jobs after embezzlement allegations against former assistant chief accountant Mr G J Rademeyer, Escom's chairman, Mr Jan Smith, announced yesterday.

Mr Smith said in a press release that the senior general manager of Escom, Mr I D van der Walt, had taken early retirement and Mr L te Groen, general manager (finance), had resigned.

It is alleged by Escom that Mr Rademeyer transferred more than US \$3.6-million from Escom's New York account

to private accounts in Switzerland and elsewhere last year.

In the press release, Mr Smith said the auditors investigating the case had found there had been negligence on the part of Mr Van der Walt and Mr Te Groen, who had authorized the withdrawal of the money without ascertaining

that necessary documents of proof were attached.

But there was no evidence of fraud on the part of any Escom employees other than Mr Rademeyer.

Mr Smith said that "as a result of coincidence", Mr Rademeyer was acting chief accountant at the time he submitted a document authorizing the transfer of the money for approval to Mr Te Groen.

"At that stage Mr Rademeyer had already given four years of satisfactory service and Mr Te Groen made an error of judgement by accepting the validity of the authorizing document, drawn up in the name of Mr Te Groen, without requesting the verifying signed vouchers."

### 'Secrecy'

Mr Van der Walt also signed this authorization, Mr Smith said.

But the transfer had been rejected by the receiving bank. Mr Rademeyer had then drawn up an amending document and "pressured the subordinate official under the cover of a need for secrecy to have the said amount transferred to his own Swiss account".

Mr Smith commended Mr Te Groen and Mr Van der Walt for their service to the company.

Both men had been subject to "great pressure over long periods of time" and Escom's problems were definitely some of the most difficult in the present "adverse financial climate", Mr Smith said. — Sapa

● Rademeyers not moving house yet, page 3

# Chiavelli has no links with crime, say police

By DEBBIE REYNOLDS

POLICE yesterday cleared millionaire businessman Mr Marino Chiavelli of having any links with a crime syndicate allegedly responsible for contract killings — including that of Mr Royston Haines who was shot dead last year in a Johannesburg hospital.

A police investigation into allegations that Mr Chiavelli was involved in the syndicate had found nothing, a spokesman for Police Headquarters in Pretoria said yesterday.

"We have already investigated Mr Chiavelli's role and the allegations have been found to be untrue," the spokesman said.

"There is nothing in the story at all."

Meanwhile another police spokesman confirmed yesterday that allegations that such a syndicate existed were being investigated "at the highest level".

"If the allegations are that the syndicate's activities stretch countrywide, then we will investigate the matter countrywide," the spokesman said.

Mr Chiavelli was named in the Stellenbosch Magistrate's Court last month when Polls-

moor prisoner Pierre Theron appeared in connection with an allegation of murder.

Theron, 29, who is serving a nine-year sentence for fraud, told the magistrate that he had received a telegram which was signed by "Chiavelli, Ramoz Lopez" and a Christmas card signed by "Marino".

During this hearing Theron told the court that he was hired as a hitman in 1981 to murder customs and excise official, Mr Stephanus Smit "on the orders of people more powerful than myself because Mr Smit's work endangered the syndicate's activities".

To support his allegations that "the arms of the syndicate stretched far", Theron submitted the Christmas card and the telegram to the court which he claimed came from Mr Chiavelli.

The card said: "Greetings, Christmas 1983/New Year 1984" and was signed by "Marino". The address of Mr Chiavelli's luxury Hyde Park home in Johannesburg, "Summer Place" (69 Melville Road) was printed under the signature.

On the back of the card was written: "This card is from Dr

Marino Chiavelli and was received during Christmas-time of 83 while I was at Zonderwater Prison, Cullinan."

The telegram read: "Haines and partner transferred six to go good luck see you soon keep eye on newspapers — Chiavelli Ramoz Lopez."

The telegram was dated September 20, 1984, and was addressed to Theron at Pollsmoor Prison. Theron had pleaded guilty to the Smit killing 20 days before receiving the telegram.

Theron said his decision to "expose" the syndicate would be dangerous to him, "because the syndicate's arms stretch far, as the murder of Royden Haines at the J G Strydom Hospital, Johannesburg on August 26 last year will too truly show you".

The provisional murder charge against Theron was withdrawn by the Cape Attorney General's office on January 14 this year.

● Police are still investigating the mystery murder of Mr Haines, 50, who was shot dead by a masked gunman — nicknamed the Cobra — on August 26 last year in the J G Strijdom Hospital.

946 THIS 18/2/85

34 260

# Escom fugitive held in Sydney

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Mr Gert Rademeyer, who allegedly skipped South Africa with millions of Escom's money, has been caught and is in jail in Australia.

In a telephonic interview, the Australian Attorney-General's office confirmed Mr Rademeyer's dramatic arrest.

Mr Steven Pane, a spokesman for the Attorney-General's office in Sydney said Mr Rademeyer — Escom's former assistant chief accountant — had been taken into custody shortly after 10am on Friday and appeared in a Magistrate's Court on Saturday.

A charge of defrauding South Africa's electricity supply giant was put to Mr Rademeyer, who was not asked to plead.

He will appear again on Wednesday when a bail application will be heard.

Mr Pane said South Africa would have to prove sufficient grounds existed for Mr Rademeyer to be extradited.

The Australian Governor General was responsible for the warrant of arrest which followed 10 days of high-level contact between authorities in the two countries.

It could be six months before Mr Rademeyer was returned to South Africa, Mr Pane said.

Mr Rademeyer was an Australian citizen, he added, and South Africa would have to have a "very strong" case before he was sent back.

If the magistrate ruled against Mr Rademeyer he would have two chances to appeal against the extradition at higher judicial levels.

His arrest comes three months after Mr Rademeyer disappeared from South Africa following Escom's disclosures that he had defrauded the company of R8.4-million.

Escom's public relations chief, Mr Etienne du Plessis, said last night he had not been notified of Mr Rademeyer's arrest.

Mr Rademeyer disappeared after transferring R8 400 000 from Escom's account in New York to a Swiss account called Enrichment Services. He has claimed the money was a commission paid to him for obtaining certain strategic supplies for South Africa.

Escom refused to comment on the allegations.

# No extradition treaty to get Rademeyer

CAIR TIME 19/2/85  
35 26 24

**Own Correspondent**  
MELBOURNE. — South Africa has not concluded any special extradition treaty to try to bring Mr Gert Rademeyer back to the Republic to face criminal charges of stealing R8,4-million from Escom.

Late yesterday the South African Department of Foreign Affairs confirmed that negotiations to try to establish a treaty were still going on.

"If recent press reports are right and he knows something more about South Africa's uranium deals, and that proves to be the real reason they want him back, then it becomes a political game," said an Australian federal police officer last night. "In that case it's anyone's guess if we'd bother to send him."

The Australian authorities said that there would have to be very powerful justifications for extraditing Mr Rade-

meyer, and that if there was any suggestion that he was being hounded for political reasons, an extradition would be out of the question. And he would be afforded every avenue of appeal against an extradition order.

South African Government sources said that the matter of Mr Rademeyer's extradition was at a sensitive stage but there was reasonable confidence that an application for his extradition would succeed.

Mr Rademeyer denies stealing money from Escom and says he was owed the money as commission on secret enriched-uranium deals.

Speaking to Australian newspapers, Mr Rademeyer has threatened that unless Escom drops all charges against him, he will disclose irregularities in the Commission's secret payments to overseas agents who have assisted South Africa in buying enriched uranium.

# Demand for control after huge Escom loss

Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — Against a background of huge losses, demands were made today that Escom should either be handed over to private enterprise or be brought back under the control of Parliament.

Progressive Federal Party spokesmen on finance and energy said today after confirmation of a R57-million loss on a uranium deal that the party was not satisfied that proper controls were being applied at Escom.

The loss on the uranium deal was yesterday confirmed in Parliament by the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Mr Danie Steyn, who also announced he had asked for details of allegations of further losses totalling R800-million.

## DISCLOSURE

The losses were initially exposed after fugitive Escom accountant Mr Gert Rademeyer, who is alleged to have taken R8,5-million of Escom funds, had telephoned a Sunday newspaper making claims of a cover-up of bad management.

Mr Brian Goodall, PFP energy spokesman, said there was clearly a "less-than-full disclosure" by Escom over what was happening.

"There is this obsession with secrecy laws being used whenever there is something embarrassing."

## PROHIBITION

Last week PFP MP Mr Peter Soal accused the Government of making political appointments to the board of Escom instead of appointing people according to their experience and expertise.

Mr Steyn told Parliament yesterday that the R57-million loss was caused by a United States prohibition on the sale of enriched uranium to South Africa and a drop in the price of uranium.

The loss had been written off in 1983, being shown in that year's Escom report as "operating costs".

(b) Physical Science	1983 HG	1983 SG	1983 TOTAL	1984 HG	1984 SG	1984 TOTAL
Education and Culture	170	31	201	144	27	171
Joint Matriculation Board	565	88	653	858	311	1 169
Transvaal	7 967	4 678	12 645	8 172	5 104	13 276
Orange Free State	813	486	1 299	811	520	1 331
Natal	1 800	1 347	3 147	1 822	1 086	2 908
Cape Province	2 810 <sup>(1)</sup>	2 457 <sup>(1)</sup>	5 267 <sup>(1)</sup>	2 857 <sup>(1)</sup>	2 480 <sup>(1)</sup>	5 337 <sup>(1)</sup>
Total	14 125	9 087	23 212	14 664	9 528	24 192

<sup>(1)</sup> Including S.W.A. *19/2/85*  
*Howard Q. Col. 195*  
 15. Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Health Services and Welfare:

(a) What is the number of social pensioners, based on the latest available figures, who are White and (b) in respect of what date is the figure given?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH SERVICES AND WELFARE:

(a) Old age pensions	143 010
Blind Pensions	729
War Veterans Pensions	12 618
Disability Pensions	29 333
Total	185 690

(b) February 1985.

WEDNESDAY, 20 FEBRUARY 1985

† Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

*General Affairs:*  
*Howard*  
*34 Q. Col. 195 20/2/85*  
 54. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) How many (a) offences and (b) infringements of the law were investigated by the South African Police in 1984;

(2) how many of these infringements of the law related to (a) curfew regulations, (b) the registration and production of documents, (c) the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act and (d) the illegal possession of sorghum beer and brews?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) (a)	1 205 670.
(b)	882 396.
(2) (a)	11 688.
(b)	116 872.
(c)	83 945.
(d)	16 302.

*Howard*  
*Q. Col. 196 20/2/85*  
 96. Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

How many cases of (a) murder, (b) culpable homicide, (c) assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, (d) common assault, (e) rape, (f) burglary, (g) robbery, (h) theft of vehicles and cycles, (i) damage to property, (j) housebreaking with intent to steal and theft and (k) pos-

session of drugs were reported at each specified police station in the Cape Town police district in 1984?

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)
Cape Town	28	29	296	453	53	—	525	1 232	488	185	55
Camps Bay	3	5	17	19	8	—	6	56	12	198	4
Maitland	9	23	87	146	12	—	71	193	117	557	6
Milnerton	8	13	121	105	19	—	34	192	91	527	14
Pinelands	3	12	23	37	4	—	30	237	48	485	2
Sea Point	8	12	96	98	20	—	44	313	149	866	7
Kensington	11	10	177	128	21	—	53	118	136	333	84
Woodstock	19	18	107	177	24	—	137	362	213	1 164	62
Tableview	13	12	38	34	22	—	21	51	36	192	6
Melkbosstrand	2	4	11	10	2	—	1	6	10	26	2

Note: For statistical purposes burglary and housebreaking with intent to steal and theft are codified under the same code.

*Howard Q. Col. 197*  
 Pietermaritzburg police district: offences

97. Mr G B D McINTOSH asked the Minister of Law and Order:

How many cases of (a) murder, (b) culpable homicide, (c) assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, (d) common assault, (e) rape, (f) burglary, (g) robbery, (h) theft

of vehicles and cycles, (i) damage to property, (j) housebreaking with intent to steal and theft and (k) possession of drugs were reported at each specified police station in the Pietermaritzburg police district in 1984?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)
Pietermaritzburg	90	20	451	580	42	—	525	473	264	1 607	21
Inchanga	27	27	185	63	30	—	54	12	23	154	—
Mid-Illovo	32	6	74	32	15	—	6	7	9	63	—
Alexandra Road	44	32	170	208	23	—	26	330	109	961	3
Bishopstowe	17	1	151	47	13	—	16	5	28	84	—
Boston	6	7	53	13	2	—	6	3	3	38	—
Camperdown	35	31	268	153	25	—	47	48	65	344	—
Cramond	14	7	92	50	8	—	9	8	10	76	—
Hilton	3	15	52	36	8	—	35	13	18	218	—
Howick	31	32	361	169	23	—	46	62	98	254	—
Impendle	8	1	166	48	6	—	21	1	26	77	—
Mourtain Rise	84	36	630	1 540	92	—	276	372	840	900	13
Nottingham Road	8	9	69	50	5	—	9	19	20	133	—
Plessislaer	467	83	1 866	1 775	286	—	643	231	1 052	1 569	—
Prestbury	3	1	15	31	2	—	9	43	9	196	—
Richmond	48	12	298	151	24	—	51	51	75	358	—
Thornville	13	9	94	59	8	—	18	5	20	63	—
Town Hill	4	11	45	38	8	—	25	72	16	256	—
Hammersdale	141	31	437	245	77	—	195	92	159	571	—

Note: For statistical purposes burglary and housebreaking with intent to steal and theft are codified under the same code

# 'Politics' in Escom drama

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Mr Gert Rademeyer's Australian lawyer said late yesterday that his client wished to be brought to trial as soon as possible and would testify about South Africa's uranium deals to establish that his extradition was wanted for political reasons.

Mr Ros Barwick, acting for Mr Rademeyer in Sydney, said he would bring a bail application as soon as possible to establish his client's innocence of allegedly defrauding Escom of R8 400 000.

Mr Rademeyer, 49, who has dual South African-Australian citizenship, was taken to court in handcuffs and tried to avoid being photographed by covering his face with a newspaper.

He left Johannesburg in December last year, re-entering on New Year's Eve before leaving again.

Australian sources said his defence appeared to rely on proving he was wanted in South Africa because of his knowledge of the Republic's attempts to buy enriched uranium. South Africa, India and Israel are barred from buying

enriched uranium as non-signatories of the UN Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.

The Australian Government has said that if there were any political, racial, or religious reason for wanting Mr Rademeyer extradited, he would not be sent back for trial.

Australian authorities are awaiting documentation from South Africa which both countries claim will have an important bearing on Mr Rademeyer's case.

But Canberra has agreed in principle to investigate Mr Rademeyer's extradition, reports Chris Freimond.

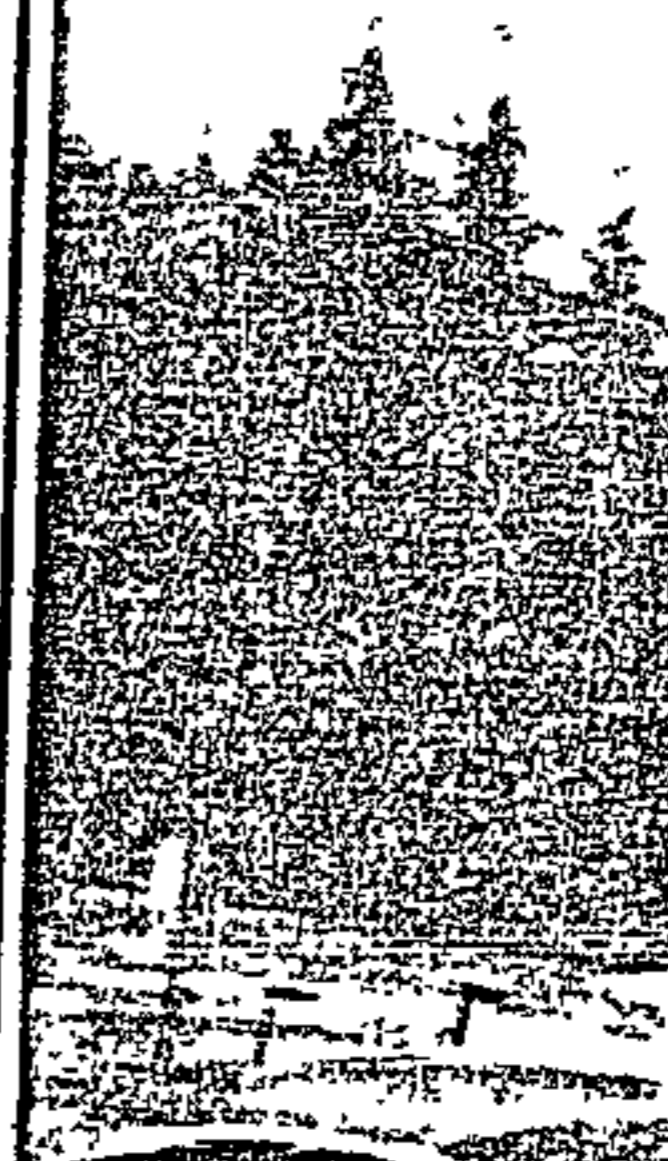
This was confirmed by a South African Department of Foreign Affairs statement last night.

There is no extradition treaty between the two countries at the moment, but it is believed one is soon to be concluded. In the meantime an interim arrangement is in force.

The statement said the South African Police, the Department of Justice, the Attorney-General in Johannesburg and other interested parties were preparing an application for Mr Rademeyer's extradition.



8.15am — 1pm





# 132 000 vehicles stolen in three years

no/ARGUS

23/2/85

34

Weekend Argus  
Correspondent

PRETORIA. — About 132 000 vehicles worth more than R1,000-million have been stolen in South Africa in the past three years.

About 44 000 vehicles were stolen each year and police recovered between 60 and 70 per cent, the head of the CID, Lieutenant-General Christie Zietsman, said yesterday.

## Fewer reported

He said that in spite of an increase in the number of vehicles on the roads, the number of vehicle thefts reported to the police had decreased in the past year.

This could be attributed to intensified police action to combat car theft and progressively heavier sentences on conviction.

## Fined R45 000

In a recent car theft case in Johannesburg two men were fined a total of R45 000 each (or six years' imprisonment) and a further six years conditionally suspended.

The notorious Koos van den Berg was jailed for 24 years in Pretoria last year after being convicted on 12 counts of vehicle theft.

## Insurance losses

In a statement yesterday, the Automobile Association said although a considerable number of stolen vehicles were recovered they were often stripped or damaged in accidents.

This resulted in increased losses in insurance no-claim bonuses and out-of-pocket expenses.

But it was believed that when the Central Traffic Bureau became fully operational more effective preventive action against car thieves would be possible.

000

CAPE TOWN 25/2/85 (34) (35) (36)

## Escom denies report

JOHANNESBURG. — Escom yesterday denied any knowledge of weekend reports that former accountant "Dr" Gert Rademeyer, who made off with over R8-million of Escom funds, was returning to South Africa voluntarily.

It was reported that Mr Rademeyer, now held in Australia, was meant to return on Saturday night but could not do so because police confiscated his traveler's cheques when he was arrested last Saturday to appear in court for an extradition hearing.

The report quoted a "senior Escom official" who was not named.

But yesterday Escom spokesman Mr Etienne du Plessis said he did not believe the report of Mr Rademeyer's return was true: "I can't even find the official who was quoted."

He said Escom had not been negotiating with Mr Rademeyer at all.

The Rademeyer family could not be contacted for comment yesterday.

ARGUS 2/4/85

34

# Sex offence, drink, drugs laws probed

## Political Staff

HIGH priority has been given to official investigations which could lead to reforms of laws on rape and other sex offences, and crimes committed under the influence of alcohol or drugs.

The investigations, by legal and other experts, are outlined in the annual report of the South African Law Commission.

The report has been submitted to the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, and was tabled in Parliament before the Easter recess.

Details of investigation projects include:

● Rape — topics for research include the possibility of re-defining rape and marital rape, and reconsidering the "irrefutable presumption" that a boy under 14 cannot be guilty of rape.

Among other topics in this investigation are cross-examination of the complainant on her character and previous sexual experience, protection of the complainant's identity, protection of juvenile witnesses, trials in camera and the role of the crisis clinic.

The commission also looked at the effect in other countries of reform of the rape law in the past decade.

Discussions were held with 57 people representing 30 different organisations, eight attorneys-general (or their deputies) and 36 magistrates.

There were also discussions with police, public prosecutors, district surgeons and representatives of rape crisis organisations.

● Drug and liquor abuse — three possible approaches to law reform were proposed.

First, if a person committed an offence but said he was under the influence of liquor or drugs and acted in a state of automatism or while he was not otherwise criminally responsible, he had to be acquitted.

The second approach rules that drunkenness or drug intoxication would not be a valid defence against criminal liability.

The third approach was that drunkenness or drug intoxication might sometimes be a valid defence against criminal liability but that people who were thus acquitted were guilty of a statutory offence of criminal drunkenness or intoxication.



Mr Kobie Coetsee

## NZ rugby chief has still to decide

WELLINGTON. — The New Zealand Rugby Union chairman, Mr Ces Blazey, said today he did not feel bound to call off a proposed tour of South Africa because of a government instruction.

Mr Blazey said on radio the union's pledge to abandon the 1981 rugby tour of New Zealand by South Africa — if instructed to do so by the government — no longer applied.

He said the Rugby Union was now governed by a different council and was entitled to make up its mind in terms of 1985.

The former government opposed the 1981 tour but did not give a clear instruction to call it off.

Mr Blazey's comments followed a call by the Prime Minister, Mr David Lange, for rugby administrators to honour the four-year-old commitment and bow to his instruction that the tour "must not proceed". — Sapa-Reuter.

## Rape victims to change

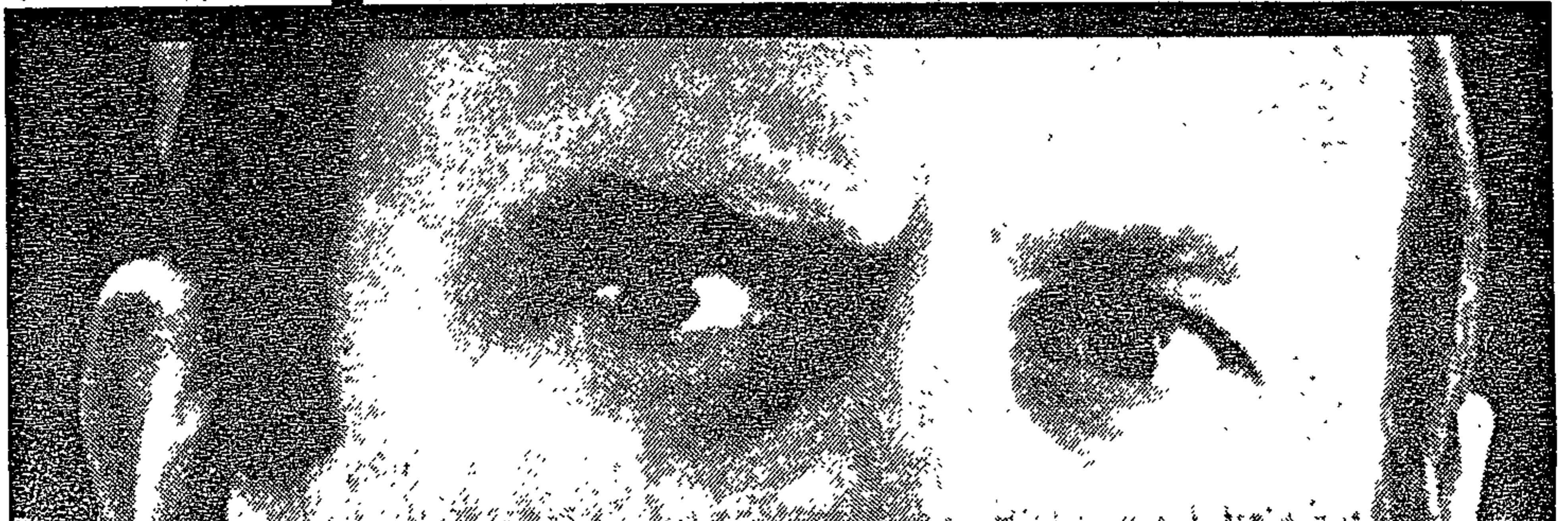
### Tygerberg Bureau

RAPE victims will not have to report to police before receiving medical treatment in terms of a new policy soon to be implemented at provincial hospitals in the Cape.

The major change in management of rape cases was announced today by Dr N S Louw, Director of Hospital Services, at a congress of the Association of Child Psychology, Psychiatry and Allied Disciplines at Tygerberg Hospital.

"I cannot see why a person stabbed in a drunken brawl has the right to trauma unit treatment at a hospital immediately, while a humiliated, shocked

Nedbank Limited Registered Commercial Bank



NW  
1/5/85 (34)  
**115 hanged last year  
for crimes of violence**

**Parliamentary  
Correspondent**

A TOTAL of 115 people had been hanged in South Africa last year for crimes of violence, two of whom were white, the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobi Coetsee, said.

Thirty-five black people and five coloureds were hanged for crimes of violence against whites.

Replying to a question tabled by Mr David Dalling (PFP, Sandton),

he said one white person had been hanged for a crime of violence against a black person and another white person had been hanged for a crime of violence against a white person.

Fifty-three black people, 19 coloureds and one Indian had been hanged for such crimes against other race groups.

In 1982 104 people had been hanged and in 1983 88 had been hanged.

# Court told of <sup>97k Tinf</sup> <sup>21/5/85</sup> <sup>30</sup> R8m Escom 'fee'

SYDNEY. — South African-born Gert Johannes Rademeyer, an Australian citizen wanted in South Africa for fraud, was paid about R8 million to get around an international boycott against selling enriched uranium to South Africa, a defence lawyer said in court here yesterday.

Mr Rademeyer is facing extradition proceedings to South Africa to answer charges that he defrauded the Electricity Supply Commission (Escom) of R8-million late last year. He was arrested by Australian police last February under a hastily-prepared extradition arrangement with South Africa.

Mr John Agius, for Mr Rademeyer, told the court the prosecution

was political and that extradition would leave him at the mercy of South Africa's rigorous nuclear energy secrecy laws which carry jail terms of up to 20 years.

He said Mr Rademeyer obtained the money as commission for securing enriched-uranium contracts, contrary to an international ban because of South Africa's refusal to sign the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.

## Koeberg

He said Mr Rademeyer was recruited by Escom senior general manager Mr Isak van der Walt, and put suppliers of enriched uranium in contact with Escom general manager (finance) Mr Leendert te Groen — for which he was paid.

Mr Agius said the Koeberg nuclear power station used enriched uranium procured by his client.

Mr Agius sought an adjournment yesterday to allow him to obtain further details of the settlement, including statements from Mr Van der Walt and Mr Te Groen.

He said his client wished to have contacts from the United States, Portugal, Spain and France called as witnesses. The further information would detail the prices paid for uranium imported into South Africa and the parties involved.

The magistrate refused the adjournment and remanded Mr Rademeyer in custody. — Sapa-Reuter

## AA warns on driving licences

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# Escom evidence 'selective'

SYDNEY. — South Africa put selective evidence before a court hearing an extradition case against South African-born Gert Rademeyer, an Australian citizen, his lawyer said in court here yesterday.

Mr John Agius, for Mr Rademeyer who is wanted in South Africa on \$3,6-million fraud charges, said the prosecution had excluded differing sworn testimony by people whose statements the prosecution tendered yesterday.

"There's a very selective choice of what's been put before this tribunal," Mr Agius told

magistrate Ms Rosemary Smith.

The court heard statements from the senior general manager of South Africa's Electricity Supply Commission (Escom), Mr Isak van der Walt, its general manager (finance), Mr Leendert te Groen, and an accountant, Miss Margaret Hefer.

Mr Agius said the same three people had given affidavits for sequestration proceedings against Mr Rademeyer which differed from those tendered by the prosecution.

The statements ten-

dered yesterday were made at the behest of the Transvaal's Attorney-General, Mr Klaus von Lieres, who was present in court.

Mr Agius submitted that Mr Rademeyer did not defraud Escom but was paid the \$3,6-million as commission for securing enriched uranium to fuel South Africa's Koe-

berg power station.

He said an international ban on selling nuclear fuel to South Africa necessitated Mr Rademeyer's recruitment by Mr Van der Walt and Mr Te Groen, now no longer with Escom.

Mr Rademeyer was remanded in custody and the case is due to continue today. — Sapa-Reuter

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**PRODUCT SHRINKAGE!**

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CAP Times 23/5/85

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# Escom man's case adjourned

SYDNEY. — Extradition proceedings against Escom's former deputy chief accountant, Mr Gert Rademeyer, were adjourned yesterday until next month after he was taken to hospital complaining of chest and arm pains.

Mr Rademeyer, 49, spent several hours undergoing X-rays and cardiogram tests, but doctors said that aside from high blood pressure they could find nothing wrong with him.

He is wanted in South Africa for allegedly stealing some R8 million from Escom and depositing it in banks around the world.

Mr Rademeyer denies the charges.

Although there appeared to be nothing seriously wrong with him,

extradition proceedings were adjourned to June 14 so he can seek further medical attention at Sydney's Long Bay jail, where he has been in custody since his arrest in February.

The hearing began on Monday and initially was expected to last three days. But officials said the hearing would have continued at least an extra day because of the mass of evidence being presented.

So far, the court has heard about two-thirds of the 40 affidavits presented in support of the extradition application.

On Monday, the court ruled that Mr Rademeyer was not entitled to give evidence or call witnesses on the question of his guilt or innocence. Yesterday, however, his barrister, Mr John Agius, said he would apply to Australia's Federal Court to test that ruling before the case resumes next month.

Having denied the fraud allegations, Mr Rademeyer claims the money was legally due to him as a commission fee for introducing suppliers of enriched uranium to Escom.

A naturalized Australian, having lived in the country for eight years until 1973, he is South African by birth. Following the alleged fraud in late 1983, he arrived in Sydney in January and at South Africa's request was kept under surveillance by Australian police.

Since his February arrest, he has appeared in court five times and has not been allowed bail. — Sapa-AP

## Lord's Day allegation

Staff Reporter

THE manageress of a City discotheque yesterday appeared in the Magistrate's Court in connection with an alleged contravention of a section of Act 19 of 1895, The Lord's Day Observance Act.

The State alleges that Ms Sue Ann Parsons, 27, of Main Road, Mowbray, illegally kept a public place — The Mix nightclub — open for "the purpose of dancing".

No charges were put to Ms Parsons and she was not asked to plead. She was warned to appear on July 1.

Mr W J P Marais was the magistrate. Mr L S Moffitt appeared for the State. Mr J J Henry represented Ms Parsons.

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# Report proposes rape law reform

CME Tents 29/5/85 34

Political Staff

FAR-REACHING reforms to the laws on sexual offences, particularly those relating to rape, have been proposed by the South African Law Commission.

But the commission, whose report on "Women and Sexual Offences in South Africa" was tabled in Parliament yesterday, did not support a number of more radical reforms, proposed by feminist groups.

Among the reforms proposed by the Commission are:

- The law should be changed so that a husband may be charged with the rape of his wife, provided that a prosecution should not be instituted without the consent of the Attorney-General;

- The irrefutable presumption that a boy under the age of 14 cannot have sexual intercourse should be abolished;

- Legislation should be introduced to prevent questions to a complainant in a rape case about her previous sexual experience, except that with the accused, unless it was relevant in cross-examination;

- A prohibition should be imposed by law on the publication of any particulars that could lead to the identification of a rape victim;

- There should be an automatic in camera hearing of evidence of the complainant in a rape case;

- These proposed changes should also apply to other cases of sexual offences against women, such as indecent assault, sexual offences with girls under the age of 16, and the contraven-

tion of the provisions of sexual offences involving female idiots and imbeciles.

Yesterday, the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, in reply to a question tabled by Mr Peter Gastrow (PFP, Durban Central), said he did not intend introducing any legislation to implement the commission's recommendations during the current parliamentary session but he said they were being "considered".

In its report, the commission said: "It appears from comments received and discussions held that there is a particular need to deal with the victim more sympathetically and to afford her greater protection in the process of law."

Although the commission's proposals will, if adopted, lead to significant changes to laws concerning sexual offences, they stopped far short of introducing changes wanted by women's groups.

It did not, for instance, accept that there was a need to change the definition of rape to include a blanket definition of "sexual assault".

The commission also rejected calls for more streamlined procedures for abortions for rape victims, and it did not support a move for the provision of a legal representative for complainants.

Although it accepted that the length and unpredictability of the legal process "may greatly add to the rape victim's trauma" it did not feel this could be changed by law and did not recommend a special police squad to deal with sexual crimes "at this stage".

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# Racial bias damasins judiciary

## Dallings

APC 7/10/85  
5/1/85  
BY ANTHONY JOHNSON  
Political Correspondent

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The glaring racial bias in sentences permitted by the judicial system was causing "immense damage" to race relations and the image of justice in South Africa, the Progressive Federal Party charged yesterday.

The PFP's chief spokesman on Justice, Mr Dave Dallings, said there had to be something "drastically wrong" with a system which permitted the "injustice" of numerous disparities in sentences handed down for people of different races.

Speaking during the committee stage of the Justice Vote, Mr Dallings said it took only a few bad decisions to bring into disrepute, both in South Africa and abroad, the high standing of courts in this country.

As examples of recent sentences which called into question the racial fairness of the courts, he cited:

● The "princely" fine of R30 handed down to a white policeman for a "vicious and unprovoked" assault which led

to the death of a coloured man in Johannesburg.

● Two whites found guilty of using the ring of a soft drink can in a parking metre in Johannesburg in March this year were each fined R50, while a black man was fined R200 or four months for a similar offence.

● A white youth who boasted he was going to kill a black person and did so was sentenced to 1200 hours of weekend imprisonment.

● Three young white men who kicked a black man to death were sentenced to five cuts each.

● A black woman received 18 months jail (12 suspended) for possessing a Penguin book which was ruled to have been published in the interests of the ANC.

● Two soldiers who

roasted a black man over a fire and raped his wife were fined R50 each.

● A black person who had a tea mug engraved with ANC slogans received three years imprisonment (18 months of which was suspended).

Mr Dallings said the whole question of sentencing should come under the scrutiny of the Minister of Justice, Mr Koble Coetsee, who should consider re-training and seminars for judicial officers as possible ways of reducing the disparity in sentences.

However, the major problem was that 98 per cent of all magistrates and all judges in South Africa were white, while the overwhelming majority of those who appeared before them on criminal charges were black.

### Disparities

He went on to quote the chairman of the Johannesburg Bar Council, Mr Jules Browde, SC, who recently remarked: "Many disparities in sentencing occur because most of our judicial officers are unable to identify with the majority of the population."

Mr Dallings said the time had come for the Department of Justice to make a real effort to recruit, train and promote Africans, coloureds and Indians within the structure of the courts.

Replying to the debate, Mr Coetsee said Mr Dallings was being selective in his use of examples and accused him of "smearing South Africa's name".

"We must not put ourselves in the Appeal Court just because newspaper reports give the impression of disparity," he admonished.

● See leading article.

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# '80 000 City gang members'

Cape Times 28/6/85

By BARRY STREEK

AN estimated 80 000 people in Cape Town — five percent of the population — belong to gangs, a Rhodes University lecturer, Mr Don Pinnock, has found.

"Even if this figure is a wide, over-estimate, half would be enough to raise serious questions about a city which is becoming better known for its violence than its beauty," Mr Pinnock wrote in a book, "Crime and Power in South Africa", published this week.

The massive removal of people in terms of the Group Areas Act was one of the reasons for the growth of gangs in Cape Town, he said.

Most gang members were "youths defined by the South African Government as coloured", and most live in the racial ghettos of the Cape Flats.

"Too often, too easily, the City's gang pheno-

menon is hidden away behind comfortable racial stereotypes of the proneness of coloured communities to violence and alcohol-abuse," Mr Pinnock said. "Clearly, we must look beyond this convenient smoke-screen."

It was undeniable that the members of these gangs were the products of poor schooling and poverty. A wide survey of gang members had found the average educational level to be Standard Two.

But attention also had to be given to the changing family structure which had resulted from population relocations.

"Strong indications exist that the massive removals from the inner city to the satellite townships of the Cape Flats dramatically increased poverty and social disintegration.

"And they did this by

destroying the social unit which had broadened earning potential and facilitated child-care: The communal family," he said.

"At one blow, this bureaucratic exercise in social engineering increased unemployment and loosened the working-class community's control over its children."

Between 1950 and 1982 nearly 700 000 people were evicted from their homes under the Group Areas Act.

The tragedy of the removals could not be gauged from numbers alone as "community structures simply fell apart". For this reason Group Areas relocations were not peripheral to the study of gangs, but "lie at its very centre".

## Stresses

The cement which held working-class communities was broken up and the social control over the youth collapsed. The stresses resulting from these changes "brought with them psychological difficulties and behaviour.

"Marital relations were upset, and the divorce and desertion rate rose. Parent-child relationships also become problematic — often because of the father's sense of inadequacy in his new environment.

"There was a rise in promiscuity, in alcohol abuse and drug trafficking. More children found themselves on the streets with nothing to do," Mr Pinnock said.

"The main product of this was fear — fear of neighbours, fear of unknown people, fear of gangs, and fear of the new environment.

## 'Harder kids'

"In the ghettos, a new generation of youth began to grow up — harder kids with less parental control — in a bleak sand-swept and treeless environment. Amenities were few or non-existent.

"Police patrols were less frequent and, with the use of police vans, more impersonal.

"Poverty and unemployment swelled the ranks of the young. For many, joining gangs became a way to make friends, a source of income, and a means of survival in the wasteland.

"With the breaking of the web by State coercion, the only defence the youths had was to build something coherent out of the one thing they had left — each other," Mr Pinnock said.

# Use statistics 'with caution'

Political Staff

OFFICIAL crime statistics in South Africa have to be used with great caution, says Mrs Mana Slabbert, a senior lecturer at the University of Cape Town's Institute of Criminology.

Problems with official crime figures, the restrictions imposed by the Police and Prisons Acts and academic isolation complicate research efforts into the criminal justice system in South Africa, she says in a book released this week.

## 'Increase'

"If there is to be an increase in future in the degree of control over, and in limiting, access to institutions and information, it will become more and more difficult to develop responsible, scientific criticism of the criminal justice system within South Africa," she writes.

The book, "Crime and Power in South Africa", is a collection of essays aimed at stimulating a new approach to the study of criminology.

Mrs Slabbert says the standard explanation of differences in crime-rates between different communities in South

Africa ignores or obscures political realities and practices which directly affect crime rates, such as different procedures of law enforcement and arrest for various racial groups.

Statistics in the annual police and justice reports were limited "and over a number of years the categories have become more and more condensed".

"Research work that deals in this regard with trends, patterns and projections over several years is severely hampered by these alterations."

Moreover, many victims do not report offences. Ambulance and hospital statistics of stabbing incidents at weekends showed that many victims were taken straight to hospital and seldom reported incidents afterwards.

## Rape

Among other reasons for not reporting offences, according to research, were that victims lacked faith in the justice system and its impartiality, or earned so little that they could not afford to take time off work.

Sensitive cases, such as rape and psychological effect of rape, are also often not reported, Mrs Slabbert says.

"As a result, researchers have to use statistics with great caution, and must remind themselves continually of the relativity of crime definitions."

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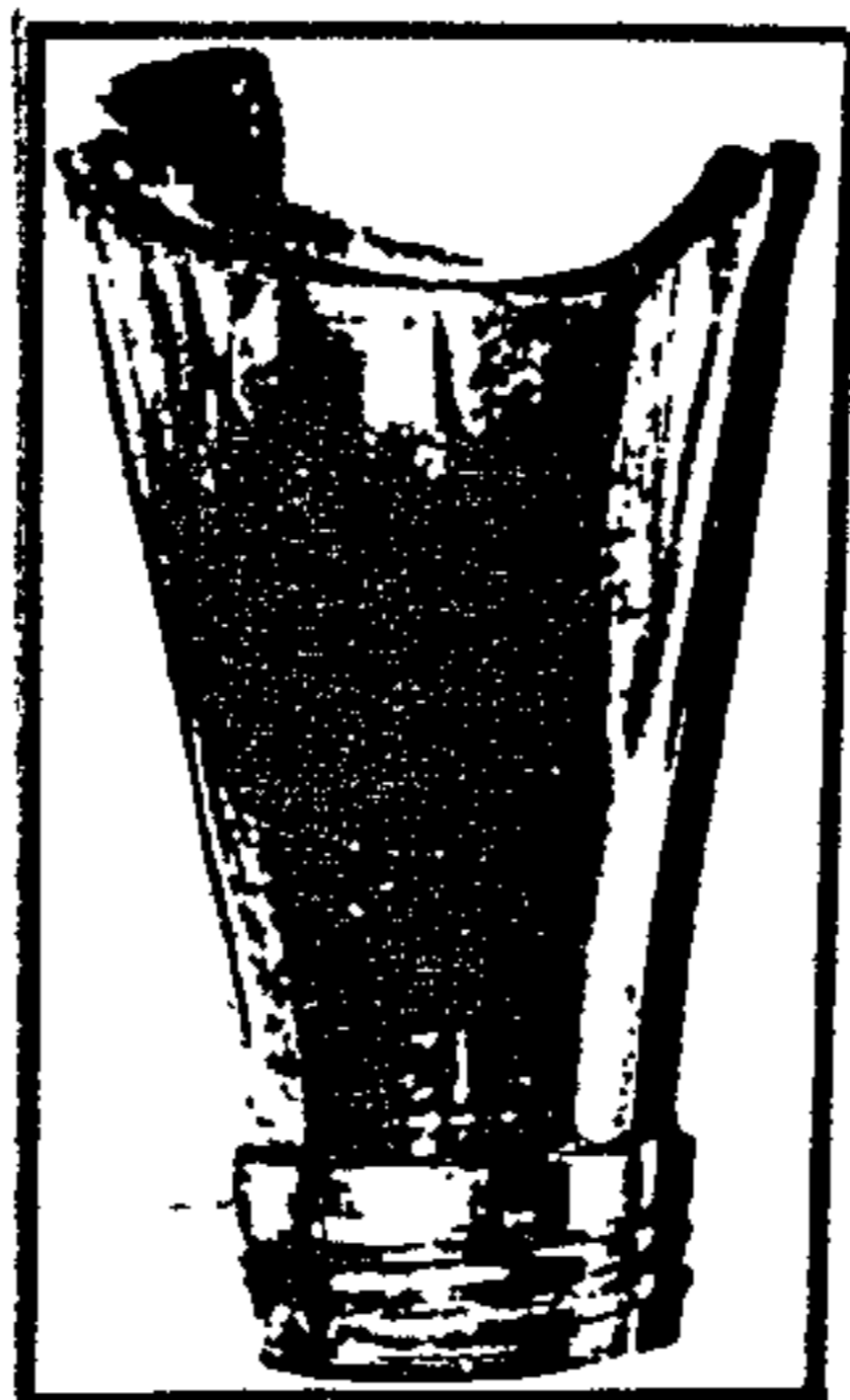
DAGGA is the main illegal drug of abuse in South Africa. Every year up to 40 000 people are arrested and prosecuted for possession or dealing, but in recent years the mixing of dagga with Mandrax has become common and another source of concern.

# Dagga, not opium or heroin, SA's main illegal drug

DAGGA is the main illegal drug of abuse in South Africa.

Every year up to 40 000 people are arrested and prosecuted for possession or dealing, but in recent years the mixing of dagga with Mandrax has become common and another source of concern.

The crushed button, which sells for up to R10, mixed with other substances and smoked in a pipe or bottleneck, intensifies the sensations imparted by the dagga and, according to users, gives a better "buzz".



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87/34

ADDICTION



# Dagga — NOT so innocent

## Traditional African-grown crop

THE drug problem and any attempts at controlling it are massively complicated by the political economy of the trade.

While it would be an exaggeration to say white teenage dagga smokers are keeping Kaiser Matanzima from being thrown into the sea, it is probable that enough of the enormous profits from the dagga trade flow into impoverished rural areas of Transkei — and other homelands — to keep people there from overwhelming dissatisfaction with their lot.

According to Professor O Ben-Arie, in an article in Continuing Medical Education, cannabis has traditionally been grown by Africans since early times and 70 per cent is grown in an area that includes some of Swaziland and Transkei, most of the rest is grown in northern Natal and Zululand, he says. Accordingly, if it ever became policy to destroy cannabis at source, political factors would have to be taken into account.

One of these political factors is the size of the dagga trade.

As with an investigation of any aspect of drugs in South Africa, their illegality makes it all but impossible to acquire reliable statistics, but enough information is available for educated guessing purposes.

During 1983/84, according to the report of the Commissioner of Police, about 2-million kilograms of dagga were confiscated or destroyed by police. Official estimates value this at R2 000-million.

DAGGA is not the harmless drug it was once thought to be.

It can cause declining physical and mental functions, damage motivation and social life and — in a small group of abusers — cause psychotic reactions.

These and other conclusions have been reached by professionals at clinics of the University of Cape Town at Grootte Schuur and Valkenberg, where the number of patients presented for treatment has increased so dramatically that existing facilities can no longer cope.

Dr David Rabinowitz, chairman of the Cape Town Drug Action Committee, is quite firm about the possible dangers of dagga abuse, although he also emphasises that his observations refer only to the patients seen in clinical situations: "We simply know far too little about our non-clinical population."

### Decline

From these observations he says that over time "we do see, sometimes very clearly documented in the patient's history,

**'In many individuals, their drive and motivation becomes damaged.'**

a clear decline in function.

"This may show in a scholar. Declining marks often parallel the onset of drug abuse or dagga abuse, and as the individual settles into a steady and predictable pattern of drug intake his marks begin to decline very markedly and you often get dropouts from school or university.

"In many individuals, their drive and motivation becomes damaged.

"This is known as the amotivational syndrome where the individual's lifestyle becomes centred around the drug. He becomes occupationally impaired, socially impaired, scho-

lastically impaired, and he is not always aware of this.

"It often takes confrontation by others to bring the abuser to us."

Dr Rabinowitz says there are sometimes health problems — weight loss, decline in general health and energy, loss of appetite and insomnia.

"They do not appear well, their skin has often lost its tone and sheen and their hair is dull and dry."

But he also emphasised that when individuals are helped to remove the drug from their lives, recovery is possible.

### Impairment

"There do not appear, so far, to be permanent forms of impairment.

"But the prolonged use of cannabis may be related to personality immaturity and once the drug is gone, the individual needs other forms of rehabilitation — social and emotional, which may take several weeks or months.

"There is usually a lot of work involved."



Up in smoke — a police officer throws petrol onto a pile of dagga in northern Natal.

**Transkei**  
According to Professor Wolfgang Thomas of the University of the Western Cape, the gross domestic product of Transkei for 1985 would be about R1 000-million.

Professor Thomas estimated the agricultural sector of the Transkei economy at about R200-million. Professor Thomas and other economists calculated the daggga trade as being worth about R100-million a year making it Transkei's largest agricultural crop and probably the biggest single income earner, excluding exported labour.

Economists also suggest that a small producer would earn about R6 000 a year from a crop and feel that this might be the "break even point" for migrants into the South African labour market.

#### Men, daggga

"Daggga could thus also be seen as curbing the exodus of men into towns from rural areas," said an economist in Transkei.

"Basically, where you find men at home you'll find daggga."

# How much is found? How much isn't?

RUNNING daggga into the cities is risky, profitable and highly organised.

A 25kg bag that may cost R500 from the grower could, depending on its quality, be worth R25 000 on the streets of any South African city when it has been packed into sticks for retailing.

It will grow almost anywhere in Southern Africa — Malawi, Swaziland, Zululand, Lesotho, Transkei, Ciskei — and nobody is prepared to hazard a guess at how much is produced annually.

Even though the police know how much they find, either confiscated at some point in the extensive distribution network or destroyed in the field, they have no idea (or they're not saying) how much they don't find.

In the growing areas it is usually cultivated in small patches on land that is as inaccessible as possible and every imaginable precaution is taken to protect it from detection.

#### Trafficking

The trafficking is controlled by sophisticated syndicates of which one economist said: "The daggga trade gives the lie to all those who say black people can't run a business."

Police say that locally the

Two vehicles with CB radios will travel a route, the clean one in front and the carrier following. If the lead vehicle hits a roadblock the carrier is warned to steer clear.

running and dealing is controlled by blacks and coloured. In the Transvaal, Orange Free State, Natal and Northern Cape, the trade is dominated by black syndicates.

In the Peninsula, Eastern Cape and South Western Districts it is controlled equally by black and coloured syndicates.

#### Arrests

These perceptions are supported by arrest figures. Of 399 arrests for dealing in daggga in the past year in the Peninsula, only 16 involved whites, while 113 of the 284 arrests for possession involved whites.

Quantities of daggga confiscated in the same period were 2 113kg from dealers and 4 865kg from holders.

It comes to the cities from

the fields hidden in almost every conceivable fashion ... in false compartments in motor vehicles, in sacks hidden among other goods in trucks and buses and vans and by suitcase on trains.

#### Roadblocks

Some runners also use sophisticated modern equipment to help them avoid the frequent police roadblocks. Two vehicles with CB radios will travel a route, the clean one in front and the carrier following. If the lead vehicle hits a roadblock the carrier is warned to steer clear.

Once in the city the daggga is processed at factories, broken down into sticks, or zols, or small parcels and fed into the distribution network.

It is rarely difficult to find daggga in a major city.

The dealers are only too happy to sell it and the user and sympathiser network is so extensive that even a stranger in a city rarely has problems making a connection.

#### Scoring

And once a user is established within a circle, the process of scoring is almost self-perpetuating. Nearly every user has friends in other cities, and the nature of drug circles is such that friends pass each other on for a turn on.

In 1983/84, according to the annual report of the Commissioner of Police, throughout South Africa 251 634 Mandrax tablets were seized, involving 2 213 arrests.

In the Cape Peninsula last year 128 563 tabs were seized from dealers and 311 people were arrested, while 47 people were arrested for possession from whom 402 tabs were confiscated.

The main import route is from factories in India, by air to neighbouring countries and then into South Africa by road — again using all the methods of concealment that human ingenuity can conceive.

Police say that there is no opiate (opium, morphine, heroin) trafficking into South Africa.

Small quantities of cocaine (446g in 1983/84) make their appearance and LSD appears from time to time.

Recently a Camps Bay man was prosecuted and jailed for dealing in LSD, and during 1983/84 "acid" involved 27 arrests and 1 403 caps.

## TOMORROW: An addict's story

# Twelve Azapo men found guilty

By DEBBIE BOOYSEN

TWELVE Azanian Peoples Organisation (Azapo) supporters were convicted in the Regional Court of Port Elizabeth and dangerous weapons today.

Found guilty were Xolisi Richard Thetani, 18, Lawrence Ngalo, 22, Bongo Mjweni, 27, Peter Mduzo, 21, Zwelinzima Matyu, 28, Sithembele Mashologu, 24, Mfodile Mafongosi, 24, Mfodile Msizi, 20, and two 16-year-old youths. They were charged with possession of three petrol bombs and dangerous weapons, including 14 knives, an axe, two sharp homemade weapons and a baseball bat, in Zwidre on May 4.

In passing judgment the magistrate, Mr C H Fouche, said the State witnesses were reliable and truthful and left undisputed by cross-examination.

The witnesses were the two riot-control members and a fingerprint expert. The policemen had spotted the vehicle and forced it to a halt after a high speed chase.

The fingerprint expert found the thumb print of one of the accused (a 16-year-old) on one of the petrol bombs. The circumstantial evidence of the State witnesses and the inferences drawn from it left no doubt in the court's mind as to the guilt of the accused. Sentence will be passed later today.

Mr I Moosa, who appeared for the defence, applied for leave to appeal against the conviction.

Mr J Moosa was instructed by Mr E Peffer and Company of Durban. Mr J C Coetzee appeared for the State.

# 'Struggle' being used as excuse for thuggery

28/8/85 STAR 34

Staff Reporter

Many township residents who thought they were involved in the struggle and could condone many acts of lawlessness perpetrated by youths and blame it on "the system", have been left dumbfounded by recent events in the townships.

The youths virtually rule the townships and anybody who dares to oppose them gets the usual threat: "We will burn your house."

Many residents are wondering whether there is any leadership behind the pupils' actions, or if they act on the spur of the moment and, finally, if their motives are political or plain thuggery.

It has become dangerous to drive around the townships on Saturday afternoons.

The pleasant weekend activity that many used to indulge in, cruising around the townships to visit friends, has very definitely become a thing of the past.

Before venturing out in their cars on weekends these days, the first thing township dwellers have learnt is to make sure there is no "unrest" funeral in the vicinity which they could bump into.

And these days, even though an "unrest" death may not have been reported, pupils who die of natural causes are usually given an "unrest" burial.

An "unrest" funeral means total anarchy in the townships.

With Putco refusing to allow its buses to be used for such funerals the youths have now turned to commandeering taxis. And for fear of

Ordinary township residents who once ardently associated themselves with the "struggle", are having second thoughts. Youths, using this cause as an apparent excuse, are turning the struggle into acts of mindless violence and recklessness. A member of *The Star's* editorial staff who witnessed youths on the rampage last weekend, describes what he saw and tells how many of the townships' adults are starting to react to the situation.

having their vehicles commandeered taxi drivers, last week for example, steered clear of Diepkloof on Saturday.

It was distressing, to say the least, to see more than 20 youths crammed in a mini-bus which is supposed to seat 12 people.

Not only were they overloaded, but the vehicles were made doubly dangerous by the youths hanging from the windows and rocking them from side to side as they sped along the township roads.

Most of the taxis so commandeered ended up with dents all over the bodywork.

Motorists who see these commandeered vehicles approaching are quick to turn down side streets for fear of confrontation with the rampaging youths.

Garage owners have had their profits cut by the youths who force them to fill up the vehicles.

One garage in Diepkloof no longer

opens during the day on Saturdays.

I saw some youths in commandeered vehicles returning from a funeral last Saturday. They drove up to a garage where they ordered the petrol attendants to fill up the vehicles. They were in a convoy of about 10 taxis. It costs about R60 to fill the tank of just one of those mini-buses.

Two taxis were filled up, but the manager, mustering his courage, suddenly grabbed the bowser hose from one of the youths and ordered them to move on.

The manager was fuming with anger. "If this is the struggle then I am not part of it. We have been in the struggle ourselves and we sympathise with the youths — and we have done a lot for them.

"But if they now use violence against us, who is going to support them? It is fashionable these days, it seems, to carry out wanton acts of recklessness or thuggery under the name of the struggle.

"They are discrediting the struggle," he said.

A lot of people are puzzled by what is going on. Even those who regarded these incidents as a sign of the times and argued that there must be casualties in the struggle, are at a loss for words.

But what seems clear is that politics is not the real motivating factor. To join in this kind of mindless lawlessness is thought to be clever, great fun. Sadly, the township youth of today, who should know better, give no thought to the wanton damage they are doing to people's — their own people's — property and possessions.

# Causes of Crime Outlined

Dispatch Reporter

EAST LONDON — Unemployment, poor socio-economic conditions and lack of educational and recreational facilities for the youth were some of the major causes of crime, Mr Justice Smalberger said at the annual meeting of the Border branch of Nicro (National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders) here yesterday. Unemployed people turned to crime because

of their need to survive and to help their dependants, while poor housing and overcrowded living conditions forced people on to the streets where they formed gangs and indulged in criminal activities, Mr Justice Smalberger said.

Insufficient recreational facilities resulted in boredom and frustration, and these pent-up energies were used in criminal acts.

The community's attitude that crime prevention is the state's function should be changed.

Mr Justice Smalberger said money would be better spent in preventing crime than spending millions more to guard against it, or to repair or alleviate the damage it had done.

He said Nicro should continue to provide information and educa-

tion. Lectures and slide shows should be given where possible, and opportunities to contact likely community leaders and influential groups for assistance should be sought.

"The community should do more to improve socio-economic conditions in areas where these conditions breed crime.

"Help must be given to unemployed ex-offenders in such a way that they accept that they have a duty to obtain employment and to provide for their own welfare.

"Once an ex-offender is discharged from jail, he normally has to go

and productive energy, but this would not be easy in the current unrest situation, Mr Justice Smalberger said.

This could be done by fostering a positive attitude towards schooling, to stimulate the awareness of negative effects of crime at an early age, and to encourage educational programmes about crime.

In the long term Nicro should try to promote community service projects designed to achieve a feeling of security and belonging, to offer youth the opportunity to take part in constructive activities in their leisure hours, and to provide facilities for children to do their homework and to learn skills, which their home circumstances did not offer.

back to the community from which he came, and where he committed the crime.

"If that community rejects or ostracises him, he may turn back to crime as his only refuge," Mr Justice Smalberger said.

He said it was important that the community should be educated to understand that once an offender had served his sentence he had paid his debt to society.

A sense of belonging was important, in the sense that it was a ruling factor in the rehabilitation process, he said. The destructive energy of youth must be turned to constructive



# Rademeyer story was 'laughable'

CAPE TOWN 11/9/85  
34  
From GEOFFREY ALLEN

JOHANNESBURG. — Former Escom accountant Gert Rademeyer was yesterday found guilty on two charges of fraud involving R8,5-million after the judge had said his story was "laughable."

Mr Justice Gert Coetzee said that Rademeyer had tried to implicate his immediate boss, Mr Leendert te Groen.

"He tried to dig a hole for Te Groen and fell into it and buried himself," the judge said.

## Commission

Rademeyer heard the judge spell out that he had attempted an elaborate cover-up of the two counts of fraud by saying that he had been promised a commission of \$3 546 000 for enriched uranium deals by Mr Te Groen.

"These deals never existed. His whole story of flying to Madrid to meet a Spaniard who could supply nuclear fuel for the Koeberg power station is simply laughable," Mr Justice Coetzee said.

"He was prepared to go to any lengths to corroborate his version of the story, which was that he was owed the money in commission. In fact he knew nothing about nuclear fuel procurements.

"The correct story is that he had intimate knowledge of nuclear procurement purchases and thought out this scheme.

"His behaviour follows the pattern of all swindlers."

He said a letter written to the Central Bank of Thailand in Bangkok, in which Rademeyer described himself as a millionaire who would require to move at least \$1-million, put the lie to his fraudulent scheme because it was written weeks before the transfer of money from an Escom New York account.

Mr Justice Coetzee said Rademeyer's threats in Australia that he would "tell all" about South Africa's nuclear deals had "amounted to nothing."

Rademeyer admitted two previous sentences of three months for fraud — at Greytown in Natal in 1975, and several years later when he was working at the post office in Messina. The first sentence had been suspended for three months.

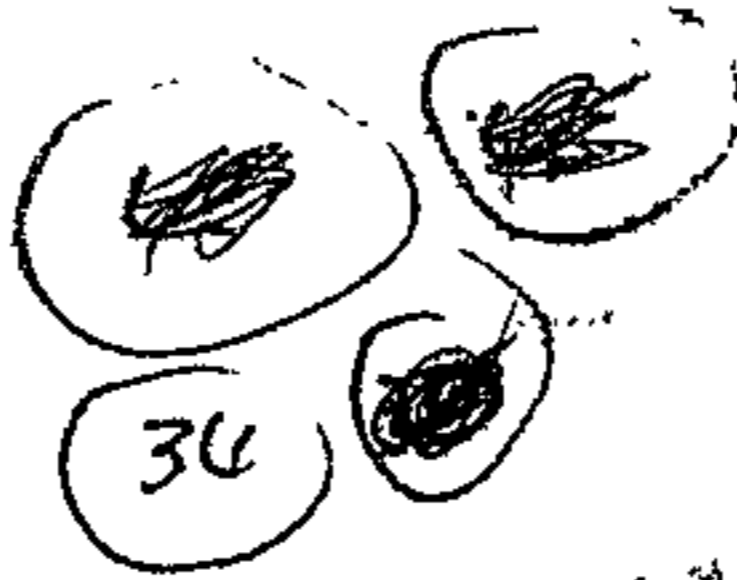
## Psychiatric

His counsel, Mr Johann Els SC, said that before sentence on 23 September he would bring psychiatric evidence regarding Rademeyer's activities.

Mr Justice Coetzee said that Mr Te Groen — who signed the requisition for the transfer of R8,5-million — had taken his wife and family on an extended European trip and had flown back from Rome as soon as Escom had informed him of the irregular transfer of money which bore his signature.

He said that the letter written by Rademeyer to the Thai bank showed that he had intended to live as a millionaire.

CAPL Times  
26/10/85



# Resettlement 'fraud' probed

PRETORIA. — A top level police investigation has been launched into alleged multi-million rand malpractices concerning resettlement claims lodged against and paid out by the Decentralization Board.

This was confirmed in Pretoria yesterday by the Head of the Northern Transvaal CID, Brigadier Hendrik du Plessis

The police probe — conducted by Pretoria Commercial Branch detectives — involved resettlements in Atlantis, near Cape Town, but it could spread to other decentralization points in the country, according to a report in a Pretoria newspaper yesterday.

It is alleged the Decentralization Board was defrauded by so-called consultants and con-

cerns who were to be resettled.

More than 75 percent of the money paid out by the board was "wasted" and benefited the consultants and resettling companies.

It was claimed many of the quotations and invoices submitted had been "loaded" more than 10 times and the "gain" had then been divided between the consultants and companies involved.

Companies were encouraged to resettle in decentralization points and the Decentralization Board committed itself to pay all costs attached to resettlement.

Some of the industrialists allegedly claimed subsidies for non-existent employees and it is believed at least one had to close down after the alleged malpractice was uncovered. The industrialist concerned allegedly made a living out of subsidies paid for faked employees.

Many businessmen interested in resettlement in one of the various decentralization points had to submit applications to the board through consulting companies.

Once an application was approved "in principle" by the board, three quotations for the cost of resettling a concern by construction companies had to be submitted to the board and it was assumed the lowest quotation had automatically been accepted.

## 'No control'

It is alleged that the Decentralisation Board had no control over money paid out and worked purely on documentation submitted.

The board's system came under scrutiny when it was established that many quotations submitted had been lodged by the same company using different names and cheques had in certain cases been made out to construction companies which were not operative and existed only in name.

An incident known of in Cape Town was a company which had been paid out more than R100,000 for resettlement in Atlantis and it was later established that the factory had not moved from its old premises at all. — Sapa

BUS DAY BUS DAY (34)

# Gencor fraud probe

2/12/85 Business Day Reporter

GENCOR chairman Ted Pavitt has confirmed that an alleged multimillion-rand fraud within the company is being investigated.

But he said it was impossible to estimate how much was involved until the probe had been completed. However, he said a weekend newspaper report that R42m was involved was exaggerated.

According to the report, it has been alleged that officials received farms, luxury vehicles and overseas trips to grant tenders.

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# Editor hits back over briefing

3/12/82  
34  
Political Reporter

The Minister of Justice, Mr. Kobie Coetsee, had done nothing to allay fears that magistrates and prosecutors could be compromised by a briefing on township unrest, the editor of the *Sunday Tribune* newspaper, Mr. Ian Wylie, said yesterday.

Instead, he had attempted to divert attention by attacking the newspaper, Mr. Wylie said.

He denied the newspaper had not printed a Department of Justice reply to its queries on the issue of the briefing. He said the Durban Chief Magistrate's reply had been quoted in full.

"We fail to understand the Minister's criticism of this newspaper for not publishing the department's reaction," Mr. Wylie said.

"The only statement received from the Department of Justice by this newspaper was issued by a Mr. G.J.C. Myburgh from Pretoria who referred to information he had received from the Chief Magistrate in Durban.

"Since Mr. Myburgh was quoting the chief magistrate, this newspaper went directly to him and his reply was reported in full," Mr. Wylie said.

# Boycott chiefs act as thugs line own pockets

Bus DAY 18/12/85 (278) (34)

**KRUGERSDORP** Consumer Boycott Committee has set up vigilante groups "to root out criminal elements who intimidate and rob motorists, shebeen owners and taxi drivers in the name of the struggle".

The police also broke their silence on the whereabouts of Transvaal boycott committee leader Jabu Ngwenya and confirmed his detention under the emergency regulations. They had denied he was detained.

Hundreds of rands worth of cash and goods have been seized from the criminals by the boycott committee's activists after which the culprits were punished and later lectured on what the boycott meant, accord-

SIPHO NGCOBO and PETER WALLINGTON

ing to a boycott committee spokesman in Krugersdorp townships of Munsieville and Kagiso.

Major chain stores in Soweto have reported a 60% increase in sales since the start of the boycott.

A spokesman for the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce said yesterday that there had been a mixed reaction to the boycott.

"Some retailers have reported a marked drop in turnover while others do not appear to have been affected".

In Pretoria, joint action by commerce and industry and the security forces has resulted in a return to better trading for shops.

Pamphlets were dropped over Mamelodi last week urging shoppers to go about their business under the protection of the security forces, who then manned bus terminals and other points of concentration to protect shoppers.

Pick 'n Pay chairman Raymond Ackerman said the boycott in Pretoria and Johannesburg was just beginning to affect company stores. He added that it did not appear to be as serious as the boycott of four Pick 'n Pay stores in Cape Town.

# Troubles in townships persist

19/12/85

BUS DAY

34

INCIDENTS of violence continued to erupt countrywide and police opened fire on crowds on a number of separate occasions, said yesterday's police unrest report.

No deaths were reported, but in the troubled Moutse district, where residents are protesting against government's decision to incorporate them into KwaNdebele, police said roads were barricaded and there was sporadic stone-throwing.

Police opened fire several times to disperse crowds.

A hand-grenade attack on a policeman's home in Soweto caused

Business Day Reporter and Sapa

minor damage and no injuries.

In the same area, police used teargas and birdshot to disperse groups. Twelve people were arrested and one injured.

In Soshanguve, near Pretoria, police arrested a youth who had a petrol bomb.

Police fired birdshot and teargas at crowds in Sandkraal, near George, who were allegedly stoning a police patrol. Similar incidents occurred in Steynsburg and Paarl in the Cape, but no injuries

were reported.

A police patrol twice used teargas and birdshot to disperse stone-throwers in the Mbekweni township near Paarl. No injuries were reported.

Police in George arrested 33 people, eight of them on public violence charges, during a swoop on the Lawaakamp area. Confirming the raid, police liaison officer Major Eddie Snyman said it followed "numerous crimes" in the area.

Those arrested would face charges including stock theft, arson and possession of explosives.

**Unrest claims  
three more lives**

**Business Day Reporter**

**THREE** unrest-related deaths have been reported since Friday morning.

A 15-year-old girl, was beaten to death with sjamboks by several people near Queenstown.

There was stone-throwing and streets were barricaded in Dennilton in the Eastern Transvaal. Police used tearsmoke and birdshot to disperse rioters. The body of a man believed to have been wounded during one of the police actions was later found in the street. The death is being investigated.

At Phillipstown in the Northern Cape, a black policeman's father was hacked to death with a panga and his body set alight when a group of blacks attacked the house. The policeman fired shots at the attackers, seriously wounding a black woman.

Police and troops blocked off the entrances to Mamelodi yesterday as residents prepared for a massive funeral of two men who died last month.

# Voluntary township curfew working

30/12/85 STAR

By Jon Qwelane

It works, they earnestly tell you, it works absolutely!

Since the introduction early this month of a voluntary curfew not one murder or serious crime has been reported in Krugersdorp's Kagiso and Munsieville townships.

On the contrary, more than 100 thugs are sadder but wiser after making contact with small groups of youths enforcing "a code of decent human behaviour" in the townships.

Unlike Eastern Cape townships, where the "necklace" — a burning tyre slung around a suspected malefactor's neck — is the standard punishment, Krugersdorp activists believe in relieving the victim of his

weapon and then "educating" him on how to live in peace with his fellow men.

An executive member of the Kagiso Consumer Boycott Committee said:

"When our activists enter shebeens they request anybody armed with a knife to place it on the table.

## 'OLD PEOPLE'

"In many cases knifemen voluntarily surrender their weapons. The result: not one murder was reported in these townships during December."

The curfew is not official but young and old will tell you it is rigorously observed and say the almost complete eradication of serious crime is proof enough of that.

An elderly woman from Kagiso 2 township said: "If the old people of this township could enforce discipline as effectively as the young many of our problems would disappear.

"All that happens here is that small groups of youths move about the townships at night and order indoors anybody loitering in the streets.

"Most of the time those in the streets are drunks and troublemakers. Young thugs intent on robbing people of their wages and other valuables have been taught a lesson and in the many years that I have lived here I am seeing this community behave decently for the first time."

Doesn't the curfew interfere with the normal lives of people who may otherwise not want it?

The old lady replies. "If you consider that many married men, after getting paid on Fridays, do not go straight home with their wages but make for the shebeens where they drink all their money, then the actions of the young people make sense.

"If you also consider that thugs make life miserable for many people, then again the curfew makes sense."

## MANY ADULTS

A packed St Margaret's Catholic Church heard on Saturday during the funeral service for Angel Manqanyini (19) that the unofficial curfew would be maintained for as long as necessary — and a unanimous "yes" was shouted several times.

Many of those assenting were adults.

Some have taken advantage of the restrictions. Bands of youths claiming to be enforcing the curfew as well as the boycott of white shops have molested workers returning late from their jobs and confiscated parcels from people ignoring the boycott.

According to the Kagiso Youth Congress and the Kagiso Consumer Boycott Committee, the unruly element has been dealt with severely.

Some people, however, wanted the curfew enforcers to be more easily identifiable.



the number of murders (see chart). Robbery figures appear to have remained virtually static since 1980, as have those for rape. The number of burglaries has increased dramatically and car theft is also on the increase. Serious assault has declined slightly from the previous year under review. The statistics show only the number of cases reported to the police.

The rape figure, in particular, is subject to wide interpretation since many cases go unreported. Of the 15 535 rapes reported in the 1982-1983 period, nearly 9 000 prosecutions were instituted — about 1 000 less than the previous year.

Police statistics divide crime into "offences" and "infringements of the law." According to Mana Slabbert, of the Department of Criminology at the University of Cape Town, 40% of infringements consist of "apartheid law" contraventions, such as pass offences. If these were to be decriminalised, the figures would slump radically.

The number of cases in this category has increased dramatically, from 612 576 in 1981-1982 to 782 470 in 1982-1983.

Police statistics have come under increasing criticism for their lack of information. Progressive Federal Party spokesman Helen Suzman said in Parliament that the report is "getting more slen-

der as the years go by." The number of categories has diminished drastically over the last 10 years and there is now no racial breakdown.

SA not only has one of the world's highest crime rates, but also one of the highest rates of judicial executions. Between 1978 and 1980, executions peaked at around 130 a year, after declining markedly in the mid-Seventies. Since 1980, the numbers have levelled off to around 95 a year.

According to the Prisons Department, 97 people have been hanged in Pretoria's Central Prison this year, with 175 in death row. Statistics show the reprieve power is being used less now than in the early Sixties and mid-Seventies.

The high proportion of black executions does not appear to be simply a question of demographics and the notorious murder rate in the black community. Says John Dugard, director of applied legal studies at Wits University: "I do not believe judges pass the death penalty more readily on blacks than whites, but subconsciously this happens. Studies in the US have shown this to be the case and there is no reason to think SA to be any different."

A contentious issue is legal representation for capital offences. The majority of blacks, because they cannot afford their own attorneys and advocates, are assigned

pro deo counsel without the customary assistance of an attorney to do much of the necessary legwork. Often the pro deo advocate is young and inexperienced.

## CRIME Statistical evidence

A special study for the London *Daily Telegraph* by Gallup International indicates that SA is the third most crime-ridden country in the world after Colombia and Brazil. The study was restricted to SA whites and experts agree that if blacks were included, the picture would even be bleaker.

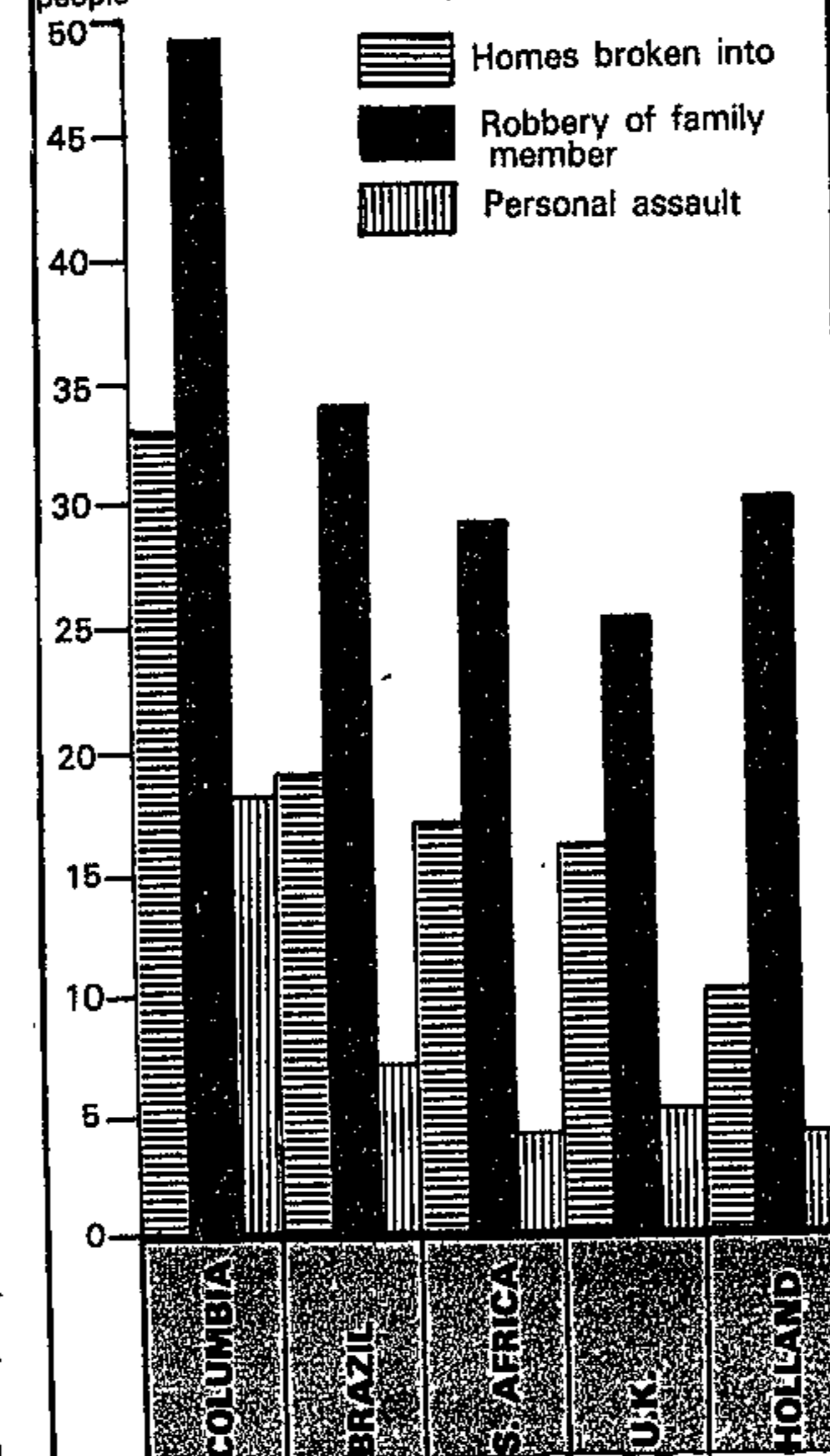
The 1984 annual report of the Commissioner of Police gives a statistical breakdown of crime for the year to June 1983. During this period, 1 210 178 "offences" were reported — a 4% increase on the previous year. "Offences" consist of murder, robbery, rape and other serious crimes.

Figures for the 12 months to June 1984 will not be available until the next parliamentary session in January. However, a spokesman for the SA Police tells the *FM* that the pattern for 1983-1984 remains virtually unchanged from the previous year.

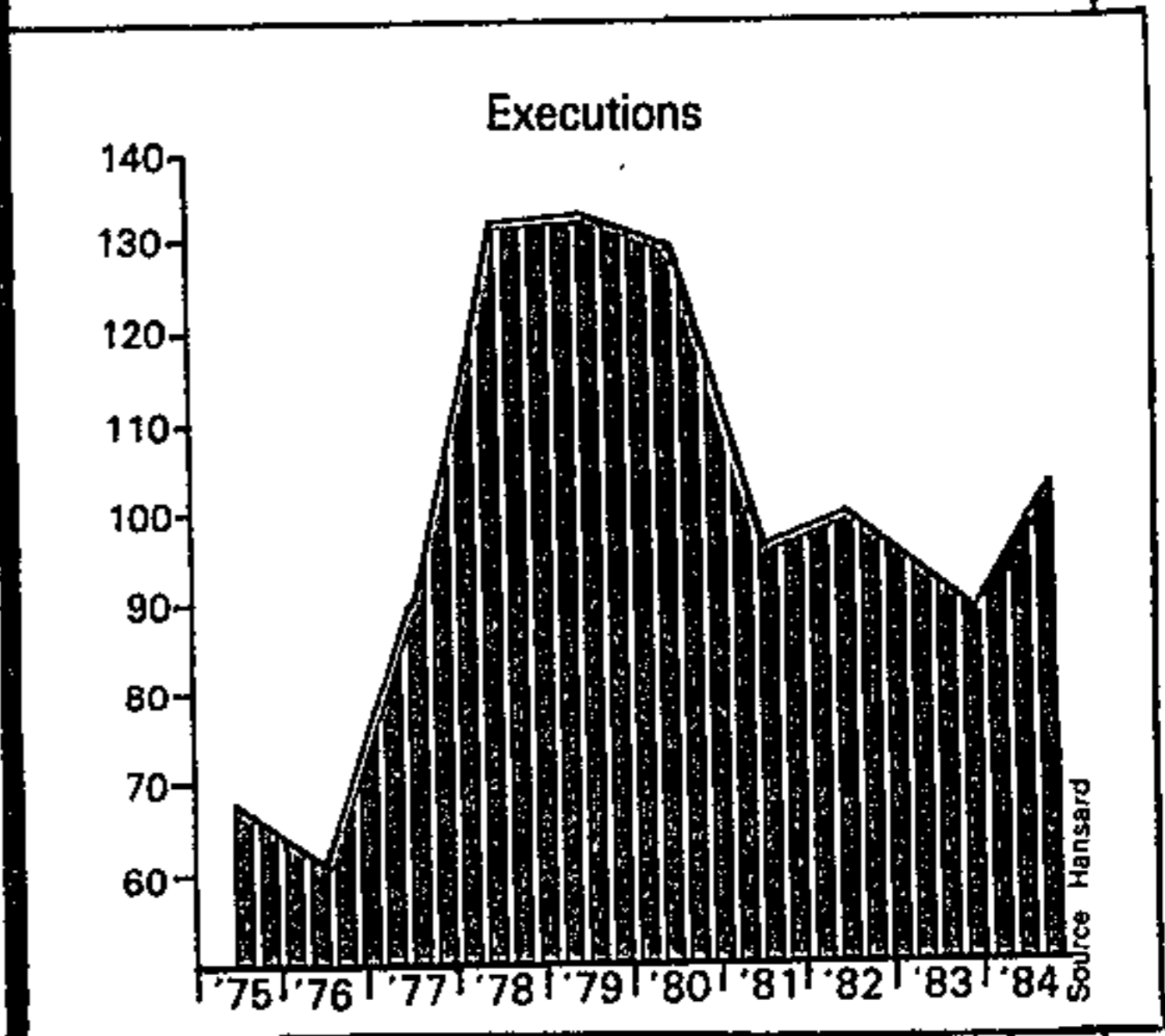
There has been a marginal increase in

SA crime in the 1980's			
Cases reported	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83
Murder	7 434	8 084	8 573
Robbery	39 816	38 626	38 229
Rape	15 816	15 535	15 342
Burglary	120 194	139 273	148 786
Car theft	36 558	44 483	44 771
Serious assault	123 310	119 898	121 716

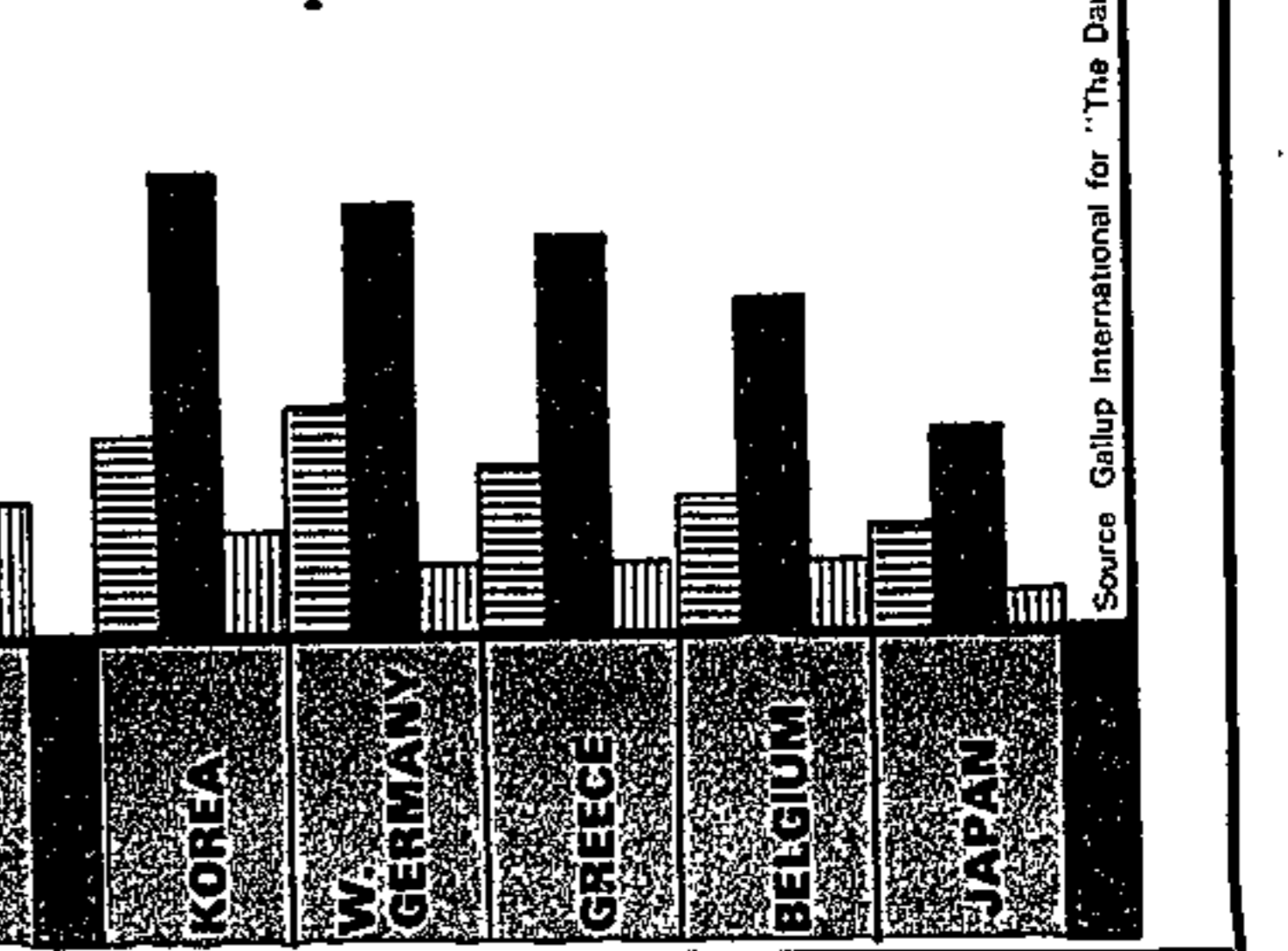
Source: Report of Commissioner of Police



## CRIME! SA's NEARLY TOPS



## Gallup's world ranking: top and bottom five



CRIME - GENERAL

1986

FEB \_\_\_\_\_ NOV \_\_\_\_\_ → DEC

# Little response to 'amnesty' offer

5/2/88 Crime Reporter

34

The "amnesty" granted in December last year by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, to people in illegal possession of arms and ammunition expires on February 28.

According to Mr J I Welch of Saga — an organisation concerned with the promotion of firearm safe keeping and maintenance — the response has been disappointing.

The official notice, which appeared in the Government Gazette, said anybody who illegally possessed arms or ammunition and who surrendered such arms or ammunition at any police station or to any police officer during the period would not be prosecuted for illegal possession, or for any offence relating to loss or theft.

At the same time applications for licences to possess such arms could be applied for in appropriate cases.

A person who, for example, inherited a firearm some years ago but never applied for a licence could not do so without fear of prosecution for negligence, Mr Welch said.

No excuse soon for drunken criminals

# Alcohol and drugs law could change

By David Braun, Political Correspondent

Cape Town

Being under the influence of alcohol or drugs will no longer be an excuse for criminals if the Government accepts a recommendation to make "criminal intoxication" an offence.

Rapists, murderers, and people committing other criminal acts will no longer be able to get off the hook for their actions by pleading that they did not know what they were doing.

Instead, if they admit to being so intoxicated that they did not know they were committing a crime, they would automatically be pleading guilty to criminal intoxication.

This new crime would carry punishment which would have been applicable to the offence committed while under the influence — except the death sentence.

This new statutory offence is recommended in a report by the SA Law Commission, tabled in Parliament today.

The commission recommended that a statutory offence of criminal intoxication be approved that would result in the conviction of a person who was under the influence of alcohol, drugs or other substance which resulted in loss of mental facilities.

The commission has also recommended that legitimate status be given to illegitimate children if the parents marry later.

This would affect children born to couples who could not marry when the Mixed Marriages Act was on the statute book.

The proposed legislation also deals with the modern problem of test-tube babies and artificial insemination, for example, from so-called sperm banks.

A child born through artificial donor insemination would be deemed to have been born in wedlock if the husband gave permission for insemination.

Legal experts have welcomed the recommendations in the report.

Welfare spokesmen have also welcomed proposed reforms which will give illegitimate children legal status if the parents later married.

Commenting on the "criminal intoxication" proposals, the Transvaal Attorney General, Mr Donald Brunette, said there might be confusion in courts if alcohol is still regarded as a mitigating factor for serious offences which carry the death penalty.

"It introduces legal complications if serious crimes which can carry the death sentence can still be considered in the influence of alcohol or drugs into consideration where other crimes can not.

"There has been a lot of criticism of the courts over the years for giving too much leeway to a person under the influence," he added.

Mr H Viljoen, chairman of the General Bar Council, said the proposed changes were not so much a legal issue as a moral one. "This is a matter that is for the community to decide. Do they want the excessive use of alcohol, which induces an offence, to be inexcusable?"

~~34~~ ~~STAR~~

34

STAR

13/2/88

# Drink and drug offenders might face harder line

BUS DAY 14/2/80

34

**BARRY STREEK**  
**HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY**  
— Tough measures against people who commit offences under the influence of drink and drugs have been proposed by the South African Law Commission.

It proposed that a new crime of "criminal intoxication" be written into the law books. Anyone found guilty of criminal intoxication could be sentenced to any punishment, except the death penalty, which could have been imposed if they had been held to be criminally liable.

It rejected a proposal by Professor R C Whiting of the University of the Witwatersrand that drunkenness should be no defence to a crime in all circumstances.

But it found every respondent who approached the commission "condemned the fact that the courts seem to be too lenient towards drunk or drug intoxicated offenders".

This is in line with the opinion poll conducted in 1977 by the Human Sciences Research Council which found that 89% of the 5 000 respondents believed courts should not accept drunkenness as a defence for serious crimes.

The commission said the fact that drunkenness or drug intoxication could result in the acquittal of an accused did not satisfy society's sense of justice. It accepted that it could be taken into account as a mitigating factor.

3/3/86  
STAR  
37  
Vehicles damaged by stones, fire

Vehicles were damaged overnight by stonethrowers and arsonists, a police unrest report said this morning.

It said buses and a police vehicle were damaged either by stones or petrol bombs in Soweto, Ashdown near Pietermaritzburg and at Claremont near Durban.

Two homes were set alight yesterday in Bella Bella near Warmbaths. Police used tearsmoke, rubber bullets, shotgun fire and sjamboks to disperse the mob. Two men were slightly injured and 17 arrested.

#### SET ALIGHT

And in an old residential area near Kroonstad, arsonists set alight the home of the caretaker of the Masheng Primary School, the police said.

In Tembisa near Kempton Park a delivery vehicle was destroyed by arsonists. And at Khutsong near Bothaville two homes were slightly damaged and two delivery vehicles destroyed by fire, the report added.

At Lamontville near Durban, police used shotgun fire when a dwelling was stoned. No injuries were reported.

A policeman was injured when police vehicles were stoned at the residential area of Joza in the Eastern Province. Tearsmoke was used to disperse a mob. A home was damaged when it was stoned. — Sapa.



# Increase in crime a key issue in election campaign

34

Mercury 5/3/86

'CRIME on the decline for the first time in a decade,' trumpet the ruling Socialists, who say the French people will soon be protected by a computerised, modernised police force.

'Drug traffic up by 300 percent since the Socialists took power,' responds the Right-wing opposition — eight murders and 21 armed robberies every day, a car stolen every two minutes, a burglary every 80 seconds.

With less than two weeks remaining before the French parliamentary elections, the debate on law and order has become a key issue in the campaign.

The Right accuses the Left of laxity, of molly-coddling criminals and muddling the police chain of command.

## Outrageous

A middle-aged woman doing her shopping on a recent cold morning said she found the law-and-order situation outrageous and predicted, as have most opinion polls, that the coalition of the Gaullist Rally for the Republic (RPR) and the centre-Right Union for French Democracy (UFD) would win.

'The Socialists are finished,' she snapped.

After a recent wave of bomb attacks in the French capital the usually mild-mannered Mr Jacques Toubon, RPR secretary-general and a candidate for the Interior Ministry post if the Right wins, no longer minced words:

Three attacks in three

days — that's too much. It's high time that the Government, the police, the courts did something.

'The task of the Government is to assure by all means the security of all its citizens.'

The Government acted quickly after the bombings.

A sweep through nine cities at dawn netted 64 suspects for questioning, and two days later 13 of them, all but one of Middle East origin, were expelled.

Draconian measures the Right might applaud?

But too little, too late, said most political commentators.

After unemployment and immigration, 'Insecurité' is the major pre-election concern for the French, according to the news magazines L'Express and Le Point, both of which treated the subject in recent cover stories.

Most of the verbal fireworks, however, is really squabbling about statistics.

The Socialist Interior Minister, Mr Pierre Joxe, in charge of the 121 769-strong national police, maintains that overall crime and delinquency, which climbed steadily over the past 10 years, has now begun to decline.

Mr Joxe, fighting back against opposition attacks on his law-and-order record, last week triumphantly asserted that the overall crime rate in 1985 had dropped by 2.78 percent.

'For the first time we see a drop in crime statistics,' Mr Joxe told a pre-election

## Barbara Bright PARIS

rally of Socialist Party supporters in the Parisian suburb of Epinay-sur-Seine.

He said the figures marked the first real fall in crime for two decades aside from a slight dip in 1976 attributed largely to changes in statistical methods.

Not true, said the Right-wing Le Figaro, without citing its source.

'Between 1984 and 1985 the growth in criminality increased by more than 16 percent.'

## Down overall

Interior Ministry sources admit that violent crimes — the sort that get the Press headlines — have increased but insist that overall crime is down.

Last year the National Assembly agreed to modernise France's outdated police force, adding five billion francs (about R900 million) over five years to the police budget to pay for new cars, new firearms, computers and better officer training.

Mr Jean-Pierre Bordier, federal secretary of the Independent Federation of Police Unions (FASP), said Mr Joxe's plan was a response to reforms long demanded by the police unions, traditionally at odds with the Interior Ministry.

Mr Bordier praised the 350 community councils set up in 1981, when the Social-

ists took power, to prevent delinquency.

He said petty crime was down by 40 percent in some areas.

The new government, whether Left or Right, would have to tackle the problem of drugs, Mr Bordier said, adding that half the crimes now committed were by people on drugs.

But the alarming drug statistics, according to Interior Ministry sources, are themselves an indication of increased police attention to illegal drug traffic.

To step up the fight against crime the Right proposes:

- To close French borders to 'populations at high risk' for drug traffic, requiring visas for all non-European Community nationals;

- To establish two- to five-year prison terms for drug offenders, expelling foreign nationals after their release;

- To authorise random police identity checks to pick up illegal immigrants.

The Right cites as support for its plan for stricter immigration laws a prison population that is one-quarter immigrant, the majority from North African countries, although immigrants account for less than 5 per cent of the overall French population.

The Interior Ministry insists, however, that labelling the North African immigrants as largely criminal is a simplistic formula that foments racism. — (Sapa-Reuter)

come of the Venda Government:

(3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

(i) Income Tax:

An estimated amount of R6 665 000.

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:  
(1) Yes.

(ii) An estimated amount for the payment of Venda's share in the Customs Union Revenue Pool R42 105 000.

(a) and (b) Fall away.

(iii) Rand Monetary Area:

Estimated transfer of R1 484 560.

(2) (a) No. Loans in terms of project aid agreements are included in the amount mentioned under (1)(a).

(ii) The result of the investigation is that the system now operates as follows:

(i) and (ii) Fall away.

(b) Yes.

(i) One grant for an action program for the creation of job opportunities.

(ii) R4 000 000.

(3) (a) and (b) The final budgetary allocation for the 1986-87 financial year has not yet been finalised.

Investigation into statistics on offences

35. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Justice:

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 107 on 26 February 1985, the investigation by his Department into the keeping of statistics on offences in general has been completed; if not, (a) why not and (b) when is it anticipated that it will be completed; if so, (i) who was responsible for carrying out this investigation and (ii) what were the findings;

(2) whether his Department keeps statistics on court cases; if not, why not; if so, on what basis;

Number of criminal cases completed without evidence.

Number of cases completed in terms of section 112(1)(b) of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 (Act 51 of 1977).

Number of cases completed in terms of Chapter 19 of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977.

Number of cases completed in terms of Chapter 19(A) of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977.

Total number of criminal cases recorded.

The Registrars also supply particulars of the number of criminal cases recorded in the Supreme Court of South Africa and the number of appeals and reviews for the relevant period.

The honourable member is also referred to the Department's Annual Report and the statistics given therein.

(3) No statement is called for.

48. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice:

(a) How many persons were detained in 1985 under section 31(1) of the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982, (b) for how long was each such person detained and (c) how many such persons are still being detained?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(a) 41 persons.

(b) 1 person—3 January 1985 to date;  
1 person—8 January 1985 until 6 February 1985;  
1 person—18 January 1985 until 15 August 1985;  
1 person—31 January 1985 to date;  
1 person—13 February 1985 until 19 July 1985;  
1 person—14 February 1985 until 26 July 1985;

(c) 12 persons were in detention on 31 January 1986.

49. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice:

(1) How many persons are being detained at present under section 31(1) of the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982;

(2) whether any such persons have been detained for longer than three months; if so, (a) how many and (b) for what period in each case;

(3) in respect of what date is this information furnished?



- (3) Since the privatisation of Sasol Two a partial capital repayment to the value of R887,6 million plus interest was made to the Fund. From this, however, an amount of R453,8 million which included profit on capital and interest, was paid back to the State Income Fund in respect of Parliamentary grants to Sasol Two and Three. Shares in Sasol Three were also purchased for R180,8 million while R18 million was made available to Escom.
- (4) Further repayments of R300 million plus interest was made respectively by Sasol Two and Three. The Fund is furthermore strengthened as a result of interest on outstanding amounts payable by Sasol Two and Three.
- (5) The outstanding commitment of Sasol Two towards the State is R1 091 million plus interest, while the projected value of Sasol Three's commitment is estimated at approximately R2 300 million. These amounts will accrue to the Central Energy Fund.
- (6) The credit balance of the Central Energy Fund is in the first place owned by the motorist and it will be employed to the benefit of the motorist taking cognisance of priority requirements. The establishment of synthetic fuel plants is regarded as a first priority being in the best interest of the motorist and the country. If the contemplated synthetic fuel projects (including the Mossel Bay gas conversion project) be established, it is estimated that total financing requirement from the Central Energy Fund will peak at R6 133 million during 1991.
- (7) The credit balance in the Central Energy Fund is invested with approved financial institutions at the most advantageous interest rates.

- and (c) Indians were hanged in 1985 for crimes of violence against Whites;
- (2) how many Whites were hanged in 1985 for crimes of violence against (a) Blacks, (b) Coloureds and (c) Indians?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

- (1) and (2) Blacks executed after having been convicted and sentenced to death in connection with crimes of violence committed against—

(a) Blacks .....	46
(b) Coloureds .....	4
(c) Indians .....	6
(d) Whites .....	44
(e) Blacks and Whites .....	2

Coloureds executed after having been convicted and sentenced to death in connection with crimes of violence committed against—

(a) Blacks .....	2
(b) Coloureds .....	26
(c) Indians .....	0
(d) Whites .....	7

Indians executed after having been convicted and sentenced to death in connection with crimes of violence—

Nil.

Whites executed after having been convicted and sentenced to death in connection with crimes of violence committed against—

(a) Blacks .....	2
(b) Coloureds .....	0
(c) Indians .....	0

*Crimes of violence*  
 HANSWARD 12/3/86  
 105. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice:

- (1) How many (a) Blacks, (b) Coloureds

(d) Whites .....	4
(e) Whites and Blacks .....	1

Advertisements

111. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

- (1) What was the total amount spent by the Department of Development Aid in 1985 on placing advertisements for any purpose in newspapers in the Republic;
- (2) what amount was paid to each specified newspaper in the above regard in that year?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

- (1) R400,00.
- (2) *The Citizen* .....

Advertisements

124. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice:

- (1) What was the total amount spent by the Directorate: Justice in 1985 on placing advertisements for any purpose in newspapers in the Republic;
- (2) what amount was paid to each specified newspaper in the above regard in that year?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

- (1) R1 630,72.
- (2) *Sunday Times* .....

*Stock theft*  
 HANSWARD 12/3/86  
 135. Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Justice: Q 202 414.

How many persons were convicted of theft of (a) small stock and (b) large stock in the magisterial districts of (i) Mooi Rivier, (ii) Kokstad, (iii) Himeville, (iv) Matatiela, (v) Bushman's Nek and (vi) Umzimkulu during 1985 or the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

The following information is for the year 1985.

	(a)	(b)
	Small stock	Large stock
(i) Mooi River	9	5
(ii) Kokstad	13	0
(iii) Himeville	10	14
(iv) Matatiela	1	11

(v) Bushman's Nek: Included in the statistics in respect of Himeville.

(vi) Umzimkulu: Umzimkulu is situated in Transkei and statistics are not available.

*Detainees*  
 HANSWARD 12/3/86  
 142. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice: Q 202 414.

Whether any persons were detained in 1985 in terms of section 185 of the Criminal Procedure Act No 51 of 1977; if so, (a) how many, (b) for what period was each of them detained and (c) in respect of what crime in each case?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

- Yes.
- (a) 16.

5

- (3) Since the privatisation of Sasol Two a partial capital repayment to the value of R887,6 million plus interest was made to the Fund. From this, however, an amount of R453,8 million which included profit on capital and interest, was paid back to the State Income Fund in respect of Parliamentary grants to Sasol Two and Three. Shares in Sasol Three were also purchased for R180,8 million while R18 million was made available to Escom.
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- (5) The outstanding commitment of Sasol Two towards the State is R1 091 million plus interest, while the projected value of Sasol Three's commitment is estimated at approximately R2 300 million. These amounts will accrue to the Central Energy Fund.
- (6) The credit balance of the Central Energy Fund is in the first place owned by the motorist and it will be employed to the benefit of the motorist taking cognisance of priority requirements. The establishment of synthetic fuel plants is regarded as a first priority being in the best interest of the motorist and the country. If the contemplated synthetic fuel projects (including the Mossel Bay gas conversion project) be established, it is estimated that total financing requirement from the Central Energy Fund will peak at R6 133 million during 1991.
- (7) The credit balance in the Central Energy Fund is invested with approved financial institutions at the most advantageous interest rates.

*Crimes of Violence*  
 105. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice:

- (1) How many (a) Blacks, (b) Coloureds and (c) Indians were hanged in 1985 for crimes of violence against Whites;
- (2) how many Whites were hanged in 1985 for crimes of violence against (a) Blacks, (b) Coloureds and (c) Indians?

**THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE:**

- (1) and (2) Blacks executed after having been convicted and sentenced to death in connection with crimes of violence committed against—
- |                             |    |
|-----------------------------|----|
| (a) Blacks .....            | 46 |
| (b) Coloureds .....         | 4  |
| (c) Indians .....           | 6  |
| (d) Whites .....            | 44 |
| (e) Blacks and Whites ..... | 2  |
- Coloureds executed after having been convicted and sentenced to death in connection with crimes of violence committed against—
- |                     |    |
|---------------------|----|
| (a) Blacks .....    | 2  |
| (b) Coloureds ..... | 26 |
| (c) Indians .....   | 0  |
| (d) Whites .....    | 7  |
- Indians executed after having been convicted and sentenced to death in connection with crimes of violence—
- Nil.
- Whites executed after having been convicted and sentenced to death in connection with crimes of violence committed against—
- |                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| (a) Blacks .....    | 2 |
| (b) Coloureds ..... | 0 |
| (c) Indians .....   | 0 |

- (d) Whites .....
- (e) Whites and Blacks .....

**Advertisements**

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**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:**

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**THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE:**

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- Rapport* .....

*Stock theft*  
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**THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE:**

The following information is for the year 1985.

	(a)	(b)
	Small stock	Large stock
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(iii) Himeville	10	14
(iv) Matatiela	1	11

(v) Bushman's Neck: Included in the statistics in respect of Himeville.

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142. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice: Q 202 414.

Whether any persons were detained in 1985 in terms of section 185 of the Criminal Procedure Act No 51 of 1977; if so, (a) how many, (b) for what period was each of them detained and (c) in respect of what crime in each case?

**THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE:**

- Yes.
- (a) 16.

*Crimes of Violence*

105. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice:

- (1) How many (a) Blacks, (b) Coloureds

Govt incentives 'reward inefficiency'

# Decentralisation system tends to encourage abuse

B-DAY 14/3/86 (BA)  
34

**GENEROUS** decentralisation incentives offered by government tended to encourage abuse of the system, the Free Market Foundation and the Progressive Federal Party said yesterday.

They were reacting to a *Business Day* report that the SA Police commercial branch had launched a countrywide inquiry into abuse of decentralisation incentives, possibly involving fraudulent claims for millions of rands.

Charges of fraud against five people who appeared in the Cape Town magistrates court recently were said by Commercial Branch sources to be the "tip of the iceberg".

The Free Market Foundation's Leon Louw said government subsidies or grants, by their very nature, rewarded higher costs and less efficient methods of production.

And the PFP's spokesman on trade and industries, Andrew Savage, said the system was a disaster because it was designed to achieve ideological goals in the first instance.

Savage said a further major problem appeared to be the tax-free cash wage incentive offered.

For every employee, a company would receive R110 a month, and for a company with 100 workers, this brought in R1,3m a year.

Savage and Louw cited a case in the Ciskei where a clothing company employed more than 3 000 people, of whom 520 were classified as cleaners and more than 300 as security officers.

These workers were paid far less than the R110 the company was receiving in terms of pay incentives, thus ensuring a healthy profit whether workers were productive or not.

PETER WALLINGTON

Nevertheless, Savage said, there was merit in the argument for decentralisation, but that it should be concerned with the development of four or five core sites where some infrastructure already existed.

He pointed out government had in one year approved decentralisation benefits for applications in 177 different places.

The artificially high price for job creation was one of the decentralisation policies major flaws, Louw said.

He pointed out the emphasis was on job creation, which would reduce unemployment, but added that it was not always productive employment.

There were also unnecessary expenditures incurred in developing social and physical infrastructures which already existed elsewhere.

Louw said the decentralisation policy should be replaced by a "commonsense development policy", and cited the path taken by the Ciskei as an example.

The Ciskei has no company tax, company law formalities have been eliminated and labour relations deregulated.

This development policy, as opposed to offering incentives in the decentralisation policy, had proved so successful that the Ciskei was in the process of phasing out the latter, Louw said.

Alan Hirsch, of the Department of Economic History at the University of Cape Town, said the system of decentralisation was a complex one.

It involved different agencies generating funds and administering them, and the latter's main interest was creating as many jobs as possible. It was here that abuses could be overlooked, Hirsch said.

14 1986

# Heated exchange of words

Political Staff

PARLIAMENT — A heated exchange of words took place in the House of Delegates yesterday after Opposition accusations that members were delaying a debate on alleged corruption.

The row occurred after Ministers' Council chairman Mr Amichand Rajbansi moved that the House adjourn.

Mr Pat Poovalingam (Solidarity, Reservoir Hills) strongly objected, saying there were still 45 minutes left which could be used profitably.

There was no justification for MPs to be underemployed, especially when there was a matter of grave concern facing the House.

Mr Poovalingam said that issue was the allegation of corruption made by a Johannesburg property developer against the Department of Local Government, Housing and Agriculture administration.

He said: "It seems some people are afraid of discussing it."

Amid interjections, Mr Rajbansi replied that the House believed in clean administration and public accountability.

He agreed that the House should do its best to use every minute available.

He gave an assurance that when the debate on alleged corruption came up on March 24, the issue would be debated at length.

Mr Rajbansi said: "When we deal with corruption, we're going to deal with it properly."

CAPE TIMES 15/3/86

# Row grows over Lifegro shares

34

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG.— Three of 10 financial journalists who accepted a preferential offer of Lifegro shares and sold them at a profit have decided to donate the profits to charity.

Disclosures that about 30 financial journalists were offered shares by Lifegro have fuelled allegations that Lifegro did not allocate shares equitably, especially to policyholders. The company has denied that the allocation was inequitable.

According to the Star, one of 10 journalists who accepted the offer of 6 000 shares, David Southey, economics editor of Finance Week, was fired by editor Alan Greenblo for accepting the Lifegro offer. Southey, however, had already resigned from Finance Week, and will soon join the Sunday Times.

The Star reports that no action has been taken against another Finance Week journalist, Howard Preece, who also took up Lifegro shares but was unaware of the journal's ruling on preferential offers. Preece and Southey have both said they will donate the profits from the shares to charity.

The financial editor of The Daily News, David Canning, has also decided to donate the profits to charity after editor Michael Green pointed out that the share acquisition was against company policy.

Other journalists who The Star says received shares include Stephen Mulholland, editor of Financial Mail, Harold Fridjhon, an editorial consultant to Business Day and Paul Dold formerly of the Cape Times.

John King, SAAN MD, was quoted as saying that the SAAN board had prior knowledge and had approved staff members taking preferential Lifegro shares.

7/3/86 - 3 DAY 34  
Spot checks on 150 firms

# Few swindles — De Villiers



● DE VILLIERS

THE number of suspected fraud cases, involving decentralisation incentives, discovered so far is small in relation to the total scheme, says Trade and Industries Minister Dawie de Villiers.

He was reacting to reports in *Business Day* concerning a nationwide probe by the commercial branch of the SA Police into abuse of benefits.

De Villiers said that the 150 spot checks carried out by the Decentralisation Board, which had uncovered certain abuses and malpractices, did not have any bearing on the number of fraudulent cases now being investigated.

"These checks were done on a random basis as part of the Decentralisation Board's control functions, and were not based on any suspicion of malpractices occurring at any of the industries concerned," De Villiers said.

He stressed that every effort was being made to ensure proper control over the payment of incentives.

Financial procedures underlying the payment of decentralisation incentives were strictly in accordance with stipula-

CHRIS CAIRNCROSS

tions laid down by the Auditor-General, De Villiers said.

Steps were taken as late as October to revise and tighten control measures.

De Villiers said specific provision had been made for inspections, the keeping of records for three years by industrialists, and the submission of audit certificates by external auditors in a specified format for all claims submitted.

It had also been decided as an additional and final control measure to do physical inspections before the payment of any relocation claim was effected, he said.

De Villiers asked that the incentive scheme as a whole not be discredited as a result of the actions of a limited number of industrialists.

"The decentralisation policy has, over the years, produced excellent results.

"It is unfair to seize isolated cases of alleged malpractices to throw suspicion on the thousands of industrialists who take part in the scheme in an honourable manner," De Villiers said.

may do paid work outside the educational sector during suspension.)

- (3) (a) Yes.
- (b) (i) Yes.
- (ii) Falls away.

*Q 619*

*HANSARD*

*Married women teachers*  
\*7. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

- (1) Whether (a) his Department and/or (b) the provincial education departments employ or employed married women teachers in a temporary capacity; if so, how many were so employed as at the latest specified date for which information is available;
- (2) whether any married women employed as temporary teachers have had their services terminated as a result of their marital status; if so, (a) how many, (b) for what reasons and (c) in respect of what date is this information furnished;
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

**THE MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT, HOUSING AND WORKS** (for the Minister of Education and Culture):

- (1) (a) Yes, 754 on 12 March 1986.
- (b) Yes, 7 167 on 12 March 1986. The numbers given in (a) and (b) do not include the numbers of the Natal Education Department. Due to a change of office accommodation, this information could not be made available in time. The information will be released as soon as possible.
- (2) No (a), (b) and (c) fall away and
- (3) No.

*Mr R M BURROWS: Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, is it*

not true that the temporary teachers are employed because of their marital status and lose their jobs because of their marital status?

The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, the hon member is welcome to put that question on the Question Paper for my colleague the hon the Minister of Education and Culture to reply to.

*Q 620*

*Budgetary control*  
\*8. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

- (1) Whether his Department has or intends to have full budgetary control of the provincial education departments; if so, as from what date;
- (2) whether there will be any retention of micro-control by the provinces; if so, (a) why and (b) of what matters will the provinces retain control;
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

**THE MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT, HOUSING AND WORKS** (for the Minister of Education and Culture):

- (1) and (2) As indicated by the Chairman of the Ministers' Council on 20 February 1986, the rationalisation of the functions of the Administration's departments is at present being studied. The division of control functions within the Department of Education and Culture is included in this rationalisation;
- (3) No.

*For written reply:*

*General Affairs:*

*Corporal punishment*

*HANSARD*  
193. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice:

How many persons of each race group

were sentenced to corporal punishment during the period 1 June 1984 to 30 June 1985?

The information is not available in the Department. The Central Statistical Services supplied the following information:

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

Race	Corporal punishment coupled with imprisonment—		Corporal punishment not coupled with other sentences
	(i) which was not suspended	(ii) which was suspended	
Whites . . . . .	22	142	1 730
Indians . . . . .	2	6	656
Coloureds . . . . .	187	461	14 016
Blacks . . . . .	439	1 114	23 886
Total . . . . .	650	1 723	40 288

The number of persons in the last column includes juvenile males who have been sentenced to a moderate correction of whipping in terms of section 294 of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 (Act 51 of 1977).

*Q 621*

*HANSARD*

*Resignations*  
266. Mr P R CROGGERS asked the Minister of Justice:

- (1) Whether any resignations were received from legally qualified personnel in his Department in 1985; if so, how many in each category;
- (2) whether any of these posts have since been filled; if so, how many in each category?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

- (1) Yes.

Occupational Class	Number
State Advocate . . . . .	7
State Prosecutor . . . . .	59
Magistrate . . . . .	10
State Attorney . . . . .	2
Legal Administration Officer . . . . .	3
Article Clerk . . . . .	7
Deputy-Director . . . . .	1
Occupational Class	
State Advocate . . . . .	7

State Prosecutor . . . . .	42
Magistrate . . . . .	7
State Attorney . . . . .	2
Legal Administration Officer . . . . .	3
Article Clerk . . . . .	7
Deputy-Director . . . . .	1

*Q 622*  
267. Mr P R CROGGERS asked the Minister of Justice:

- (1) How many cases of rape were tried in (a) each province of the Republic and (b) the Western Cape during the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available;
- (2) in respect of how many such cases (a) were convictions obtained and (b) was (i) the death penalty and (ii) a suspended sentence imposed?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

- (1) (a) and (b) The information is not readily available in the Department. According to the Central Statistical Services the total number of prosecutions in the Republic of South Africa

for the period 1 July 1984 until 30 June 1985 was 9 816. There were 455 convictions in the Cape Peninsula during this period.

(2) (a) The information for the period 1 July 1984 until 30 June 1985 is as follows:

Cape Province	1 968
Transvaal	2 074
Natal	645
Orange Free State	351

(b) (i) The death penalty was imposed in 4 cases for rape only. In 4 cases the death penalty was imposed for rape coupled with other offences, namely in one case rape and robbery, in two cases rape and murder, and in one case rape, murder and robbery with aggravating circumstances.

(ii) 276.

*Q 276*  
*Uitvlugt/Moutse: removals*  
**HANSARD 18/3/86**  
304. Mrs H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

- (1) Whether any persons have been removed from Uitvlugt in the Moutse area to Immerpan; if so, how many as at the latest specified date for which information is available;
- (2) whether any persons living in Uitvlugt were offered any compensation; if so,
- (3) whether this offer of compensation was made on condition that the persons concerned agreed to moving from Uitvlugt; if so, (a) by whom was the offer made and (b) what was the (i) highest, (ii) lowest and (iii) average sum offered in compensation to such persons?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

(1) No, but up to 5 March 1986 42 families

were, at the request of the heads of these families, supplied with transport to move from Uitvlugt to Immerpan.

(2) Although no compensation was offered beforehand it is usual that payment of compensation for improvements be considered in cases such as these. Consequently, after a number of families were assisted to move, at their own request, I announced on 7 February 1986 that the Government undertook to compensate those who move voluntarily for the improvements they vacated in Moutse.

(3) Falls away.

*Q 274*  
*Metroblitz*  
**HANSARD 18/3/86**  
306. Mr D. J. N. MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

- (1) Whether the Metroblitz programme has been or is to be discontinued; if so, (a) why, (b) when and (c) for what specified period was this train service in operation;
- (2) whether a loss was incurred by the South African Transport Services on this service; if so, what was the amount of the loss incurred over the period during which this service was in operation;
- (3) whether this programme is to be re-introduced; if so, when; if not,
- (4) whether the South African Transport Services incurred any loss as a result of the writing-off of plant and equipment required for this programme; if so, (a) what loss and (b) what is the total estimated loss to the South African Transport Services of this programme?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(1) Yes.

(a) The Metroblitz was the culmina-

tion of the high-speed portion of the H.S. bogie programme. This bogie was primarily developed as a freight bogie and as such its low curving-resistance and low railwear characteristics are of paramount value. The evaluation of the two prototype Metroblitz trainsets has been completed.

(b) 1 November 1985.

(c) 16 January 1984 to 1 November 1985.

(2) This service was part of a research programme. Research is expensive but successful research pays handsome dividends. In this case the material results are longer trains, higher axleloads, decreased flange and rail wear and increased speeds. No less important are the intangible results namely increased knowledge and extended experience which have already resulted in improved overall vehicle designs.

(3) No.

(4) The fixed equipment will be utilised to best advantage. In the case of the rolling stock only the coaches will be written off and the outstanding book value of R7,1 million will be debited to the working account. Any net proceeds from the sale of these coaches or part thereof will be credited to this account.

*Q 275*  
*National servicemen: detention barracks*  
**HANSARD 18/3/86**  
428. Mr P. R. ROGERS asked the Minister of Defence:

- (a) How many national servicemen were in detention barracks as at 1 December 1985 and (b)(i) for what periods and (ii) on what charges had they been sentenced in each case?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

(a) 190.

(b) (i) and (ii)

*Desertion*  
1 member for 3 months

*Absent without leave*  
4 members for 14 days  
16 members for 21 days  
1 member for 28 days  
1 member for 30 days  
16 members for 40 days  
3 members for 42 days  
3 members for 60 days  
6 members for 61 days  
1 member for 63 days  
1 member for 75 days  
1 member for 80 days  
10 members for 90 days  
2 members for 111 days  
8 members for 120 days  
2 members for 130 days  
2 members for 132 days  
1 member for 134 days  
1 member for 141 days  
1 member for 150 days  
6 members for 180 days  
3 members for 200 days  
1 member for 210 days  
1 member for 220 days  
2 members for 3 months  
1 member for 3 months and 21 days  
1 member for 6 months  
3 members for 8 months  
1 member for 8 months and 21 days  
1 member for 9 months and 10 days  
1 member for 1 year

*Assaulting a superior officer*  
1 member for 180 days

*Assaulting or ill treating a subordinate*  
1 member for 90 days

*Disobeying lawful commands or orders*  
2 members for 21 days  
4 members for 40 days  
1 member for 42 days  
2 members for 61 days

*Theft of public property or property belonging to a comrade, mess etc*  
1 member for 30 days  
3 members for 42 days  
1 member for 45 days  
1 member for 60 days  
1 member for 61 days



# The prisoners know the law

27/11  
18/3/86  
(34)

Members of South Africa's notorious "prison gangs" live in an exclusive world with their own laws, language, and hierarchy — and violence.

The rules are complex and unwritten, but among coloured long-term prisoners in the Cape, everybody knows the law — failure to comply can mean death at the hands of the gang leaders.

An extensive Human Science Research Council report released today concentrates on the history and workings of the "number gangs" the "26", "27" and "28".

Unlike their counterparts in America, prison gangs in South Africa have a long history. The "28" gang evolved from a group known as the "Ninevites" who were active in the Transvaal at the turn of the century.

More recent additions, "Big 5", "Air Force", "Fast Elevens" and "Desperadoes," have suffered at the hands of the "number gangs" with the last two being virtually destroyed in bloody conflict at one stage.

The report details the extensive influence gangs exert on life in the prisons: most violence is linked to gangs and gang members, smuggling and protection rackets are run by the gangs and the "28" consider the keeping of "wyfies" (catamites) one of their rights.

All the gangs are organised along paramilitary lines and have evolved management structures for judging and punishing transgressors, training, and providing security against dangers like assault and witchcraft.

The researchers, Dr Morg Lotter and Mr Willie Schurink, interviewed prisoners without prison authorities present. They have also made use of accounts of gang behaviour written by prisoners.

"These (gangsters) are the most ruthless, rude and lowest grade people I have ever met. They rob other prisoners of their money,

South Africa's prison gangs, first established after the Anglo-Boer War, dominate the lives of many long-term prisoners, and are responsible for much of the violence in South Africa's prisons.

The Human Sciences Research Council today released a 266-page report on the subject. MIKE CADMAN reports.

tobacco, soap, or even their best clothes," an unidentified prisoner wrote.

"They (the 26, 27 and 28) respect each other. They will not wipe each other out," one prisoner said. "Why? Their laws are set up so they are the only ones (gangs) in the prison."

A soldier, one of the lowest ranks has, among other things, to stand guard for his superiors. A sergeant helps train recruits.

To become an officer in any of the gangs, "bloedvat" (bloodletting) is required and the gang member will have to murder a chosen "target".

The promotion usually takes place on a Saturday or Sunday and is accompanied by a complex ceremony attended by the gang's senior officers.

Gang members who transgress the laws are tried before a general, who is the chairman of the jury, an inspector who will have completed an investigation into the matter, a judge and several other senior personnel.

Punishment ranges from a warning, forced exercise, fines and assault, to an order to "take blood"— commit murder. Victims are usually stabbed or strangled with a damp towel.

Senior members of the "28" gang believe that one of their major rights is to keep "wyfies" (catamites).

These are the lowest-ranking members of the gang, who are forced to take part in sexual intercourse with their seniors.

# HSRC fingers the 'number' gangs

STAR By Mike Cadman

18/3/81  
34  
253

Most of the violence, smuggling, and extortion committed in South African prisons is carried out by members of organised prison gangs, according to an extensive report compiled by the Human Sciences Research Council.

The 260-page report, released today, shows that members of the "number" gangs — the "26, 27, and 28" — view themselves as a privileged categories of prisoner.

The gangs have strict rules and any member breaking them is punished, sometimes by death, by the gang leaders.

The report, "Prison gangs: an investigation with special reference to number gangs amongst coloured prisoners", compiled by Dr Morg Lotter, head of the Institute for Sociological and Demographic Research, and by Mr Willie Schurink, a researcher at the institute, was commissioned by the South African Prisons Service in

1980. It concentrated on male coloured prisoners in the Cape.

"A large portion of the murders committed in prison can be attributed to prison gangs or their members," the report states.

"Activities such as smuggling and extortion (protection rackets) are often monopolised by the gangs. All the gangs have formal functions, are organised along para-military lines and have laws, or codes of conduct".

Incumbents of posts such as sergeant, inspector, doctor, and general have specific duties. To become an officer in the gang, "bloedvat" (bloodletting) is necessary and the prisoner will have to kill a "target".

The researchers make certain recommendations, which they believe could help alleviate the gang problems in prisons.

These include:

- Smaller, or single, cells for known members of gangs. This will help break down interaction between gang members.

- More prisoners must be involved in meaningful, productive labour. This will remove some of the incentive for joining gangs.

- Aggressive gang members must be isolated from other prisoners as much as possible. "Target" prisoners must also be given protection from the gangs.

- Communication between the authorities and prisoners must be improved and prison staff must be given more specific training in how to deal with gangs.

The researchers believe that gang activities have abated to some degree during the past few years, possibly because of improved prison conditions.

A Prisons Service statement said a strategy for dealing with gangs had been developed, but the report provided valuable new information and was of exceptional value to the department.

● See Page 17.

# Prison gangs may see themselves as 'freedom fighters'

## Staff Reporter

FEARS have been expressed that some prison gangs might be "politicised" and that members may see themselves eventually as "victims of the system, prisoners of war and freedom fighters".

A Human Sciences Research Council report published today said certain prison gangs — the 26s, 27s and 28s — started after "suppression by whites and officials".

They were against "the laws of whites" and it should be expected that their members would be drawn to political activism.

But there were few signs of this among coloured prisoners in maximum-security jails and members were preoccupied with conditions inside the prison.

## Fight for rights

"They fight for rights inside the prison and not outside."

Prisoners involved in politics were usually "mpatas" — people who did not belong to gangs or were "stupid". "Black powers" who tried to politicise prisoners were also thought of as "mpatas".

Although in the "good books" of the "number" gangs because they did not work with officials, they enjoyed little status in the gangs and serious incidents had occurred between the groups.

This did not mean gang members were not interested in politics and there were prisoners who ascribed their criminal careers to social factors, for which they blamed whites.

## Political aims

"The possibility exists that non-white prisoners shall strive towards active political aims and shall re-define their position as 'victims of the system, prisoners of war or freedom fighters'," researchers reported.

Asked to comment, the Prisons Service said any development would be monitored "with a view to timely and suitable action".



# Small cells would reduce powers of ringleaders

## Staff Reporter

SMALLER prison cells would be a setback for gangs and enable officials to incapacitate ringleaders and protect victims, says the Human Sciences Research Council report.

Many prisoners were now held in large communal cells which promoted gang activities.

"In such cells the whole command structure of a gang or factions of opposing gangs can be found beside "mpatas" (non-gang members).

## CONDUCT GANG ACTIVITIES

Gangs could hold gatherings, recruit members, train them and generally conduct gang activities.

"Overcrowding of prisons and cells must be given attention," the report said.

In comment the Prisons Service said the prisons had been designed and built over the years according to prevailing policies and views.

Functions of various prisons and prisoner categories influenced cell-size and design.

## MANY SINGLE CELLS

Recent planning for maximum-security prisons had provided the maximum number of single cells, while in medium-security and open institutions planning had been mainly for communal cells.

The Prisons Service said provision of "supplementary" prison accommodation had led to "considerable progress" in a building and modernisation programme.

● Television may soon be available as a privilege for prisoners.

The Prisons Service said that in planning new buildings and modernising existing ones provision was being made for the installation of power points for television.

"The way in which this additional privilege is to be made available is under consideration."

AR 6115 R/3/86

# 90 percent in prisons may be gang members

Staff Reporter

UP to 90 percent of South Africa's coloured male prisoners could belong to gangs — and membership may be growing, according to a study by the Human Sciences Research Council.

The Prisons Service published a report today on an investigation it commissioned in 1981 from the HSRC on prison gangs. Research was mainly conducted among coloured male prisoners.

It found that while gang activities had dropped in the past few years, the number of gang members had apparently not and had possibly increased.

In a commentary the Prisons Service said gang activity was a problem they had coped with for some time.

"These unauthorised and quite often 'underground' activities surface from time to time ... the shocking nature of these apparently senseless cruelties not only appal the general public but are also a source of deep concern to the Prisons Service."

The report says that in 1983 an attempt was made to estimate the extent of the phenomenon.

At 11 maximum and medium-security prisons it appeared that more than half, and possibly 90 percent, of the prison population belonged to gangs.

Two gangs — the 26s and the 28s, which appeared to have been founded

earlier than others — had the most members.

Researchers found that deprivation inside prison and importation of street-gang influences affected the gangs.

Among recommendations to combat the gangs are:

- Broadening the classification of prisoners and preventing situations where young first offenders were victimised and recruited while awaiting trial.

- Removing gang leaders and, perhaps, more charismatic people under them.

- Security should be offered prisoners to enable them to break away from gangs — which some prisoners were afraid to do.

- Cells should be smaller.

- Constructive work would benefit prisoners (many prisoners do not work, especially in maximum security prisons where security restricts labour options).

- Leisure-period activities should be instituted as gang activities were mainly conducted then.

- Sports facilities should be improved and prisoners' interest in sport promoted.

- Communication between prison warders and prisoners should be improved.

- More reports, Page 5.

# SA gangs not exceptional

DISPATCH  
34  
19/3/80

Dispatch Reporter

EAST LONDON — Prison and other gangs were world-wide realities, the Commissioner of Prisons, Lieutenant-General W. H. Willemse, said yesterday in reaction to a recent Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC) investigation into South African prison gangs.

The HSRC report, with special reference to coloured prison gangs in the Cape Province, was released yesterday.

"South Africa is no exception and gangs in South African prisons are a problem that the South African Prisons Service has had to cope with for several decades," Gen Willemse said.

"Through practical handling experience as well as internal study and deliberation, handling strategies have been developed by means of which a reasonable measure of control is maintained."

He said owing to the complexity of the phenomenon and because the SA Prisons Service was concerned about the welfare of prisoners in its care, the HSRC was approached in 1981 to conduct thorough research into gangs in SA prisons.

It was assumed that systemised information, knowledge and scientifically based findings would be of particular value and might lead to the development and implementation of supplementary measures.

The HSRC agreed to undertake the research and the project was conducted by Dr J. M. Lotter, now executive director of the Institute for Sociological and Demographic Research, and Mr W. J. Schurink, the senior researcher attached to the institute.

"Although the research on prison gangs was restricted mainly to its incidence among coloured male prisoners, and is descriptive rather than explanatory by nature, the work done is of special value to the South African Prisons Service for several reasons," Gen Willemse said.

The report was a useful, comprehensive and the most important valid scientific source of reference on the subject, he said.

This was supported by the fact that the research was conducted inside prisons, without interference by the prisons service, by independent, experienced experts who have acquired a reputation for their scientific ability.

The investigation shed new light on the origin of gang culture among coloured and black male prisoners and on the functional basis of the three older "number" gangs.

These three types of gangs in particular revealed a peculiarity in respect of their appearance and modus operandi in prisons that bore little resemblance to the gang phenomena in other countries.

"The investigation confirms much about the types of gangs, their objectives, hierarchical structure and functioning of which the South African Prisons Service has long been aware," he said.

Also, the findings and recommendations of the investigation in respect of handling strategies confirmed that the prisons service had developed effective measures for combating it.

"These measures are being employed as judiciously and effectively as possible considering the restrictions imposed by the manpower situation and the availability of funds," he added.

"In addition to the present research programmes in respect of the classification system, time and leisure-time utilisation, the handling of prisoners with behaviour problems and the reintegration of prisoners into free society, I have approved that the president of the HSRC be approached with a view to continuing and extending the research project on the prison gangs to include their incidence among black prisoners," Gen Willemse said.

2/13/86 WEEKLY MAIL (34)

# Call for parliamentary probe into land 'trickery'

A MAJOR land scandal, which could involve certain MPs, is brewing in the House of Delegates.

The opposition Solidarity Party has given notice of a motion asking for a parliamentary select committee to investigate allegations of irregularities in the allocation of stands in Lenasia South.

Pat Poovalingham, (Solidarity, Reservoir Hills) told the Weekly Mail he believed MPs Denis Pillay (NPP, Lenasia West), Subhrey Colacoppen (NPP, Central Rand), Abdoolhack Choonara (NPP, Lenasia Central) and Yusuf Seedat (NPP, Nominated) would be in a position to furnish evidence to the committee.

By JEAN LE MAY  
Cape Town

It has been confirmed that irregularities contained in a 90-page memorandum are being investigated by police.

The memorandum was prepared by Thambi Kistasamy of Dashanya Residential Development, who sent a copy to Baldeo Dookie, Minister of Local Government, Housing and Agriculture in the Ministers' Council of the House of Delegates.

Dookie passed it onto the police and wrote to President Botha, telling him he had done so.

The gist of the memorandum is that "fictitious" utility companies formed by friends or relatives of National Peoples Party MPs were allocated stands which were then being resold at substantial profits.

The memorandum said one example of this was the allocation of 30 plots to the son of an MP in the name of a fictitious developer.

The plots were then resold to a genuine development company at a profit of R3 000 each, netting profits of R90 000.

The Department of Community Development was "tricked" into making the allocations, said the memorandum.

Another allegation is that a company registered as a non-profit-making utility company paid all expenses for a congress of "a political party" held at a posh Durban hotel.

Dookie, who has been ill and in hospital, got himself into trouble with the chairman of the Ministers' Council, Amichand Rajbansi, by sending him a telegram from his hospital bed saying that other members of the Ministers' Council were advising developers that they could have stands in Lenasia South for development.

"I am not yet dead and there is no need for anyone to take over responsibility for running my department," he said in the telegram.

Talk around parliament is that Dookie was made to apologise for the telegram.

In the event, when he returned to his office he put out a statement saying the matter of the telegram had been "satisfactorily resolved" at a meeting of the Ministers' Council.

He was satisfied, he said, that the Ministers' Council had decided that no decision should be taken on matters concerning his portfolio while he was in hospital.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

*HANSARD* 25/3/86 *Gen 727*  
Alexander  
186. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

- (a) What stage had been reached as at 31 December 1985 in the development and replanning of Alexandra Township,
- (b) what stages are due for completion in 1986 and (c) when is it anticipated that the project will be completed?

**THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:**

- (a) The following projects were completed with the exception of item 22.
  - (1) Levelling and compaction of the area—Phase 1.
  - (2) Installation of water, sewerage, roads and stormwater drainage—Phase 1.
  - (3) Erection of 79 houses—Phase 1.
  - (4) Construction of ring and access roads—Phase 1 and 2.
  - (5) Erection of 65 houses by private developers where basic services were provided—Phase 1.
  - (6) Erection of 324 flats—Phase 1.
  - (7) Installation of water and sewerage for the erection of 138 houses and 120 flats—Phase 2.
  - (8) Electrification (distribution and service connections)—Phase 1 and 2.
  - (9) Erection of prefabricated temporary houses and basic services.
  - (10) Erection of 100 temporary huts.
  - (11) Provision of water and toilets at transit camps.

- (12) Repairing and converting the old clinic for housing purposes.

- (13) Construction of roads and stormwater drainage—Phase 1.
- (14) Erection of 3 schools.
- (15) Erection of a new (additional) crèche.
- (16) Provision of a new sports complex.
- (17) Erection of a modern mens residence including a gymnasium accommodating 2 912 beds.
- (18) Completion of the basic town planning for all phases of the redevelopment.
- (19) An old age home has been established in prefabricated housing units.
- (20) Erection of 120 flats—Phase 2.
- (21) Erection of 88 housing units—Phase 2.
- (22) Relocation of 236 families to accommodate the western interceptor sewer—300 houses, 26 Houses completed in 1985. Balance to be completed in 1986.
- (23) Provision of water to 236 families.
- (24) Survey and earthworks—Phase 2.
- (25) Provision for and conversion to Escom network.
- (26) Provision of 300 portable toilets for the 300 temporary houses.
- (27) Temporary post office erected by the Department of Post and Telecommunications.

- (b) (1) Phases 1 and 2 (±450 flats) of the erection of 1 152 flats in Phase 3.

- (2) Erection of 20 flats—Phase 2.

- (3) Erection of 176 housing units.
- (4) Construction of the balance of 300 houses commenced with in 1985 (274 houses still to be completed).
- (5) Roads and stormwater drainage—Phase 2.
- (6) Commencing with the installation of the western interceptor sewer and balancing facility.
- (7) General electrification—high tension distribution network.
- (8) Provision of roads and stormwater drainage for 138 sites and adjacent flats (138 houses and 120 flats)—Phase 2.
- (9) Project co-ordination and detail planning of all remaining phases.
- (c) The completion date of the redevelopment process is dependent on the availability of funds and the acceptance by the residents of the new type of housing offered and the cost thereof. It is estimated with reservation that the whole project should be completed within approximately eight years.

**Firearms**

205. Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) (a) How many persons in the Republic were as at 31 December 1985 licensed to possess firearms and (b) what was the total number of licences issued as at that date;
- (2) how many applications for licences were (a) received and (b) granted in 1985;
- (3) whether any firearms were reported lost or stolen in 1985; if so, how many;
- (4) whether, in 1985 any persons were declared unfit to possess firearms; if so, how many?

**THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:**

- (1) (a) 1 012 972.
- (b) 2 272 412.
- (2) (a) 145 071.
- (b) 135 382.
- (3) Yes, 7 958.
- (4) Yes, 563.

*ACSR 729 Firearms*  
*HANSARD* 25/3/86  
304. Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (a) How many persons were arrested in each province of the Republic in 1985 for (i) illegal possession of firearms and (ii) being in possession of stolen firearms and (b) how many of the lawful owners of such firearms were traded in each category?

**THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:**

	(a)	(b)
Cape Province	322 298	169 203
Natal	1 239 340	114 229
Orange Free State	63 54	49 36
Transvaal	822 464	373 403

207. Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) How many persons joined the Police Reserve Force at police stations in each province of the Republic in 1985;
- (2) how many reservists retired from service in that year?

CRIME



# Prison gangs

*Argus 25/3/86*

## I don't know how to stamp them out, says their founder

**STEPHEN WROTTESELEY**  
Crime Reporter

*(Handwritten initials and scribbles)*

NEARLY 74 years ago Nongoloza, founder of prison gangs which now reach into nearly all major South African jails, said he did not know how to stamp them out.

He said they would continue even though he had given up the leadership — and it seems the para-military system he started will not die.

A Human Sciences Research Council investigation into the gangs has established that they are growing, with up to 90 percent of inmates in some prisons joining them.

When Nongoloza, also known as Jan Note, the man largely credited with introducing Ninevite gangs — forerunners of today's prison gangs — to South African jails, was asked by the director of prisons in 1912 how to stop them, he said: "I do not know."

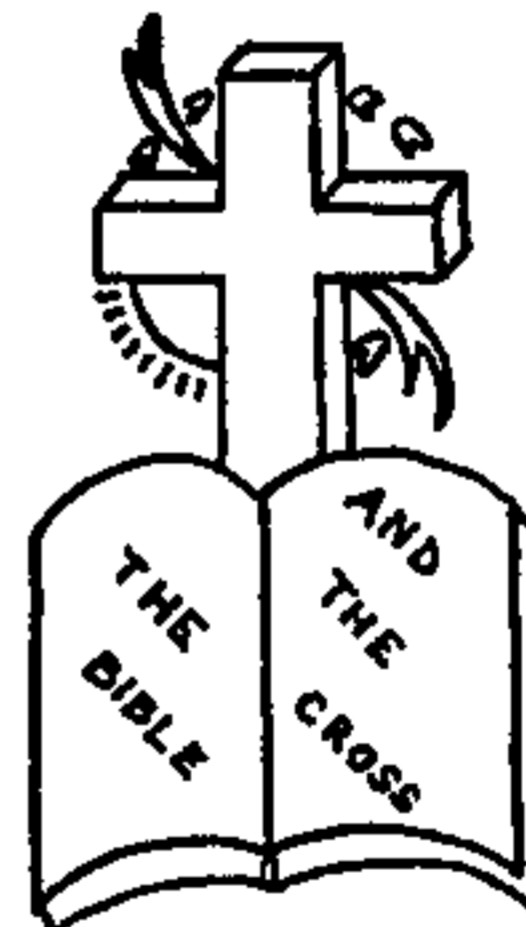
He had started an organisation which he could not stop, an organisation whose para-military offshoots still spread terror in prisons.

According to the HSRC report, prison gangs are mainly prevalent in institutions for black and coloured long-term male prisoners.

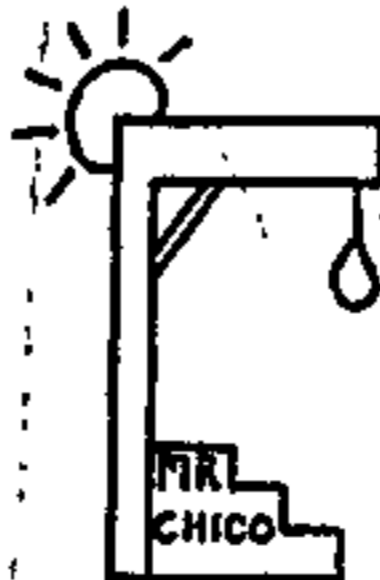
The report said the gangs were first established among black prisoners in the Transvaal soon after the South African War. Founders were members of



(26)



(26)



(26)



(28)

Tattoos traditionally used by the main gangs in jails — the 28 gang can be traced back to the Ninevites, the gang founded by Nongoloza.



still spread terror in prisons.

According to the HSRC report, prison gangs are mainly prevalent in institutions for black and coloured long-term male prisoners:

The report said the gangs were first established among black prisoners in the Transvaal soon after the South African War. Founders were members of Ninevite gangs who had been active "in and around the Witwatersrand for a number of years".

Nongoloza was serving a life sentence after a crime spree following his escape from prison at Volksrust.

According to HSRC researchers, Nongoloza told prison authorities the Ninevite organisation was started as a band of robbers when Johannesburg was "little more than a town of tents" by a Zulu known as Nohlopa.

Nongoloza was second in command and when Nohlopa was released from jail after being arrested for stealing suits and blankets he told Nongoloza his "heart was changed".

Nongoloza took charge of the group and "re-organised my gang of robbers".

"I laid them under what has since become known as the Nineveh Law. I read in the Bible about that great state Nineveh which rebelled against the Lord and I selected that name for my gang as rebels against the government's law."

He made himself "king" and appointed a "governor general" and a Nonsala, a man looked upon as "father of us all".

"Then I had my government who were known by numbers. I also had my fighting general on the model of the Boer vecht general. The administration of justice was confided to a judge for serious cases and a landdrost for petty cases."

"The medical side was entrusted to a chief doctor. Further I had colonels, captains, sergeant majors and sergeants in charge of the rank and file amasoja or shosi (soldiers).

"This reorganisation took place in the hills of Johannesburg several years before the 1899 war was dreamed of. My Ninevites who got into gaol taught the system to other prisoners."

That system more or less operates today in the main prison gangs, the 26s and the 28s, although some of the titles have changed.

By 1912, when Nongoloza made his statements to



the director of prisons, he had had a change of heart.

"As I told you and promised you before, and my word once given may not be broken, I have definitely given up the organisation. You say there are men who still say they get orders from me to make trouble. They do this for their own purposes. No order has gone from me and I have faithfully tried to obey your law."

It is apparent from records of the time that the Ninevites were feared but attempts to stamp them out proved fruitless.

Nongoloza said: "The former administration tried to do it with harshness and failed. We were lashed and starved and still Nineveh flourished. We swore to maintain it at all costs."

**Tattoos traditionally used by the main gangs in jails — the 28 gang can be traced back to the Ninevites, the gang founded by Nongoloza.**



(26)



(28)



(Big 5)



(Fast 11)



(Air Force)



(Desperado)



(Desperado)

**The greeting signals of the number gangs and the offshoots — the Big 5, Fast 11, Air Force and Desperado. The offshoots have been devastated by gang fighting and today the 26 and 28 gangs rule the roost.**

"We even passed (a death sentence) on a former director of prisons and had he come among us in the yards he would most certainly have died."

Nongoloza volunteered to go to prisons and tell them he was no longer giving orders, "even if it costs me my life".

Many would believe him, he said. "But there are others who I am afraid would still continue the organisation and some who till my death will go on attributing kingship to me."

He was asked if it would help break the Ninevite organisation if he was released and made a "native warden".

"I think the majority will believe in me but there are some who will go on all the same."

By 1915 Nongoloza was a prison warden. But the Ninevites continued their activities and a newspaper report of the time showed general fear of the gang.

"Lately there has been an alarming spread of the Nineveh danger: and in the native convict prison from the Zambesi to the Cape, the danger has become very real."

According to the HSRC report, the Ninevites evolved into what is now known as the 28 gang, one of the most powerful in South African prisons.

The 28 gang still regard keeping "wyfies" as a major function and, following the example of the Ninevites, all the gangs are organised along paramilitary lines, the HSRC report found.

	(a)	(b)		(a)	(b)
<b>Northern Cape Development Board</b>					
Prieska	1 959	1 956	Lindley	3 634	3 614
Niekerkshoop	109	109	Memel	848	828
Phillipstown	1 122	1 122	Oranjeville	546	536
Bristown	1 027	1 027	Parys	23 425	20 925
Hopetown	560	560	Petrus Steyn	3 796	3 743
Petrusville	1 251	1 251	Reitz	4 680	4 397
Barkly West	3 437	3 437	Steynsrus	2 352	2 336
Delporthshoop	2 288	2 288	Tweeling	1 108	1 103
Ritche	3 117	3 117	Viljoenskroon	9 190	8 850
Douglas	1 938	1 938	Villiers	2 586	2 568
			Vrede	7 897	7 884
			Vredefort	2 276	2 226
			Warden	4 029	4 003
<b>West Rand Development Board</b>					
	As at 31	De		As at 31	De
	March 1985	facto jure		March 1985	facto jure
Bekersdal	42 500	42 397			
<b>Orange Vaal Development Board</b>					
	As at 31	De		As at 31	De
	March 1985	facto jure		March 1985	facto jure
Ashton	2 441	1 131	Stellenbosch	3 290	2 279
Robertson	1 506	1 752	Strand	4 244	9 325
Hermannus	1 752	15 149	Eersterivier	26 060	24 170
Ceres	1 752	17 958	Worcester	77 989	19 046
Paarl	15 149	13 458	Kaapstad	19 046	31 837
Stellenbosch	3 290	2 279	Langa	24 170	13 458
Strand	4 244	9 325	Nyanga	17 958	19 046
Eersterivier	26 060	24 170	New Crossroad	77 989	19 046
Worcester	77 989	19 046	Old Crossroad	19 046	31 837
Kaapstad	19 046	31 837	Guguletu	31 837	31 837
Langa	24 170	13 458	Khayelisha	19 046	19 046
Nyanga	17 958	19 046	Site C (As at 31 December 1985)	19 046	19 046
New Crossroad	19 046	19 046			
Old Crossroad	19 046	19 046			
Guguletu	31 837	31 837			
Khayelisha	19 046	19 046			
Site C (As at 31 December 1985)	19 046	19 046			

The Development Board is not in a position to give a *de facto* figure in respect of each township. The total *de facto* population is, however, estimated at 541 798.

Reference books/influx control  
HAN SUZMAN 26/3/86  
50. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) How many (a) males and (b) females

were arrested for offences relating to reference books and influx control in each of the main urban centres of the Republic in 1985;

(2) what was the total number of such arrests in the Republic in that year?

**THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:**

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Pretoria	29 052	2 122	(ii) Yes.	(bb) Act 67/1952/15(1).
Johannesburg	18 899	3 569	(i) Yes.	(aa) 55 036.
Soweto	873	60	(aa) 56.	
Durban	1 285	261	(bb) Act 30/1950/18(1).	
Pietermaritzburg	—	—	(ii) Yes.	
East London	1 337	549	(i) No.	(aa) and (bb) Fall away.
Port Elizabeth	30	17	(ii) No.	
Cape Peninsula	74	156	(aa) and (bb) Fall away.	
Bloemfontein	1 105	418		
West Rand	2 722	319		
East Rand	15 220	4 430		

GCOR 773  
HAN SUZMAN 26/3/86  
53. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

Whether any (a) white, (b) black, (c) coloured and (d) Indian persons were arrested for not being in possession of an official identity document during (i) 1984 and (ii) 1985; if so, (aa) how many and (bb) in terms of what statutory provision in each case?

**THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:**

	(a)	(i) No.	(ii) No.	(aa) and (bb) Fall away.
Amsterdam	263	342	760	
Amerfoort	894	852	1 078	
Barberton	2 756	2 141	5 250	
Breyten	2 592	2 595	4 158	
Carolina	1 613	1 032	2 425	
Christiesmeer	88	91	150	
Davel	597	469	647	
Lothair	594	579	1 014	
Morgenzon	690	715	753	

GCOR 774  
HAN SUZMAN 26/3/86  
64. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

What was the (a) adult (i) male and (ii) female and (b) child population of the townships falling under the control of each specified (aa) development board and (bb) Black local authority as at 31 March 1985?

**THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:**

	(a)	(i) Male.	(ii) Female.	(b) Child.
<b>Development Boards</b>				
<b>(i) Eastern Transvaal</b>				
Amsterdam	263	342	760	
Amerfoort	894	852	1 078	
Barberton	2 756	2 141	5 250	
Breyten	2 592	2 595	4 158	
Carolina	1 613	1 032	2 425	
Christiesmeer	88	91	150	
Davel	597	469	647	
Lothair	594	579	1 014	
Morgenzon	690	715	753	

## Court action likely over 'secret' house

By WILMAR UTTING

SUPREME COURT action to stop Johannesburg's Management Committee secretly spending public trust monies on luxury projects for "security" reasons is being considered by the council's Progressive Federal Party councillors.

This move is being mooted among the councillors after the management committee this week refused to answer any questions about its hush-hush purchase of a R300 000 prestige home to protect the safety of its town clerk Manie Venter.

The questions were submitted by Geoff Stark, PFP councillor, for reply at this week's council meeting. However, they were dropped from the agenda because, the management committee said, "such disclosure and publication is prohibited by Section 57 (8) of the Local Government and Elections Ordinance No 40 of 1960". All minutes referring to the purchase were, therefore, kept separately from open council business, the committee said.

It added, however that "the administrator's consent for the purchase has been given".

The ordinance allows the management committee to take steps for the protection of the personnel or property of the council against "attacks or sabotage".

Most councillors, including National Party councillors, were unaware of the purchase, until it was disclosed earlier this month by Weekly Mail that Venter had been moved from a comparatively modest home in Montgomery Park to a double-storied, six-garaged mansion in one of the city's most expensive suburbs.

Venter himself threatened Weekly Mail with prosecution if it disclosed his "whereabouts".

Stark said yesterday: "I am sure it was not the intention of the Provincial Council when they promulgated this ordinance that it be abused by the management committee to hide the spending of thousands or even millions of rands of public money, without being answerable to the council and the ratepayers."

The only remedy councillors and ratepayers now had, until the clause in the ordinance was amended, was to seek Supreme Court decision on its interpretation, he said, and this was now being discussed.

He said it was "iniquitous and unjust" that the management committee was refusing to answer his questions.

If the committee were allowed to spend as it pleased under the guise of the ordinance it did not require much imagination to realise how this power could be abused, Stark said.

## Passport puzzle

CITY P. 30/3/86  
City Correspondent

SWAZILAND cops are investigating the mysterious disappearance of 300 passports from the Ministry of Interior and Immigration.

Rumour has been rife in Mbabane that the passports were taken by former Swaziland roving ambassador Antonio Fernandes, who has left the country.

Fears have been expressed in parliament that the disappearance of the passports may be linked to a plot to overthrow the Government.

## Braaied at braai

A BOPHUTNATSWANA man was jailed for 18 years this week for setting a construction worker alight.

David Sedingo, 36, set Ishmael Mbatha alight after Mbatha tried to stop Sedingo quarrelling with a friend at a braai last year.

The court heard that Sedingo doused Mbatha with petrol while he was asleep - and then set him alight.

Mbatha died of 90 degree burns.

Judge P Waddington said Sedingo was "a danger to society" and should not be shown any mercy.

## Old enough to be their grandfather

OLD-TIMER Herbert Riley likes his women young - too young.

The 74-year-old Bellville man was this week found guilty of committing "indecent acts" with three girls - all under 16.

Riley, who pleaded guilty, was acquitted on three counts of rape. He was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment, suspended for three years.

Riley admitted committing indecent acts with three girls aged 11, 12 and 14.

● The father of one of the girls - initially Riley's co-accused - is to be tried on three charges of rape. - Sapa.

## Bekkersdal's got boycott-busters!

By HERMAN LETSIE

THE fleet of minibuses recently bought by new Bekkersdal taxi-owners has made the township's youths see red.

They claim the taxis were sponsored by the Greyhound Bus company - which is being boycotted.

Earlier this month, over 21 applications for taxis were approved by the local Transport Board. The new taxi owners badly needed minibuses - their permits were for eight passengers.

Last week 11 new minibuses entered Bekkersdal - and there were rumours they had been bought by the bus company.

Angry Bekkersdal youths called on commuters not to board the new minibuses - claiming the taxi owners were just a "front".

"Some of the new taxi owners were known to be without money. I smell a rat," a youth told *City Press*.

But a spokesman for the new taxi owners said they bought the taxis with the help of the African Bank.

"We paid a small deposit compared to other financial institutes. We have no business with Greyhound," he said.

He said he had taken a youth leader to the bank "to prove what I'm saying".

(ix) Induniso Teachers Training College ..... 1 035

(x) Cape Teachers Training College ..... 202

\*St Francis Teachers Training College ..... 16

Statistics as on the 5 March 1985.

Note: \*Molapo is a satellite campus of the Soweto Teachers Training College.

\*St Francis is a satellite campus of the Cape College of Education.

*Q. 1023*  
*HANSARD 10/4/86*  
 Teachers  
 538. Prof N J J OLIVIER asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid: What was the (a) shortage of teachers, and (b) percentage of inadequately trained teachers, in Black schools in each specified departmental region in the Republic as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:**

(a) If pupil-teacher ratios of 35:1 in primary schools and 30:1 in secondary schools are taken as targets and compared with the actual average ratios of 40, 45:1 and 32, 49:1 in 1985, the following shortages exist in the various regions:

Northern Transvaal	1 301
Highveld	1 200
Johannesburg	296
Orange-Vaal	1 468
OFS	1 174
Natal	368
Cape	772
Northern Transvaal	21,68%
Highveld	18,68%
Johannesburg	7,59%
Orange-Vaal	16,03%
OFS	27,97%
Natal	26,84%
Cape	6,08%

Figures as on 5 March 1985.

*Q. 1024*  
*HANSARD 10/4/86*  
 President's Council  
 547. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the State President:

(1) Whether any Black persons have been invited to become members of the President's Council; if not, why not; if so, how many;

(2) whether any of these persons have accepted the invitation; if so, how many?

**THE STATE PRESIDENT:**

(1) No, since the Constitution makes no provision for Blacks to be included in the President's Council. During an address in the President's Council on 14 November 1985, I requested that Council to advise me on the composition and functions of the President's Council in order to make provision for further forms of negotiation and for participation by leaders of Black communities in that Council.

(2) Falls away.

*Q. 1023*  
*HANSARD 10/4/86*  
 Development Boards  
 593. Prof. N J J OLIVIER asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(a) What was the total amount paid out in 1985 in allowances to members of the boards of Development Boards in the Republic and (b) in respect of how many persons was the amount paid?

**THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:**

(a) R749 259,64.

(b) 97.

*HANSARD 10/4/86*  
 Farm schools  
*Q. 1024*  
 595. Prof N J J OLIVIER asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

(a) How many farm schools were subsidised by his Department, (b) what was the average subsidy paid per farm school, and (c) what total number of pupils was registered at these schools, in 1985?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:**

(a) 5 399.

(b) R11 977.

(c) 470 084.

*Q. 1025*  
*HANSARD 10/4/86*  
 Burglaries  
 612. Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Law and Order:

How many burglaries were reported to the South African Police in 1985?

**THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:**

166 812 burglaries.

Note: Above-mentioned statistics are furnished for the period 1 July 1984 until 30 June 1985. Statistics with regard to the period 1 July 1985 until 31 December 1985 are not readily available.

*Q. 1025*  
*HANSARD 10/4/86*  
 Secondary schools  
 629. Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

How many secondary schools for Black pupils in rural areas were there in each specified departmental region as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:**

Orange Free State	18
Cape	13
Natal	13
Northern Transvaal	19
Orange Vaal	5
Johannesburg	0
Highveld	4

Figures as on the 5 March 1985.

Note: The phrase "rural" is not easily definable. In the reply to this question the norms used are those of the current "Investigation into the provision of education for the rural areas".

**Secondary schools**

631. Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

(1) Whether any additional secondary schools with boarding facilities are planned for Blacks in the rural areas of the Republic; if so, (a) where are they to be situated, (b) when is it anticipated that building operations in respect of each such school will be (i) commenced and (ii) completed and (c) what is the estimated cost of each school;

(2) whether a sufficient number of qualified Black teachers are available for such schools; if not,

(3) whether qualified (a) White, (b) Coloured and (c) Indian teachers will be appointed to fill vacant posts at such schools; if not, why not, in each case?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:**

(1) The Department is at present conducting a wide ranging investigation into the provision of educational facilities in the rural areas which will be submitted during the latter half of 1986.

(a), (b) and (c) Fall away.

(2) and (3) Fall away.

**Std 10 examinations**

632. Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

(a) How many Black pupils at schools in the (i) East London, (ii) Cath-

10148b  
HANSAWAP 10/4/86  
349. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

How many Black persons were charged with trespass in 1985 in (a) each of the main urban centres and (b) the Republic?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

Centres	Persons
Pretoria	1 118
Johannesburg	7 325
Soweto	198
Durban	5 149
Pietermaritzburg	477
East London	33
Port Elizabeth	633
Cape Peninsula	365
Bloemfontein	381
West Rand	1 703
East Rand	3 653

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

- (1) Yes.
- (i) 48.
- (ii) 2 750.
- (iii) 80.

(2) Yes.

- (a) (i) 131.
- (ii) 8 316.
- (iii) 207.
- (b) (i) 97.
- (ii) 4 664.
- (iii) 136.

(b) 87 555 persons.  
10148b  
Farm schools  
351. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

- (1) Whether any farm schools for Black children were closed down in 1985, if so, how many (i) schools, (ii) pupils and (iii) teachers were involved;
- (2) whether any farm schools for Black children were (a) opened and (b) extended in 1985; if so, how many (i) schools, (ii) pupils and (iii) teachers were involved in each case;
- (3) (a) how many farm schools for Black children were there as at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b) how many (i) teachers and (ii) pupils were there at these schools at that date;
- (4) how many (a) farm schools, (b) farm school teachers and (c) farm school pupils were there in the White areas of the Republic at the end of 1985?

Figures (3) as on 5 March 1985

- (4) The figures are not available.  
Farm schools

353. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid: What total number of farm schools were subsidised by his Department in 1985?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID: 5 399 farm schools. The honourable member is also referred to table 3.1.1, page 225, in the 1985 annual report of this Department.

Road blocks

365. Mr P. H. P. GASTROW asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(a) What are the names of the persons (i) shot dead and (ii) injured by the South African Police at road blocks in 1985, (b) on what date was each such person shot dead or injured and (c) what were the circumstances surrounding the shooting in each case?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

No persons were shot dead and injured by the South African Police at road blocks in 1985.  
(a) to (c) Fall away.

Police vehicles: accidents  
366. Mr P. H. P. GASTROW asked the Minister of Law and Order: Whether any police vehicles were involved in accidents in 1985; if so, (a) how many and (b) what was the total cost to the State of such accidents?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- Yes.
- (a) 4 666 vehicles.
- (b) R2 764 024.07.

10148b  
HANSAWAP 10/4/86  
368. Mr P. H. P. GASTROW asked the Minister of Law and Order:

Whether any money was paid to members of the public in 1985 in respect of (a) assault by members of the Police Force and (b) unlawful arrest; if so, (i) what was the total amount paid and (ii) in respect of how many complaints in each category?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (a) Yes.
- (i) R1 124 974.10.

(ii) 206 complaints.  
(b) Yes.  
(i) R216 945.17.  
(ii) 118 complaints.

Offences/infringements of law  
410. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) How many (a) offences and (b) infringements of the law were investigated by the South African Police in 1985;
- (2) how many of these infringements of the law related to (a) curfew regulations, (b) the registration and production of documents, (c) the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act and (d) the illegal possession of sorghum beer and brews?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) (a) 1 312 885.
- (b) 838 703.
- (2) (a) 11 829.
- (b) 94 171.
- (c) 63 710.
- (d) 20 788.

Note: These statistics are furnished for the period 1 July 1984 until 30 June 1985. Statistics with regard to the period 1 July 1985 until 31 December 1985 are not readily available.

Deaths in police custody  
411. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (a) How many persons died in police custody in 1985 and (b) what were the causes of these deaths?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)
<b>(i) Athlone</b>										
Athlone	22	16	241	344	32	332	255	483	626	96
Bishop Lavis	47	50	587	988	86	565	217	960	838	39
Grassy Park	25	11	325	330	68	192	307	452	772	56
Guguletu	194	49	1 493	788	188	418	193	653	488	33
Langa	41	2	417	301	30	145	21	153	109	4
Lansdowne	12	10	118	196	25	145	312	380	666	8
Philippi	40	52	211	172	40	268	112	551	613	12
Manenberg	18	32	456	448	49	437	234	721	736	43
Mitchells Plain	37	39	474	1 297	143	599	760	1 080	1 474	132
Khayelitsha	25	19	270	216	27	51	18	247	168	14
<b>(ii) Bellville</b>										
Bellville	34	17	252	229	51	15	598	325	1 181	10
Durbanville	5	7	97	49	15	25	161	63	424	2
Goodwood	4	14	35	119	6	28	558	74	549	5
Kraaifontein	31	11	380	312	57	130	282	307	559	5
Kuils River	21	25	249	135	32	100	247	142	529	14
Parow	21	19	168	272	40	131	661	232	991	18
Elsies River	66	32	856	657	86	711	383	1 128	1 286	39
Brackenfell	12	8	89	58	10	22	175	30	281	2
Ravensmead	13	7	159	143	29	68	51	154	139	9
<b>(iii) Cape Town</b>										
Cape Town	17	16	200	381	35	524	901	492	1 312	30
Camps Bay	1	3	10	13	12	6	61	14	122	7
Maitland	4	15	64	77	11	79	159	97	489	10
Milnerton	6	13	97	82	17	26	146	75	362	5
Pinelands	2	6	11	33	2	20	198	45	392	5
Sea Point	6	4	35	88	9	40	269	120	514	8
Kensington	10	5	121	102	20	63	77	93	220	40
Woodstock	5	12	88	102	9	138	426	153	840	91
Tableview	3	15	33	20	8	3	33	28	191	1
Melkbos Strand	1	2	23	7	4	1	13	7	24	—
<b>(iii) Wynberg</b>										
Wynberg	6	4	66	104	14	76	269	108	502	8
Fish Hoek	7	5	122	112	12	25	73	81	352	18
Simons Town	—	7	22	15	2	1	8	17	76	3
Rondebosch	1	2	14	25	4	20	383	53	387	3
Retreat	5	3	81	62	11	39	175	62	399	15
Muizenberg	2	5	45	51	16	19	81	46	265	9
Mowbray	1	5	20	35	2	36	188	49	272	9
Hout Bay	7	3	70	51	7	22	39	36	222	9
Diep River	6	8	37	51	7	44	272	72	571	4
Claremont	4	5	58	99	9	45	744	122	934	30
Steenberg	22	11	491	318	65	249	182	356	412	43

*Q. C. L.* Sandton: crime prevention unit  
 HANSZMAN 10/11/86  
 214. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Law and Order:

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:  
 DER:

With reference to his reply to Question No 42 on 8 February 1984, how many arrests in respect of each specified type of suspected offence were effected in 1985 by the special crime prevention unit stationed in Sandton?

January	130
February	50
March	47
April	43
May	45
June	44
July	41
August	64
September	72
October	42
November	28
December	42

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:  
 DER:

Illegal immigrants

257. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- Whether any persons were being held at police stations in the Nelspruit police district on 31 December 1985 on suspicion of being illegal immigrants; if so, (a) how many and (b) for what specified period had each been detained;
- whether any of these persons were in possession of South African reference books when detained; if so, how many;
- whether any of these suspected illegal immigrants have since been deported or repatriated; if so, (a) to which countries and (b) when was each (i) deported and/or (ii) repatriated?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:  
 DER:

(1) Yes.

(a) 64 persons.

(b) 14 for 1 day;  
 28 for 2 days;  
 5 for 4 days;  
 2 for 10 days;  
 6 for 12 days;  
 1 for 31 days;  
 1 for 41 days;  
 2 for 43 days;

*Q. C. L. 1001*  
 HANSZMAN 10/11/86  
 256. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

How many persons in possession of South African reference books were arrested by the South African Police on suspicion of being illegal immigrants in each month in 1985?

1 for 51 days;  
4 for 56 days.

(2) Yes, 18 persons.

(3) Yes.

(a) 1 to Swaziland;  
1 to Transkei;  
62 to Mozambique.

(b)(i) and (ii)	31 December 1985—10:
1	January 1986—25:
2	January 1986—8:
3	January 1986—3:
7	January 1986—5:
9	January 1986—1:
10	January 1986—1:
13	January 1986—4:
16	January 1986—1:
17	January 1986—2:

How many Blacks were enrolled in 1985 for courses offering training as (a) welders, (b) electricians, (c) carpenters, (d) motor mechanics, (e) blasters and (f) other specified traders?

Welders/blasters/electricians  
259. Mr K M ANDREWS asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

18	January 1986—1:
20	January 1986—2:
23	January 1986—1:

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:**

Statistics in connection with trade training are being collated as from 1985 according to course direction and not according to trade direction.

(a)	Mechanical trades*	Pre-service trade training	Block release courses
(b)	Electric/Electronics	344	916
(c)	Civil trades**	351	1 089
(d)	Motor trades	490	460
(e)	Soft trades***	314	306
(f)	Watchmakers	22	—
(g)	Printers	30	—
(h)	Laboratory Assistants	—	25
			8

\* Comprises trades such as Welding and Metalwork, Fitting and Machining and Platers (Boilermakers).

\*\* Comprises trades such as Carpentry and Joinery, Bricklaying and Plastering and Plumbing.

\*\*\* Comprises trades such as Leatherwork and Tailoring.

East London/King William's Town/Stutterheim/Cathcart/Queenstown/Komga: offences  
10/4/86  
268. Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Law and Order:

**THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:**

January—December 1985.

(i) East London	(a) 423	(b) 19	(c) 38	(d) 66	(e) 209
(ii) King William's Town	155	18	12	19	58
(iii) Stutterheim	180	7	21	17	16
(iv) Cathcart	49	3	5	9	4
(v) Queenstown	288	10	33	16	67
(vi) Komga	25	9	2	2	3

HOA

**Durban North: offences**

281. Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Law and Order:

How many cases of (a) murder, (b) culpable homicide, (c) assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, (d) common assault,

(e) rape, (f) burglary of business premises, (g) burglary of residential premises, (h) robbery with aggravating circumstances, (i) robbery, (j) common theft, (k) theft of vehicles and cycles, (l) possession of drugs and (m) dealing in drugs were reported at each specified police station in the Durban North police district of the Port Natal Division in 1985?

**THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:**

Durban North...	(a) 7	(b) 10	(c) 35	(d) 90	(e) 6	(f) 44	(g) 321	(h) 15	(i) 9	(j) 925	(k) 102	(l) 4	(m) 2
Glendale	3	3	86	49	5	7	40	7	1	51	2	—	—
Greenwood Park	39	33	156	489	33	121	470	72	341	269	169	2	3
Inanda	150	35	253	649	104	17	797	18	178	564	80	—	—
Kwa-Mashu	248	60	835	775	160	59	299	260	117	1 068	153	—	—
Mt Edgecombe	28	34	272	1 358	48	80	226	148	102	1 659	262	13	40
Ndwedwe	30	10	192	55	25	16	47	13	9	62	3	—	—
Newark	8	9	35	17	4	2	35	8	—	46	5	—	—
Stanger	52	47	372	481	60	147	436	106	79	774	127	1	—
Tongaat	25	22	141	392	28	134	148	42	53	491	71	—	1
Umhali	19	26	127	87	8	47	185	8	14	279	31	—	—
Verulam	46	26	216	260	40	140	206	60	32	490	59	1	—

**Durban West: offences**

282. Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Law and Order:

How many cases of (a) murder, (b) culpable homicide, (c) assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, (d) common assault, (e) rape, (f) burglary of business premises, (g) burglary of residential premises, (h) robbery with aggravating circumstances, (i) robbery, (j) common theft, (k) theft of vehicles and cycles, (l) possession of drugs and (m) dealing in drugs were reported at each specified police station in the Durban West police district of the Port Natal Division in 1985?

**THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:**

Bellair	(a) 2	(b) 12	(c) 21	(d) 87	(e) 2	(f) 12	(g) 91	(h) 8	(i) 2	(j) 331	(k) 77	(l) —	(m) 2
Cato Manor	22	4	37	147	12	14	35	4	21	95	11	—	—
Chatsworth	25	35	356	785	37	157	220	12	112	1 420	222	57	—
Hillcrest	32	21	58	51	26	58	325	27	13	736	98	1	—
Malvern	18	6	28	191	6	58	168	7	28	603	104	2	—
Mayville	7	10	11	98	12	83	211	12	24	906	85	—	—
Pinetown	88	36	131	601	66	464	826	122	56	3 023	387	2	—
Sydenham	22	15	76	371	17	62	277	30	38	836	122	48	—
Westville	7	12	26	78	10	34	276	4	27	804	93	—	—
Kwa Dabeka	127	13	326	278	65	59	188	89	54	470	54	—	—

HOA



101486  
 HANSVARD 34  
 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

How many Black persons were charged with trespass in 1985 in (a) each of the main urban centres and (b) the Republic?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

Centres	Persons
Pretoria	1 118
Johannesburg	7 325
Soweto	198
Durban	5 149
Pietermaritzburg	477
East London	33
Port Elizabeth	633
Cape Peninsula	365
Bloemfontein	381
West Rand	1 703
East Rand	3 653

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

- (1) Yes.
  - (i) 48.
  - (ii) 2 750.
  - (iii) 80.
- (2) Yes.
  - (a) (i) 131.
  - (ii) 8 316.
  - (iii) 207.
  - (b) (i) 97.
  - (ii) 4 664.
  - (iii) 136.

101486  
 Farm schools  
 351. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

- (1) Whether any farm schools for Black children were closed down in 1985; if so, how many (i) schools, (ii) pupils and (iii) teachers were involved;
- (2) whether any farm schools for Black children were (a) opened and (b) extended in 1985; if so, how many (i) schools, (ii) pupils and (iii) teachers were involved in each case;
- (3) (a) how many farm schools for Black children were there as at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b) how many (i) teachers and (ii) pupils were there at these schools at that date;
- (4) how many (a) farm schools, (b) farm school teachers and (c) farm school pupils were there in the White areas of the Republic at the end of 1985?

Figures (3) as on 5 March 1985

- (4) The figures are not available.
    - Farm schools
353. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:
- What total number of farm schools were subsidised by his Department in 1985?
- The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:
- 5 399 farm schools.
- The honourable member is also referred to table 3.1.1, page 225, in the 1985 annual report of this Department.
- Road blocks
365. Mr P-H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(a) What are the names of the persons (i) shot dead and (ii) injured by the South African Police at road blocks in 1985, (b) on what date was each such person shot dead or injured and (c) what were the circumstances surrounding the shooting in each case?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

No persons were shot dead and injured by the South African Police at road blocks in 1985.

(a) to (c) Fall away.

Police vehicles; accidents  
 366. Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Law and Order:  
 Whether any police vehicles were involved in accidents in 1985; if so, (a) how many and (b) what was the total cost to the State of such accidents?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- Yes.
- (a) 4 666 vehicles.
- (b) R2 764 024,07.

Money paid to members of public  
 368. Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Law and Order:  
 Whether any money was paid to members of the public in 1985 in respect of (a) assault by members of the Police Force and (b) unlawful arrest; if so, (i) what was the total amount paid and (ii) in respect of how many complaints in each category?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (a) Yes.
- (i) R1 124 974,10.

(ii) 206 complaints.  
 (b) Yes.  
 (i) R216 945,17.  
 (ii) 118 complaints.

Offences/infringements of law  
 410. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) How many (a) offences and (b) infringements of the law were investigated by the South African Police in 1985;
- (2) how many of these infringements of the law related to (a) curfew regulations, (b) the registration and production of documents, (c) the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act and (d) the illegal possession of soft-hum beer and brews?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) (a) 1 312 885.
- (b) 838 703.
- (2) (a) 11 829.
- (b) 94 171.
- (c) 63 710.
- (d) 20 788.

Note: These statistics are furnished for the period 1 July 1984 until 30 June 1985. Statistics with regard to the period 1 July 1985 until 31 December 1985 are not readily available.

Deaths in police custody  
 411. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (a) How many persons died in police custody in 1985 and (b) what were the causes of these deaths?

Durban: offences

283. Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Law and Order:

How many cases of (a) murder, (b) culpable homicide, (c) assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, (d) common assault,

(e) rape, (f) burglary of business premises, (g) burglary of residential premises, (h) robbery with aggravating circumstances, (i) robbery, (j) common theft, (k) theft of vehicles and cycles, (l) possession of drugs and (m) dealing in drugs were reported at each specified police station in the Durban police district of the Port Natal Division in 1985?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)
Berea .....	8	4	53	181	10	7	454	72	23 2196	241	5	—	—
Point .....	10	3	71	241	12	181	134	32	42 1 372	188	16	7	—
Umbilo .....	27	23	87	186	19	237	286	13	86 1 620	292	—	—	—
CR Swart Plain..	48	24	320	673	38	523	231	299	347 5 223	799	15	40	—

Durban South: offences

284. Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Law and Order:

How many cases of (a) murder, (b) culpable homicide, (c) assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, (d) common assault,

(e) rape, (f) burglary of business premises, (g) burglary of residential premises, (h) robbery with aggravating circumstances, (i) robbery, (j) common theft, (k) theft of vehicles and cycles, (l) possession of drugs and (m) dealing in drugs were reported at each specified police station in the Durban South police district of the Port Natal Division in 1985?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)
Amanzimtoti....	6	37	371	183	36	150	386	115	4 1 510	177	1	1	—
Isipingo .....	102	28	541	338	43	72	149	26	184 956	138	1	1	1
Montclair.....	68	31	145	404	43	120	185	83	75 921	169	—	—	—
Umbumbulu ....	93	27	150	61	23	11	123	26	45 130	10	—	—	—
Umlazi.....	197	50	710	1 216	118	62	257	19	311 1 151	191	—	—	—
Wentworth .....	24	1	117	525	27	36	143	41	49 603	91	15	1	1
Brighton Beach	17	6	59	244	9	173	221	29	24 912	135	12	1	1

What was the (a) mass of number of units and (b) value of the (i) dagga, (ii)

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(i) Dagga ..... 442 148,690 kilogram

(a) Mass/Number of units  
Calculated at the present  
smuggling price of R1 000 a  
kilogram: R442 148 690.

HoA

(a) Mass/Number of units (b) Value  
Calculated at the present  
smuggling price of R10 a  
unit: R12 490.

(ii) LSD ..... 1 249 units  
Calculated at the present  
smuggling price of R250 a  
gram: R291 750.

(iii) Heroin ..... None  
Calculated at the present  
smuggling price of R5 a  
tablet: R3 535 175.

(iv) Cocaine..... 1 167 grams  
Calculated at the present  
smuggling price of R5 a  
tablet: R3 535 175.

(v) Mandrax..... 707 035 tablets  
Calculated at the present  
smuggling price of R200 a  
gram: R20 000.  
Calculated at the present  
smuggling price of R5 a  
tablet: R173 945.

(vi) Other drugs:  
Opium..... 100 grams  
Calculated at the present  
smuggling price of R5 a  
tablet: R173 945.

286. Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Yes.

(2) Yes.

(1) Whether any policemen were convicted in 1985 of (a) common assault, (b) assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, (c) culpable homicide and (d) murder; if so, how many in each category;

(a) Category (a) 37.  
Category (b) 7.  
Category (c) None.  
Category (d) None.

(2) whether any of these policemen had previous convictions; if so, (a) how many in each category and (b) on what charges in each case;

(a) Category (a) Non-maintenance.  
Assault.  
Culpable homicide (motor accident).  
Driving under the influence of liquor.  
Assault with intent to cause grievous bodily harm.  
Theft.  
Negligent driving.  
Crimen injuria.  
Aiming of fire-arm.  
Loss of fire-arm.  
House-breaking and theft.

(3) whether any of the policemen (a) with and (b) without previous convictions were discharged from the Force; if so, how many in respect of each race group?

(a) Category (b) Assault.  
Assault with intent to cause grievous bodily harm.

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) Yes.

(a) 221.

(b) 43.

(c) 14.

(d) 4.

(3) Yes.

HoA

10/7/86  
HANSARD  
a cat  
1009  
Drugs  
285. Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Law and Order:

What was the (a) mass of number of units and (b) value of the (i) dagga, (ii)

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(i) Dagga ..... 442 148,690 kilogram

(a) Mass/Number of units  
Calculated at the present  
smuggling price of R1 000 a  
kilogram: R442 148 690.

HoA

# Reported crime rises 6,71 percent to 1,31-m cases — police

Political Correspondent

PARLIAMENT — Reported crime rose by 6,71 percent in the year ended June 1985, according to the yearly report of the Commissioner of Police.

The report, tabled in Parliament yesterday by General Johan Coetzee, says 1,31 million cases were reported during the year, compared with 1,23 million the year before.

Infringements of the law decreased by 6,37 percent, however, from 892 000 to 838 000.

The overall percentage of cases solved was slightly down, from 59,23 percent to 58,03 percent.

Reported cases of murder decreased from 9 462 to 8 959. Robbery was up to 39 302 cases (37 755 in the previous year); rape 16 085 (15 785); housebreaking 166 812 (153 550); car thefts 48 584 (44 372); stock thefts 20 483 (19 138) and serious assaults 125 002 (123 100).

## PUBLIC VIOLENCE INCREASES

There were 86 acts of terrorism (56) of which 53 percent (71 percent) were solved.

Acts of public violence soared to 4 408 cases from 164 in the previous year.

In a section on unrest, the report says that apart from social and economic influences, the most important contributing factor was the creation of a climate of unrest by SA Communist Party/ANC propaganda and the actions of the UDF and its affiliates, in particular the Congress of South African Students (Cosas).

"The unrest situation was aggravated by the interference of Cosas in school matters and the resultant boycotts of black schools, in particular, while idle black youths were influenced into taking part in the unrest, or took part spontaneously," says the report.

"It was also found that criminals took part in the unrest for personal gain."

The report lists the following figures as an indication of the proportions of the unrest: 617 petrol-bomb incidents; 1 156 arson incidents; 574 cases of fire damage; 343 incidents of looting; 29 hand-grenade incidents; 160 people killed; 661 people injured by others; 264 people killed by security forces; 1 004 people wounded by security forces; 15 people killed by development board officials; 23 injured by development board officials; seven members of security forces killed with 256 injured, and 21 280 arrests.

Total damage to property was estimated at R59 million.

A total of 169 schools were either burnt down or damaged by fire and another 127 schools were damaged by stone-throwing or other means. General Coetzee said the increased terrorism could be attributed to the new trend of hand-grenade attacks.

PARLIAMENT

14/4/86 (34) Bus Day 15/4/86 14/4/86

# Schoeman backs pref share offers



● SCHOEMAN

# Inequalities to be phased out: Schoeman

**THERE** was no reason why Cabinet ministers should not buy shares, as long as it did not affect their official duties, the Leader of the House of Assembly said yesterday.

Replying to a question, Hendrik Schoeman said no official guidelines had been laid down for the acceptance of preferential shares by cabinet ministers and senior government officials.

There was, however, a code of conduct by which cabinet ministers were obliged to declare their interests where they came into conflict with official duties.

Ministers had to report their assets to the state president when they were sworn in and had to give updated reports every year.

There was no reason why a public servant should not participate in the normal economic process, as long as it did not affect judgment in carrying out official duties.

When asked by members of the Progressive Federal Party if this meant cabinet ministers were entitled to accept preferential share allocations, he said buying such shares could sometimes result in a loss.

In a statement later, Ken Andrew (PFP),

said State President P W Botha should set far more stringent guidelines for the acceptance of preferential share allocations by cabinet ministers and senior officials.

Government should be seen to be above-board and beyond suspicion.

Botha's refusal to stop acceptance of preferential share allocations by senior officials was to be deplored.

"It is clear to anyone that cabinet ministers and senior officials are given preferential allocations because of their positions.

It is unacceptable that they are put in a position of being able to make quick profits on deals such as this," Andrew said. — Sapa.

## R281 000 spent on flat

A FLAT worth R281 147 has been bought in Cape Town for official accommodation for the chairman of the Commission for Administration, says Minister of Communications and Public Works Dr Lapa Munnik.

Replying to a question by Alf Widman (PFP Hillbrow) in the House of Assembly yesterday, he said a further R17 900 had been spent on modernising the flat at Twin Towers, Three Anchor Bay. — Sapa.

INEQUALITIES between SA Transport Services and private road hauliers would be phased out as part of the implementation of the National Transport Policy Study's recommendations, said Transport Minister Hendrik Schoeman yesterday.

Replying to the debate on his budget vote, he said the recommendations of the R7m study had been received, and a White Paper would be tabled and discussed during the current session of Parliament.

Recommendations acceptable to government would be implemented over a three-year period beginning in 1988, with the first legislation being discussed next year.

Among the reforms envisaged were the phasing out of the permit system for private road hauliers and the cheaper diesel price paid by Sats road transportation vehicles.

Schoeman added that his "heart would bleed" for black commuters if subsidies on bus and train journeys were abolished. He said it was a matter of prestige that so many people could travel cheaply on public transport "with so little government aid".

Referring to points raised by PFP speakers about the distance travelled by black commuters, the minister said not everyone could stay "in Houghton or in the metro-poles". — Sapa.

ratio is applicable in the classroom situation:

- (1) Schools for the Hearing Impaired: (Deaf and Hard of Hearing)
  - (i) Pre-primary sections: 8 pupils per teacher;
  - (ii) Primary sections: 10 pupils per teacher;
  - (iii) Secondary sections: 10 pupils per teacher.
- (2) Schools for the Visually Impaired: (Blind and Partially Sighted)
  - (i) Pre-primary sections: 9 pupils per teacher;
  - (ii) Primary sections: 10 pupils per teacher;
  - (iii) Secondary sections: 10 pupils per teacher.
- (3) Schools for the Neurally Handicapped: (Cerebral palsied, epileptic, physically handicapped, specific learning disabled)
  - (i) Pre-primary sections: 10 pupils per teacher;
  - (ii) Primary sections: 10 pupils per teacher;
  - (iii) Secondary sections: 10 pupils per teacher.
- (4) Schools for pupils with Early Childhood Autism
  - All sections: 3 pupils per teacher.
- (5) Child Care and Reform Schools
  - Information is not available as pupil numbers change daily. Pupils are referred by the Courts and discharges occur regularly.

(i) Practical and/or Secondary courses—

- (a) Academic: 17 to 30 pupils per teacher;
  - (b) Trade, home economics and other vocational fields: 25 pupils per teacher.
- (ii) Practical and/or Special courses—
- (a) Academic: 25 pupils per teacher;
  - (b) Trade, home economics and other vocational fields: 25 pupils per teacher.

(6) Training Centres for Mentally Retarded Children  
10 pupils per teacher.

Provincial education authorities  
60. Mr. R. M. BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

(1) Whether his Department is concerned with the co-ordination of financial requests from the provincial education authorities; if not, why not; if so, (a) what is the formula currently applied for, and (b) what factors are taken into consideration in the calculation of, the financing of provincial education;

(2) whether provincial education authorities are permitted to apply the principle of *virement* to their expenditure on education; if not, why not?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:**

(1) Yes, the Department of Education and Culture is concerned with this matter from 1 April 1986;

(a) the Department has not yet applied a formula as it was not a function of this Department in the past;

(b) the estimates for 1986/87 were still drafted by the provincial education authorities;

(2) yes; the conditions must however still be determined. The policy of the Department will be determined in accordance with the general policy laid down by the Minister of National Education in terms of the National Policy for General Education Affairs Act, 1984 (Act No. 76 of 1984).

**Land Service movement**

61. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Education and Culture:†

(1) Whether his Department has any connection with the Land Service movement; if so, (a) what is the nature of the connection, (b) how many officials in his Department are charged with the affairs of this movement, (c) what posts do these officials occupy and (d) how many officials are there in each post;

(2) whether the connection with this movement underwent a change recently; if so, what change; if not,

(3) whether any change in the connection is envisaged; if so, (a) what change and (b) when;

(4) whether the staff structure charged with the affairs of this movement underwent changes recently; if so, what changes; if not,

(5) whether any changes in this staff structure are envisaged; if so, what changes;

(6) whether his Department spent any funds on the Land Service movement in the 1985-86 financial year; if so, (a) what amount and (b) for what purpose;

(7) whether his Department envisaged spending funds on the Land Service movement in the 1986-87 financial year; if so, what amount?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:**  
(1) Yes.

(a) It is a state-aided youth movement,

(b) no officer is exclusively involved in it, but a number pay priority attention to it,

(c) cultural officers and an assistant director,

(d) 13 cultural officers and 1 assistant director.

(2) No.

(3) No.

(a) Falls away.

(b) Falls away.

(4) No.

(5) No.

(6) Yes.

(a) R205 685.

(b) Subsidising camps and courses.

(7) Yes. R216 000.

TUESDAY, 15 APRIL 1986

†Indicates translated version.

For oral reply:

General Affairs:

State President:

Shares in newly listed companies

\*1. Mr K M ANDREW asked the State President:

302 1064  
HANSVARD  
14/4/86  
MR. R. M. BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

HANSVARD  
15/4/86  
34

→

- (1) Whether any guidelines (a) have been and/or (b) are to be laid down in respect of (i) Cabinet Ministers and (ii) senior Government officials accepting preferential allocations of shares in newly listed companies; if not, why not; if so, (aa) what are these guidelines, (bb) when were and/or will they be laid down and (cc) how are they enforced;
- (2) whether there have been any contraventions of these guidelines over the past year; if so, (a) what was the nature of these contraventions and (b) who were involved;
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

**The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS (for the State President):**

(1) (a) and (b)

(i) No. There is however a general guideline that has been in force for a number of years, namely that when a Minister or Deputy Minister who owns shares in a public company that does business directly connected to the official duties of the Minister or Deputy Minister, he should declare his interest.

In addition, Ministers and Deputy Ministers report to me on their assets and liabilities before they are sworn in and report annually thereafter if there is a change in their assets and liabilities.

(ii) No, but there is no reason why a public servant should not participate in the normal economic processes of the country, unless such participation affects his judgement in regard to his line function.

(2) Falls away.

(3) No.

HoA

**Mr K M ANDREW:** Mr Chairman, arising out of the reply given by the hon the Minister, may I ask him whether he does not think that Ministers are primarily given such preferential share allocations because of . . .

**The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE:** Order! The hon member is in effect making a statement. He is not asking a question.

**Mr K M ANDREW:** Mr Chairman, I am asking the hon the Minister a question.

**The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE:** Well, the hon member must put his question then. In terms of the Rules a member is not allowed to make statements. A member may also not convert what he wants to ask.

**Mr K M ANDREW:** Mr Chairman, the question I want to put to the hon the Minister has two legs. The first leg is whether he does not think that Ministers are offered those preferential share allocations primarily because of their position as Cabinet Ministers? Secondly, does he not think that the public are entitled to be suspicious and to surmise that Cabinet Ministers, in that situation, are in a position to make not inconsiderable profits in a short space of time?

**The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE:** Order! The hon member is couching a statement in the form of a question. Is the hon Minister of Transport Affairs prepared to answer to this?

**The MINISTER:** Yes, Sir.

**Mr Chairman,** if a company offers one a new share at say R2 it is possible that that particular share might open at R1,50. That means that one might lose on the deal.

**Mr K M ANDREW:** That is very unlikely!

**The MINISTER:** Yes, but it is not impossible. It might happen.

**Mr H H SCHWARZ:** If you thought that would you still take it up?

**The MINISTER:** Well, it has already happened in the past. There is nothing wrong with accepting such an offer, Sir. I believe Ministers are entitled to take part in such

ventures, as are hon members of all, parties in this House, particularly if they are shareholders. Why should they not be offered preferential shares? Any such transaction is an open transaction. There is nothing whatsoever wrong with it.

**Mr H H SCHWARZ:** Mr Chairman, . . .

**The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE:** Order! Before the hon member for Yeoville proceeds with his supplementary question I should like to point out that it has always been held that a question should not be formulated in such a way as to elicit an expression of opinion or to try to find a solution to an abstract legal question or a hypothetical proposition. That means that questions beginning with phrases such as "is he satisfied" or "does he not think?" have been held in the past to be questions that are not normally to be allowed. For the edification of the hon member, however, I wanted to clarify the earlier ruling.

**Mr H H SCHWARZ:** Mr Chairman, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, may I ask him whether he is aware of the fact that the insurance company concerned said that this was a preferential allocation because the people concerned were opinion-makers? Is the hon the Minister aware of that?

I should also like to ask the hon the Minister in what respect these people who are called opinion-makers would be of benefit to the insurance company concerned. [Interjections.]

**The MINISTER:** Mr Chairman, I am not aware of that. I bought shares myself. However, I was telephoned by my office at Delmas and told of these shares. I did not read the brochure but when I realised that Sanlam was connected with these transactions, I knew that the shares would be good ones to buy. I am a shareholder of Sanlam . . .

**Mr H H SCHWARZ:** [Inaudible.]

**The MINISTER:** Well, the shares may well have been offered to opinion-makers, but . . . [Interjections.]

**The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE:** Order!

HoA

**Mr A B WIDMAN:** Further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, are we to understand that it is perfectly in order for a member of the Cabinet, in accordance with the code of conduct laid down by the State President, to accept a preferential issue of shares when a share is quoted for the first time?

**Mr H H SCHWARZ:** As a Cabinet Minister.

**The MINISTER:** As I said, Sir, it might be called a preferential share and it might well be possible to make 50c on each share. However, it may also be possible to lose 50c on each share. [Interjections.]

**Mr H H SCHWARZ:** You just said you knew it was a good share . . .

**The MINISTER:** Yes, I do believe Sanlam is a good share.

**Mr A B WIDMAN:** I am sorry to insist, Mr Chairman, but may I please have an answer to my question? The question was very clear. I want to know whether that is permissible in terms of the code of conduct laid down by the State President. It is not a question of making or losing money.

**The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE:** Order! I want to point out to the hon member that a reply to a supplementary question is in the discretion of a Minister. When a question is tabled, the situation is different.

**Mr H H SCHWARZ:** Mr Chairman, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, may I ask him whether he applied as an ordinary member of the public in competition with ordinary members of the public for shares in this venture?

**The MINISTER:** Mr Chairman, I know that if I were in the opposition benches I would ask the same question. [Interjections.] When a person says "Hello" to me . . .

**Mr A B WIDMAN:** Hello! [Interjections.]

**The MINISTER:** . . . must I ask him whether he is greeting me as a farmer or a Minister? [Interjections.] It is as simple as that.

Mr H H SCHWARZ: Mr Chairman, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, is he aware of the fact that in terms of the law one may only apply for shares in terms of a prospectus and that a prospectus specifically distinguishes between preferential allocations and applications which the public can make? Did he apply in competition with the public or does he say he never read the prospectus when he signed the application form?

The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, the hon member is making a big mistake. When my office phones me to say I can buy a share in Sanlam or Volkskas or any of those sound companies I do not read the prospectus but tell my office to phone my stockbroker and buy shares. I do not have the time to read every prospectus. [Interjections.]

Ministers:

Questions standing over from Tuesday, 8 April 1986:

ASCE TO 74 Allandale 10-1R  
HANSARD 15 April 1986

\*3. Mr J C B SCHOEMAN asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:†

- (1) Whether he or his Department intends to declare the Allandale 10-1R area in Midrand a Coloured residential area; if so, why;
  - (2) whether this region has already been (a) deproclaimed as a White residential area and (b) proclaimed as a Coloured residential area; if so; (i) when in each case and (ii) on what date is the area to be opened for Coloured occupation;
  - (3) whether any services have been provided in the area; if so, (a) what services and (b) when;
  - (4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?
- †The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT:
- (1) Yes, on a portion of the farm Allan- date 10-1R because of the urgent

need to establish an own residential area for the Coloured community at present resident in Alexandra, but also for other Coloured workers in the central northern-urban areas of the Central-Witwaterstrand.

- (2) (a) No, it is not a proclaimed White residential area and it is not a proclaimed White Group area.

(b) Yes.

(i) 14 April 1986.

(ii) This is a matter to be dealt with by the Department of Local Government, Housing and Agriculture of the Administration: House of Representatives.

- (3) No.

(a) and (b) fall away.

- (4) Yes. After investigation over a long period into a suitable residential area for the Coloureds living in Alexandra and which can at the same time accommodate the workers of the region immediately north of Johannesburg, portions of the farms Waterval and Allandale in the vicinity of Midrand were advertised on 25 October 1985 in terms of the Group Areas Act, 1966 (Act 36 of 1966), for investigation by the Group Areas Board as possible areas.

With due regard to the reaction of all concerned and after consideration of a report by the Group Areas Board, I have decided that a part of the advertised area of the farm Allandale 10-1R, situated east of road 1511 (K56) to Chloorkop and which extends from approximately 300 metres from road K111 in the north to road K60 in the south, be utilised for this purpose. The necessary proclamation has already appeared in the *Government Gazette* of 14 April 1986.

The development and utilisation of the area for Coloureds will now be handled further by the Department of Local Gov-

ernment, Housing and Agriculture of the Administration: House of Representatives.

Because of the relatively limited capacity of the area which was with regard to the local circumstances unavoidable, consideration had to be given simultaneously to the possibilities of a future extension. It was therefore decided that apart from the already advertised areas referred to above and of which a part of the farm Allandale has been approved for proclamation, a further area be advertised. This area comprises a portion of the farm Mooifontein which adjoins Allandale to the South. An official notice in terms of the Act has already appeared in newspapers in circulation in the district.

Three Anchor Bay: flat

\*7. Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Public Works:

- (1) Whether his Department or any other Government Department purchased a flat and garage at Twin Towers, Three Anchor Bay, in 1986; if so, (a) on what date, (b) for what purpose, (c) at what total cost to the State and (d) who will reside in this flat;
- (2) whether, since the date of purchase, any additional expense has been incurred by the State in regard to this flat; if so, (a) what is the amount involved and (b) on what specified items was it spent;
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS:

- (1) Yes, the Department of Public Works and Land Affairs.
  - (a) 24 December 1985.
  - (b) Official Accommodation.
  - (c) R281 147.
  - (d) The Chairman: Commission for Administration.

- (2) Yes.

(a) R17 900.

(b) On the modernisation of the bathrooms, the installation of a built-in cupboard, the installation of aluminium louvres at the windows and the painting out of the flat.

- (3) No.

Mr A B WIDMAN: Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, does he consider the amount mentioned as a fair and reasonable market price?

The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, these prices are not determined by the Minister but by very experienced valuers from the private sector. According to their valuation, this price is better than reasonable; it is very cheap. [Interjections.]

Mr H H SCHWARZ: Mr Chairman, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, would he care to tell us whether this property was purchased from the Land Bank; if not, whether he is aware that the Land Bank actually owned two flats there, that objections were raised to its owning these flats and that one of them, I believe, subsequently sold?

The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, this property was not purchased from the Land Bank. I am not quite sure what relevance the rest of the question has in regard to whether or not the Land Bank did have flats here. They have nothing to do with me. [Interjections.]

Mr D J N MALCOMESS: Mr Chairman, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, would he please inform us as to who the chairman of the Commission for Administration is and whether he is a former NP politician? [Interjections.] Secondly, can he tell us whether the person concerned has to pay any rental for the occupation of this flat and, if so, what rental? Thirdly, is this flat staffed at State expense to any extent? [Interjections.]

The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, I am absolutely amazed at the lack of knowledge of

# Harry Schwarz claims it it was immoral to seek advice on tax avoidance

17/4/76 STAR  
34

PARLIAMENT — The Minister of Transport Affairs, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, had acted immorally by employing a merchant bank to advise his department on tax avoidance, Mr Harry Schwarz (PFP Yeoville) said yesterday.

Speaking in the debate on the Finance and Audit vote of the Budget, he said SATS had set a poor example to South Africans by avoiding tax, a practice that had been condemned by the minister of finance.

"Mr (Barend) Du Plessis has said that when somebody does not pay tax

it means somebody else has to pay more."

Mr Schwarz said Mr Schoeman's department should hand over any money that had been saved as a result of the advice on tax avoidance.

Mr Schoeman said that if it could be shown that his department had acted illegally or immorally he would repay the money involved.

Mr Schwarz said that, while the action was not illegal, he believed it was immoral because the average taxpayer did not have the resources to hire a tax expert.



# Parliament needs code of conduct on share offers

STAR 34  
17/4/86  
PARLIAMENT — The Minister of Finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, should investigate the acceptance of preferential shares by Ministers of State, Mr Harry Schwarz (PFP Yeoville) said yesterday.

Speaking in the debate on the Finance and Audit Budget vote, he said he did not object to Ministers competing with the public for shares in a legitimate way.

He questioned, however, the reason that the Metropolitan Life Assurance company had offered preferential shares to certain ministers.

"Would the Ministers have been offered the shares if they had not been in high office in the country?" Mr Schwarz asked.

The company's prospectus stated that preferential shares were offered to opinion formers to make them more aware of the company's activities. The Minister of Finance should investigate the matter and a code of conduct should be drawn up to regulate the acceptance of shares.

He said it had been to the credit of Mr Du Plessis that he had not accepted any of the preferential shares.

BUDAY 17/4/86 -

# Govt's 10-year education plan



● DE KLERK

NATIONAL Education Minister F W de Klerk yesterday announced a 10-year plan to upgrade the provision of education in South Africa and speed up progress toward bringing about equal education opportunities.

Speaking during debate on his budget vote in the House of Assembly, he said the plan would provide for increased expenditure on education of at least 4,1% over the next 10 years, with most money going to departments with the greatest backlog.

By 1996, De Klerk said, money budgeted for education would have increased from the present R6 800m a year to at least R10 000m a year in 1986 terms.

He believed "substantial and even spectacular" progress could be made in the relatively short 10-year period, although he believed the objective of providing equal education opportunities "will at that stage not have been fully achieved".

The growth rate in money provided for education under the plan would be

linked to the expected growth in the economy.

De Klerk said government was determined to achieve equal educational opportunities within the shortest possible time.

Horace van Rensburg (PFP Bryanston) yesterday said government should create one more education department in addition to the 18 it already had — a Department of Open Education, to control non-racial education in SA.

He said each educational institution in the country should then be allowed to decide for itself whether it wanted to be under this department or under one of the "apartheid" departments.

This would be a practical application of the principle of devolution of decision-making, would defuse racial tension and would be in accordance with the wishes of other population groups.

It would also mean that the government would no longer be the target of the hate that was associated with apartheid education. — Sapa.

BUDAY 17/4/86

# Curfew arrests up

POLICE investigated about 30 infringements of curfew laws each day last year, although government years ago said the curfew laws would be scrapped.

Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange said in Parliament yesterday that the police had investigated 11 829 infringements of the curfew regulations in 1985.

Last year's figures reflected a slight increase on the previous two years: police arrested 10 757 black people for offences under curfew regulations in 1983 and 11 688 in 1984.

Over the past 10 years, more than 250 000 black people have been arrested under the curfew regulations.

In 1979 the Riekert Commission recommended that the curfew regulations be abolished. This was formally accepted in a government White Paper.

The commission found that mainly non-criminals were arrested under the legislation.

Le Grange also revealed yesterday that 87 555 people — 12 681 in Johannesburg, on the East Rand and West Rand — were arrested for trespassing last year.

He added that the police last year investigated 94 171 infringements related to registering and producing documents and 63 710 offences related to the Black Urban Areas Amendment Act.

## Fewer seek bonds

INTERDICTS, attachments and liquidations, totalling 79 118, rose by 78,83% last year, while the slump caused a decrease in deed and mortgage bond registrations.

This was revealed in the annual report of the Department of Public Works and Land Affairs tabled in Parliament yesterday.

Deeds of transfer dropped by 18,31% to 175 861 and bond registrations fell by 5,88%. Since March 1985 there has been no backlog in the registration of deeds because 31 216 hours of overtime were worked. — Sapa.

## Airport delay?

THE possibility of delaying the development of La Mercy as Natal's main airport would be investigated, Transport Minister Hendrik Schoeman said yesterday. — Sapa.



# The breakers are here

FIN MAIL  
 (34)  
 18/4/86



Until now the Competition Board (CB) has had limited success in its piecemeal efforts to stamp out restrictive trade practices. But from May 2, promises chairman Stef Naudé, things

are going to be different.

A notice to be published by Trade and Industries Minister Dawie de Villiers (in terms of the Maintenance and Promotion of Competition Act) will make it an offence for anyone in business — including professionals — to enter into defined collusive practices. And those who choose to ignore it will risk fines of up to R100 000 and/or jail terms of up to five years.

The notice will apply to five general areas:

- Resale price maintenance;
- Horizontal price collusion (setting minimum prices);
- Horizontal collusion of conditions of supply (setting uniform conditions of supply);
- Horizontal collusion on market sharing (dividing up markets); and
- Collusive tendering.

Inevitably, however, the nature of many professions and businesses make an immediate break with the past impossible. Consequently, applications for exemption have been pouring in by the hundred — some of them successful, most of them not.

But even so it has become clear that many affected parties, particularly among the professions, have been caught on the hop. Stockbrokers, for example, believed for some reason that their collusion on fees was exempt. As it turns out, it is not and JSE executive president Tony Norton and his committee are now hurriedly preparing evi-

**Collusion in business and the professions is to be outlawed — although a lucky few will gain exemptions. The effect of the ministerial notice will come into effect on May 2, and great shifts could take place within our economy.**

dence to support an application for exemption. In the interim, however, brokers have been granted a temporary stay.

However, just about everybody who's anybody in the professions or quasi-professions — attorneys, architects, estate agents, civil engineers, accountants, and others — are in the firing line. Some, however, have already made temporary peace.

For example, Association of Law Societies chairman Roger Cleaver says standard fees for conveyancing have been exempted for the moment.

But the *FM* understands it is certainly not as cut and dried as Cleaver imagines. Word is that the CB has accepted only the *right of the legal profession to retain exclusivity in handling conveyancing* — and has not yet given its blessing to the retention of the set tariff structure that now applies.

Similarly, architects and many other professionals whose fees are built into statutes governing their professions will have time to ponder while the relevant laws are reconsidered.

Interestingly, Institute of Chartered Accountants executive director Ken Mockler says he has (hopefully) cleared the air with the CB on accounting and auditing fees. He says the board has accepted the accountants' submission that they do not fix minimum fees for audits or other accounting services. The board, however, is said to be uncertain about secretarial fees charged by CAs.

Naudé points out that it is not possible to amend an existing Act by a ministerial notice. The changes, he says, will have to come by amending the original Acts — a process which is now either under way or being investigated.

In the meantime, however, the CB is negotiating with the relevant professional bodies to "persuade" them to change voluntarily before legal action has to be taken.

In other cases, persuasion is unnecessary. For example, commission-fixing among estate agents will be illegal from the outset. Although *recommended tariffs* will be permitted, they will not be enforceable. Conclusion for property sellers: negotiate the commission



JSE president Norton ... hurried preparations

## ALL UNDER FIRE

### Sectors and charges under investigation

Commodities	Practices and alleged practices
Alcoholic beverages .....	Horizontal price collusion; Horizontal/Vertical price recommendation; Horizontal price collusion
Books (school) .....	Collusive tenders
Building activities .....	Horizontal collusion in respect of conditions of tender
Cigarettes .....	Horizontal price collusion; Market sharing; Collusive tenders
Coal .....	Market sharing; Collusive tenders
Flour .....	Market sharing
Food, frozen .....	Horizontal price collusion
Insurance services (short term) .	Horizontal price collusion; Market sharing
Legal services .....	Horizontal price collusion
Medicine, prescription .....	Horizontal price collusion; Horizontal price recommendation
Milk (fresh) .....	Horizontal price collusion; Market sharing
Newspapers .....	Horizontal price collusion
Paint .....	Horizontal price collusion; Collusive tendering
Records .....	Horizontal price collusion
Televisions .....	Horizontal price collusion
Timber .....	Horizontal price collusion
Travel agency services .....	Horizontal price collusion

Source: Government Gazette

rate.

But not only fee-fixing has caught the CB's attention. It is also looking at the means being used by the newer "professions" to restrict entry.

Explains Naudé: "It has become fashionable for many people, such as insurance brokers, valuers, natural scientists and estate agents to call themselves professionals. Many of them have so-called codes of 'ethical conduct' which act as a barrier to entry. Effectively, that's another way of reducing competition."

Examples of other restrictive practices under debate include any form of reservation of work for a specific profession — for instance, valuations by accredited valuers, superior court representation (advocates only), and architecture (only architects can design buildings of more than 500 m<sup>2</sup>).

Naudé says that while some degree of protection is obviously necessary — "one wouldn't allow just anybody to operate as a



**Law Societies' Cleaver ... not safe yet**

surgeon, for example" — it is clearly being taken too far in some respects.

The implications of the clampdown on industry, however, are more wide-ranging. Where extensions have been given, Naudé tells the *FM*, they will last only to year-end in most cases. But in some instances exemptions could be permanent if existing practices can be shown to be in the public interest.

Industries *alleged* to collude on prices and market sharing — such as coal, timber, cement and milling, among others — could also find themselves falling foul of the new regulations.

Some, like cement, have been given time to make other arrangements. But at this stage it is not possible to provide a clear picture of what is happening industry by industry or profession by profession. Naudé points out that applicants for exemptions will be told of the outcome only after May 2. A list of the successful few will be published; those who are unsuccessful will remain anonymous.

Among industries in the firing line, however, are: liquor, baking, building, cement,

chemicals, elevators, engineering services, flour and even travel (see box).

The latest notice, Naudé points out, will supplement powers handed to the board earlier this year to investigate *existing* monopolistic situations. Previously it was able to investigate only increases in economic concentration through mergers and takeovers.

As he points out, in the past the CB has put the emphasis on ad hoc investigations into restrictive practices in certain industries — such as explosives and liquor. Decisions then applied only to the affected parties — not the industry as a whole.

Wisely, however, the board is bending over backwards to avoid being destructive. It is only too well aware that practices which have been in effect for years cannot be changed overnight. Policy, therefore, will be to give both industry and professions time to come to terms with the new order.

Clearly, therefore, there is still a lot to be done. On the question of cartels, for example, Naudé says he has been staggered by the number operating in the South African economy. What surprises him — but not other industry watchers — has been the number of businessmen who advocate free markets publicly but who have been among the first in the queue for exemptions.

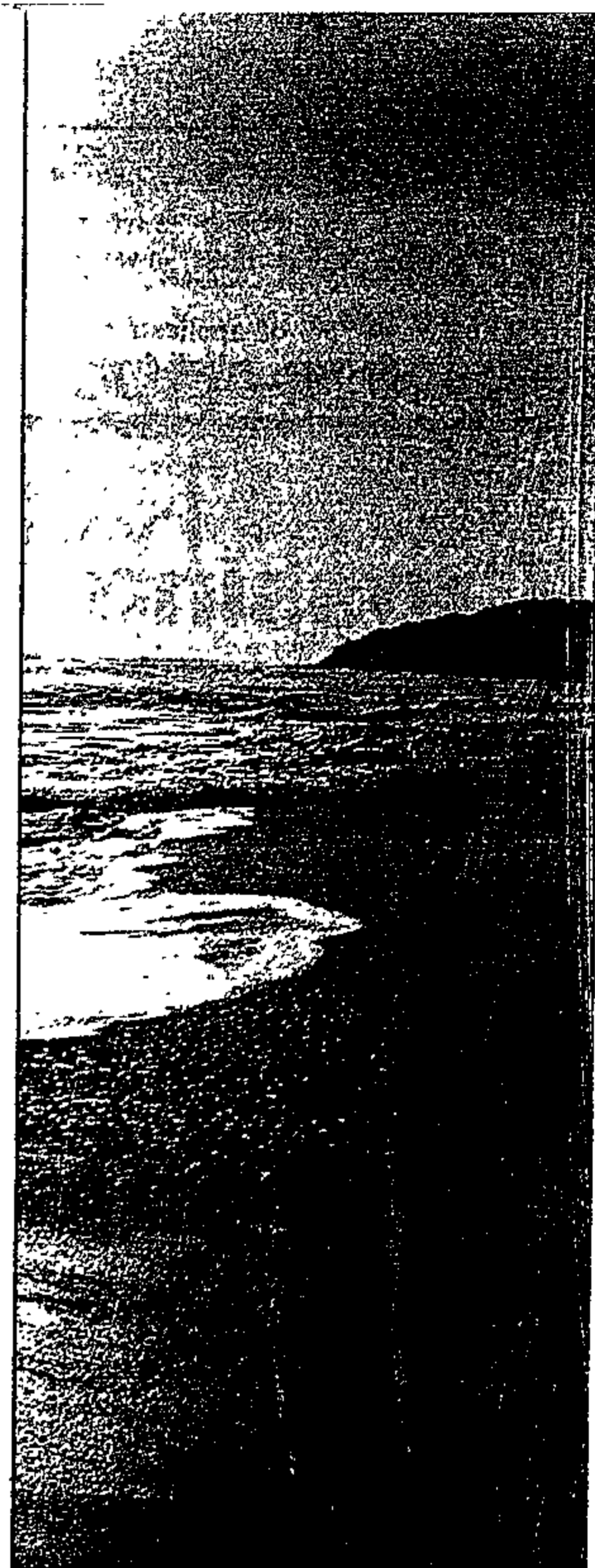
Although the plan is to avoid havoc, however, Naudé is adamant that the number of exemptions will be few — and usually temporary. But inevitably there will be special cases. Petrol is one of the most celebrated and it appears that there will be no free-for-all here.

Norton feels the JSE is another. He reckons there is a good case for structured brokerage in SA since deregulation in his view would inevitably lead to brokers acting in a dual capacity — as both broker and principal. This is already happening in the UK, he says, ahead of the planned scrapping of set brokerage fees due to come into effect in October.

In the South African situation, he adds, that would lead to an undesirable move by institutions to take over brokerage houses.

And then operations like Spar, the *FM* understands, will be given the CB's blessing to go ahead with its central buying arrangement and fixed price regime through member outlets. Only in this way, it is argued, can the small men compete with the big chains in the public interest.

The pharmaceutical industry also has a peculiar problem. It sells cheaply on tender to the State for the benefit of the poor and recoups on sales to the private sector. But pharmaceuticals, too, are under surveil-



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**Board chairman Naudé ... a very wide net**

Q 20 1319  
 Vagrancy/drunkenness  
 354. Mr K M ANDRHEW asked the Minister of Law and Order: (34)

How many (a) males and (b) females of each race group were arrested in 1985 for (i) vagrancy and (ii) drunkenness in the Cape Town police station area?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

	(a)	(i)	(b)	(ii)
White	57	12	511	37
Coloured	662	255	2 738	855
Asian	63	15	223	26
Black				

Q 20 1319  
 Mineral products  
 438. Mr L F STOPBERG asked the Minister of Finance:

- Whether there were any fluctuations in the rand prices of mineral products recently; if so.
- whether his Department exercises control over the indicated (a) selling prices, (b) tonnage in relation to such selling prices and (c) yields in respect of mineral products; if not, why not; if so, what control in each case;
- whether the exchange receipts in respect of mineral products are realised in accordance with the actual selling prices abroad; if not,
- whether he intends taking steps to ensure that exchange and tax receipts in this connection are maximised; if so, what steps?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

- Yes. The value of the rand has also fluctuated against other currencies.
- (a), (b) and (c) No. The sales of minerals takes place on the free market. As these are highly competitive

markets the Government cannot prescribe selling prices or yields to anyone.

(3) In terms of the Exchange Control Regulations 1961 no person may export goods at a price less than the value thereof.

(4) Control over the receipt of export proceeds is exercised by the banks by way of a prescribed export declaration form, which must be completed by exporters at the time of shipment, and on which *inter alia* is stipulated the amount to be received and the date of receipt. Any person failing to comply with the requirement to transfer to South Africa the full proceeds of exports within a period of seven days of payment is guilty of contravening the Exchange Control Regulations and liable on conviction to a fine of up to R250 000. Spot checks on the receipt of the proceeds of exports are undertaken by inspectors of the South African Reserve Bank.

In terms of section 103 of the Income Tax Act losses arising from the sale of minerals (particularly precious stones) at less than their market value, can be disregarded in calculating taxable income.

As is evident from the above-mentioned information, the Government through the enforcement of section 103 of the Income Tax Act and the exchange control regulations, seeks to maximise exchange and tax receipts.

Q 20 1319  
 Bheki Zacharia Myulani  
 448. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 14 on 11 June 1985, the inquest into the death of Bheki Zacharia Myulani has been completed; if not, why not; if so, (a) when and (b) what were the findings;
- whether any action has been taken as

a result of the findings; if not, why not; if so, what action;

(3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) Yes.

(a) 11 February 1986.

(b) The presiding magistrate could make no finding as to whether the death was caused by an act or neglect which includes or constitutes a crime on the part of someone else.

(2) No, the inquest docket has been referred to the Attorney-General for his decision.

(3) No.

Q 20 1321  
 Stock theft  
 450. Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(a) How many cases of theft of (i) small stock and (ii) large stock were reported in the police station area of Komga during 1985 or the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available and (b) how many persons in the said area were charged with theft of (i) small stock and (ii) large stock during that year or period?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

January to December 1985:

	(a)	(i)	(b)	(ii)
(a)	55			
(b)	6		41	
(c)	3			

Stock theft

451. Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) How many cases of theft of (a) small stock and (b) large stock were reported in the police station areas of (i) East London, (ii) King William's Town, (iii) Stutterheim, (iv) Cathcart and (v) Queenstown during 1985 or the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available;

(2) how many persons were charged with theft of (a) small stock and (b) large stock in each of these police station areas during the said year or period:

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

January to December 1985:

	(1)	(a)	(b)	(2)
(i) East London	37	34	16	8
(ii) King William's Town	27	5	3	—
(iii) Stutterheim	124	29	77	2
(iv) Cathcart	28	5	11	2
(v) Queenstown	139	13	32	—

Q 20 1322  
 Trespass  
 467. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

How many (a) Whites, (b) Coloured persons and (c) Indians were arrested for trespass by the South African Police in 1985?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

	(a)	(b)	(c)
(a)	929		
(b)	11 097		
(c)	723		

Q 23/4/86  
Vagrancy/drunkenness  
354. Mr K M ANDRHEW asked the Minister of Law and Order:

How many (a) males and (b) females of each race group were arrested in 1985 for (i) vagrancy and (ii) drunkenness in the Cape Town police station area?

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- (3) whether the exchange receipts in respect of mineral products are realised in accordance with the actual selling prices abroad; if not,
- (4) whether he intends taking steps to ensure that exchange and tax receipts in this connection are maximised; if so, what steps?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

- (1) Yes. The value of the rand has also fluctuated against other currencies.
- (2) (a), (b) and (c) No. The sales of minerals takes place on the free market. As these are highly competitive

markets the Government cannot prescribe selling prices or yields to anyone.

(3) In terms of the Exchange Control Regulations 1961 no person may export goods at a price less than the value thereof.

(4) Control over the receipt of export proceeds is exercised by the banks by way of a prescribed export declaration form, which must be completed by exporters at the time of shipment, and on which *inter alia* is stipulated the amount to be received and the date of receipt. Any person failing to comply with the requirement to transfer to South Africa the full proceeds of exports within a period of seven days of payment is guilty of contravening the Exchange Control Regulations and liable on conviction to a fine of up to R250 000. Spot checks on the receipt of the proceeds of exports are undertaken by inspectors of the South African Reserve Bank.

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Bheki Zacharia Mvulani  
448. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 14 on 11 June 1985, the inquest into the death of Bheki Zacharia Mvulani has been completed; if not, why not; if so, (a) when and (b) what were the findings;
- (2) whether any action has been taken as

a result of the findings; if not, why not; if so, what action;

(3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) Yes.
- (a) 11 February 1986.
- (b) The presiding magistrate could make no finding as to whether the death was caused by an act or neglect which includes or constitutes a crime on the part of someone else.

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- (a) How many cases of theft of (i) small stock and (ii) large stock were reported in the police station area of Komga during 1985 or the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available and (b) how many persons in the said area were charged with theft of (i) small stock and (ii) large stock during that year or period?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

January to December 1985:

	(a)	(i)	(ii)	(b)	(i)	(ii)
(a)	55					
(b)	6	41	3			

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(2) how many persons were charged with theft of (a) small stock and (b) large stock in each of these police station areas during the said year or period:

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

January to December 1985:

	(1)	(2)		
(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	
(i) East London	37	34	16	8
(ii) King William's Town	27	5	3	—
(iii) Sutterheim	124	29	77	2
(iv) Cathcart	28	5	11	2
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Trespass  
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How many (a) Whites, (b) Coloured persons and (c) Indians were arrested for trespass by the South African Police in 1985?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

	(a)	(b)	(c)
(a)	929.		
(b)	11 097.		
(c)	723.		

Trespass

493. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

How many Black persons were arrested for trespass in 1985 in (a) each of the main urban centres and (b) the Republic?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

Centres	Persons
Pretoria	1 118
Johannesburg	7 325
Soweto	198
Durban	5 149
Pietermaritzburg	477
East London	33
Port Elizabeth	633
Cape Peninsula	365
Bloemfontein	381
West Rand	1 703
East Rand	3 653

Q 23/4/86  
331. Mr A SAVAGE asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

(1) Whether any Black children are unable to gain admission to schools in 1986; if so, how many Black children were unable to gain such admission as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

(2) whether any additional classrooms are to be built in 1986; if not, why not; if so, (a) how many and (b) where will they be built?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

(1) No.

(2) Yes.

(a) and (b) New schools and classrooms are continuously being erected on a considerable scale in all seven regions of the Department. It is ex-

pected that 1 124 classrooms for secondary education and 1 370 classrooms for primary education will be completed during the 1985/86 financial year. The unrest situation may however retard the completion of the buildings.

Note:

(i) In Natal 11 959 pupils from KwaZulu who applied for admission to schools of this Department could not be accommodated as the Department's planning is based on its own projected needs.

(ii) Sixty pupils from Owaqwa who applied for admission to schools in Harrismith could not be accommodated.

Q 23/4/86  
334. Mr A SAVAGE asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(a) How many new family housing units for Blacks were built in Port Elizabeth in 1985 and (b) what (i) is the estimated number of persons waiting for, and (ii) was the total cost of building, such units?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(a) Development Board ..... 100  
Developers and employers ..... 328

(b) (i) 24 000 families.

(ii) Development Board.. R407 346

Information regarding amounts expended by private developers and employers is not readily available, however, amounts expended range between R35 000,00 and R150 000,00 per unit.

Q 23/4/86  
349. Mr P G SOA asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether the South African Police

have held an investigation into the death on or about 12 January 1986 of a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the South African Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply; if not, why not; if so, (a) what is the name of this person, (b) what were the circumstances surrounding his death and (c) what were the findings;

(2) whether any persons have been arrested in connection with this death; if so, how many persons?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) Yes.

(a) Ampie Mayisa.

(b) Originating from a fight between warring factions at 19h00 on 11 January 1986, the deceased's body was discovered in a gravel pit on 12 January 1986.

(c) Seeing that the criminal aspect surrounding the deceased's death is already serving in court, I do not deem it appropriate to offer further comments.

Q 23/4/86  
553. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether any persons detained under emergency regulations have been released following the lifting of the state of emergency on 7 March 1986; if not, why not; if so, (a) how many and (b) on what dates;

(2) whether any persons detained under such regulations were rearrested in terms of (a) section (i) 28 and (ii) 29 of the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982, and (b) any other statutory provisions following the lifting of the state of emergency; if so, (aa) how

many, and (bb) in terms of what statutory provisions, in each case?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) Yes.

(a) 323.

(b) 7 March 1986.

(2) (a) No.

(i) and (ii) Fall away.

(b) Yes. (aa) 91 persons.

(bb) 80 for public violence.

2 for murder.  
9 for assault with the intent to cause grievous bodily harm.

Q 23/4/86  
555. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) (a) How many persons have been detained under Proclamation No R 103 of 1973, as amended by Proclamation No R 226 of 1978, in each magisterial district since its promulgation in 1973 and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished;

(2) whether any persons are being detained under this proclamation at present; if so, (a) how many, (b) for what alleged offences and (c) for how long has each been in detention?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1)	(a)	(b)
Msinga magisterial district	1 552	From 1973-05-31 to 1986-03-13
Bergville magisterial district	119	From 1984-05-01 to 1984-07-26

been (a) arrested, (b) charged, (c) brought to trial, (d) acquitted and (e) found guilty in terms of section 16 of the Immorality Act since its inception as at the date of repeal of that section?

Note: In terms of the Archives Act, 1962 (Act 6 of 1962) registers are kept for only 5 years and destroyed thereafter. The requested information is available only for the period 1 July 1980 until 30 June 1985.

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

Hillbrow/Norwood/Lombardy offences  
626. Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) (a) 223. (b) 191. (2) (a) 929. (b) 859. (c) 733. (d) 221. (e) 527.

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

How many cases of (a) murder, (b) culpable homicide, (c) assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, (d) common assault, (e) rape, (f) robbery, (g) theft of vehicles and cycles, (h) damage to property, (i) housebreaking with intent to steal and theft and (j) possession of drugs were reported at each specified police station in (i) Hillbrow, (ii) Norwood and (iii) Lombardy in 1985?

Table with 6 columns: Location, (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j). Rows: Hillbrow, Norwood, Lombardy East.

Note: Above-mentioned statistics are furnished for the period 1984-07-01 until 1985-06-30. Statistics with regard to 1985-07-01 until 1985-12-31 are not readily available.

Livestock

657. Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) (a) How many cases of livestock that were mutilated and/or killed by (i) dogs, (ii) persons and (iii) unknown assailants were reported to the South African Police in the magisterial districts of (aa) East London, (bb) King William's Town, (cc) Shutterheim, (dd) Komga, (ee) Cathcart and (ff) Queenstown during the latest

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

specified period of 12 months for which figures are available and (b) what were the numbers of livestock involved in each case; (2) whether the (a) persons and (b) owners of the dogs responsible for mutilating and/or killing such livestock were (a) identified and (b) charged; if so, how many in each case?

Table with 4 columns: (1), (a), (b), (c). Rows: East London, King William's Town, Stutterheim, Komga, Cathcart, Queenstown.

- (2) (a) Yes. (b) None. (aa) and (bb) Fall away.

(aa) 1 person. (bb) 1 person.

(b) None.

(aa) and (bb) Fall away.

Note: No statistics are kept by the South African Police with regard to livestock savaged by dogs. Above-mentioned statistics are furnished for the period 1 July 1984 until 30 June 1985. Statistics for the period 1 July 1985 until 31 December 1985 are not readily available.

686. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Law and Order:

What total number of persons (a)(i) died and (ii) were injured by (aa) policemen and (bb) any other specified persons, and (b) were (i) detained and (ii) arrested by the South African Police, in connection with incidents related to the state of emergency during the period 21 July 1985 to 7 March 1986?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (a) (i) 371. (ii) 482. (b) (i) 467. (ii) 233.

Internal Security Act

745. Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) (a) What total number of persons were detained in terms of the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982, in

Internal Security Act  
726. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Law and Order:

Whether any persons were (a) charged with and (b) convicted of contravening section 46 of the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982, in 1985; if so, (i) how many, and (ii) how many of these persons were under the age of 18 years, in each case?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(a) (i) 1 414. (ii) 482.

(b) (i) 467. (ii) 233.



**QUESTIONS UNDER NAME OF MEMBER**

1984 and 1985, respectively, and (b) (i) in terms of which section or sections of the said Act and (ii) for what period was each such person detained;

**Greenmarket Square: persons detained**

759. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(2) whether any persons so detained were (a) charged and (b) convicted; if so, how many in each case in respect of each of the above years?

(1) Whether any members of the South African Police took any action against any persons at Greenmarket Square in Cape Town on or about 22 March 1986; if so, (a) what action, (b) against whom and (c) why;

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) (a) 1984 — 505 persons.

1985 — 2 387 persons.

(2) whether any persons were arrested or detained on this occasion; if so, (a) how many persons, (b) in terms of what statutory provision and (c) why;

(b) (i) 1984 — 339 persons were detained in terms of section 29(1).

166 persons were detained in terms of section 50(1).

1985 — 463 persons were detained in terms of section 29(1).

1 924 persons were detained in terms of section 50(1).

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(ii) The information is not readily available.

(1) No.  
(2) to (5) Fall away.

(2) Yes.

(a) 1984 — 119 persons (art 29(1)).

60 persons (art 50(1)).

1985 — 121 persons (art 29(1)).

114 persons (art 50(1)).

(b) 1984 — 68 persons (art 29(1)).

None (art 50(1)).

1985 — 22 persons (art 29(1))

8 persons (art 50(1))

HOA

Andrew, Mr K M—

*General Affairs:*

Constitutional Development and Planning, 203, 204, 205, 296, 367, 374, 479, 482, 483, 534, 536, 537, 546, 549, 735, 814, 818, 952, 953

Education and Development Aid, 213,

295, 585, 586, 655, 656, 657, 659, 894, 896, 898, 957, 1004, 1015, 1016, 1094, 1276, 1285, 1286

Finance, 1250

Home Affairs, 435, 1248

Justice, 403

Law and Order, 97, 697, 699, 1319

Manpower, 495, 500

National Education, 143

State President, 1066

Transport Affairs, 294, 700

*Own Affairs:*

Education and Culture, 117, 310, 311, 436, 437

Bamford, Mr B R—

*General Affairs:*

National Education, 928

Barnard, Dr M S—

*General Affairs:*

Administration and Economic Advisory Services, 62

Agricultural Economics, 513

Constitutional Development and Planning, 647

Education and Development Aid, 958

Justice, 236

National Health and Population Development, 63, 144, 210, 420, 421,

425, 426, 427, 518, 642, 643,

646, 1093, 1303

Law and Order, 997

*Own Affairs:*

Education and Culture, 344

Health Services and Welfare, 1288

HOA

Barnard, Mr S P—

*General Affairs:*

Finance, 175

*Own Affairs:*

Local Government, Housing and Works, 1418

Boraine, Dr A I—

*General Affairs:*

Justice, 415

Law and Order, 787

Manpower, 28, 92, 135

Burrows, Mr R M—

*General Affairs:*

Administration and Economic Advisory Services, 198, 1131

Constitutional Development and Planning, 103, 180, 456, 603

Defence, 217

Education and Development Aid, 695,

1082, 1083, 1085

Finance, 436, 866

Justice, 345, 419

Law and Order, 288, 289, 1011

National Education, 199, 301, 608, 670,

702, 716, 932

National Health and Population Development, 429, 457, 1117

*Own Affairs:*

Budget, 492

Education and Culture, 116, 118, 119,

312, 313, 314, 493, 613, 619,

620, 718, 719, 725, 944, 945,

947, 1047, 1062, 1064, 1098,

1099, 1100, 1289, 1291, 1292

Health Services and Welfare, 207

Cronjé, Mr P C—

*General Affairs:*

Transport Affairs, 239, 579, 745, 1314

Dalling, Mr D J—

*General Affairs:*

Administration and Economic Advisory services, 334, 731, 861

CME Times 26/4/86

## Grenade injured police — witness

Court Reporter

A POLICEMAN told Cape Town Regional Court yesterday that a man escaped the police after throwing a handgrenade and firing shots at them, injuring three policemen.

Colonel Johannes Griebenauw, of the security police, was giving evidence in the trial of Mr Ntozizwe Thomas Talakumeni, 27, of Guguletu.

The explosion was one of a series of handgrenade attacks in the Peninsula which began on June 12 last year with a blast which seriously injured a deputy minister of the House of Representatives, Mr Luwelyn Landers.

Mr Talakumeni is charged with harbouring two alleged terrorists, Mr Joseph Mayoli, alias Temba Hector, and Mr Glenville George Peters, alias John, from April 1 to June 19 last year. The State alleges he had provided them with transport, accommodation, food and a radio and had failed to report them to the police or had reported them too late.

Colonel Griebenauw told the court that he and a police informer, Mr X, and other security police officers had entered Guguletu in a combi one night in June and had spotted Temba Hector.

They had passed him, turned around, and then, according to a prearranged plan, had jumped out of the combi and tried to catch him.

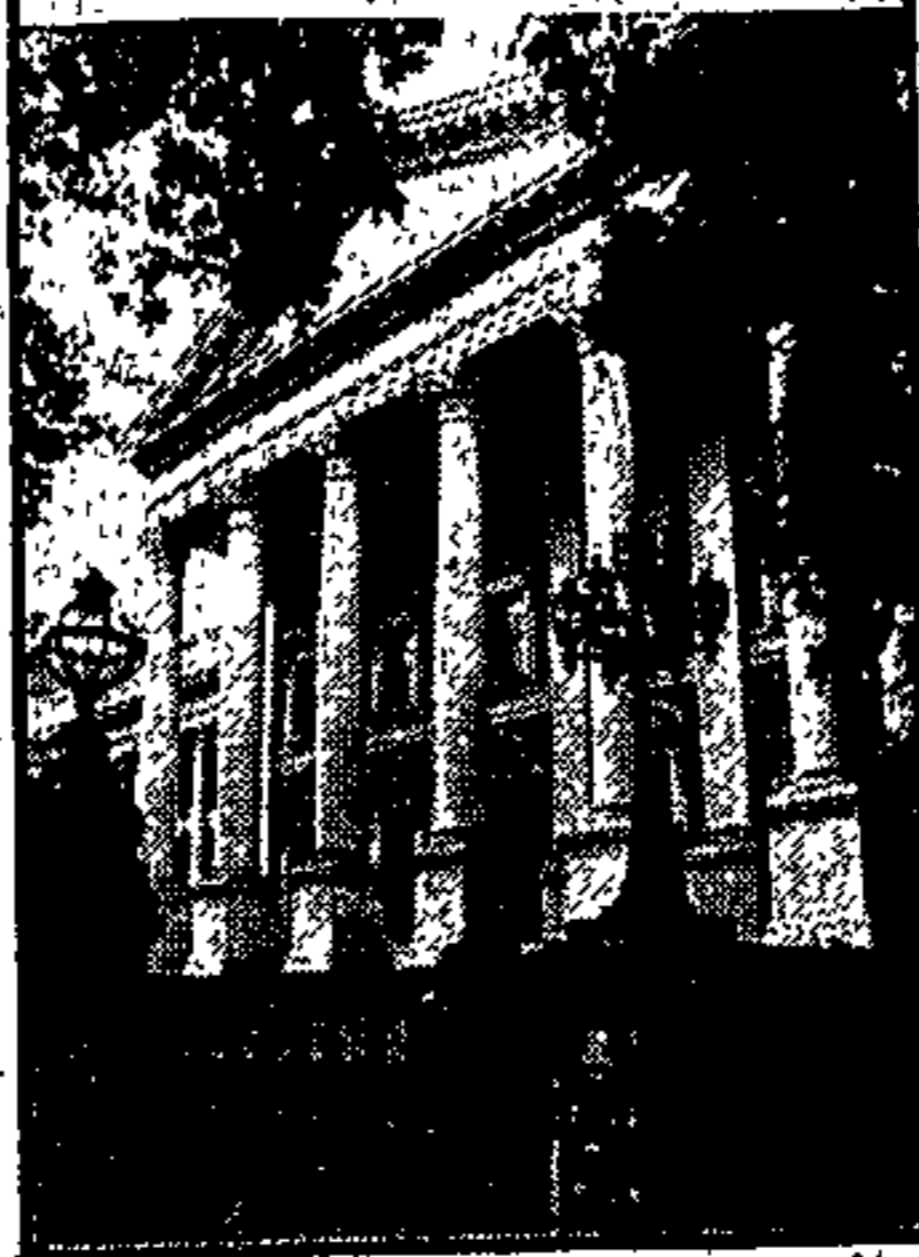
Temba Hector had fled, throwing a handgrenade at them which seriously injured three policemen. He had jumped over a fence, drawn a pistol and fired shots before escaping.

Colonel Griebenauw said that he was now somewhere in Lesotho.

He said that later that night, after a series of arrests in the townships, Mr X had pointed out Mr Talakumeni and his brother, Titus, as "having been in Lesotho with members of the ANC". He said Mr X had also identified photographs of Temba Hector and Glenville Peters.

Mr M J Langenhoven was the magistrate. Mr W Viljoen appeared for the State. Mr A M Omar, instructed by Mr R Vassan, represented Mr Talakumeni.

PARLIAMENT '86



## Chairman must repay funds, says commission

2/5/86 Political Staff

PARLIAMENT — The chairman of the Lebowa Development Corporation, Dr J H Pretorius, received moneys to which he was not entitled, a commission of inquiry has found.

The report of the commission, set up last year to investigate alleged misappropriation of funds and headed by Mr L W Dekker, was tabled yesterday.

It recommends that Dr Pretorius pay back "additional remuneration" of R2 400 for attending board meetings and R7 600 in respect of assignments. However, a Government White Paper published with the report condones all but R3 800.

The commission also found some of Dr Pretorius's "fees" and a special allowance did not appear on his IT3(a) tax form.

### OFFICIAL CAR

The report tells of Dr Pretorius's BMW which the corporation took over from him for R25 000 as his official car.

He subsequently received travelling expenses at a rate of 31 c a kilometre, which the report calls "unlawful".

The board of the corporation was not aware of the fact that its chairman had the convenience of an official car and the matter must have been mutually arranged with the general manager, Mr J Koster.

The commission found there was reasonable control over expenditure on overseas trips. The board had granted approval for a trip by Mrs Koster, wife of the general manager. However, the trips did little to attract foreign investors to Lebowa.

Name of School (b) (c) (i) (ii)

Pre-primary School Block E 4 3

Student representative councils  
793. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

Whether any schools falling under the control of his Department have student representative councils; if not, why not; if so, how many such councils had been established (a) in total and (b) in each departmental region as at the latest specified date for which information is available?

Khayelitsha No 1... Block E 24 28  
Vusumoya... Block E 24 20  
Nolungile... Terrain C 24 23  
Vusamanzani... Terrain C 24 20  
Vusilile... Terrain C 24 13  
Inyongo... Block C 24 13  
Hombba... Block D 24 12  
Masithandane... Block B 24 17  
Lwandle... Block J 24 21

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

(2) (a) (i) Not available.  
(ii) 140.

(b) (i) Not available.

(ii) 806.

(c) (i) Not available.

(ii) 888.

(3) Yes. Figures as on 5 March 1985.

Note: With reference to paragraph (1)(a)(iii) it can be mentioned that the Lubhaza Secondary School started functioning with effect from 1 March 1986.

Q 21635  
ANSWER: 45180 34  
MR K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Justice:

Whether any members of the United Democratic Front were convicted of acts of violence during the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available; if so, (a) how many and (b) (i) of what offences were they convicted, and (ii) what sentences were imposed, in each case?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

Whether a particular accused person is a member of the United Democratic Front, or not, is not necessarily recorded during a criminal trial. The information is therefore not available.

H 04

The figure which is furnished is in respect of agricultural machinery classifiable in tariff heading 84.24 of Part 1 of Schedule No 1 to the Customs and Excise Act.

It should be noted that agricultural machinery is in the most cases free of customs duty or subject to a relatively low rate of customs duty.

(c) Fertilizers ..... R1 091 475

The above-mentioned statistics are for the year 1984.

Q 21637  
ANSWER: 45180  
MR K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Communications:

New post office tariffs: pamphlets  
873. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Communications:

(1) Whether his Department produced any information pamphlets or leaflets giving details of the new post office tariffs effective from 1 April 1986; if so, when were they made available to the public for the first time;

(2) whether these pamphlets or leaflets were available simultaneously in both official languages; if not, (a) why not and (b) in which language were they produced first;

(3) whether they are to be produced in the other official language; if not, why not; if so, when will these pamphlets or leaflets be available at post offices;

(4) whether any post offices received any complaints regarding these pamphlets or leaflets; if so, (a) when, (b) which post offices and (c) what was the (i) nature of the complaints and (ii) response thereto;

(5) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS:

(1) Yes, supplies of an information pamphlet containing the most important new tariffs were despatched from

Pretoria to Postmasters country-wide from 1 to 4 April 1986 and would have reached most of the post offices within a day or two thereafter they would have been available immediately for issue to the public on request;

(2) Yes. (a) and (b) Fall away.

(3) Falls away.

(4) The required information is not readily available and to obtain it from the approximately 1 600 post offices in the country would be a task of considerable magnitude which cannot be justified;

(5) No, except that I would like to convey my regret to the users of our services for any inconvenience they may have been occasioned because of the fact that the relative information pamphlet could, as a result of the limited time in which it had to be compiled and printed, not be made available to post offices somewhat earlier. I must, however, emphasize that postmasters were in possession of full particulars of the tariff increases prior to 1 April 1986 and were therefore in a position to deal with enquiries in regard thereto effectively.  
Black townships: troops  
878. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Defence:

(1) (a) In which Black townships were troops of the South African Defence Force deployed in 1985. (b) what functions did these troops perform in such townships and (c) what total number of persons attached to the South African Defence Force were deployed in these townships in 1985;

(2) whether any of these troops were national servicemen; if so, how many;

(3) whether any (a) members and/or (b)

Statistics as on 28 February 1986.  
ANSWER: 45186  
MR K W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Finance:

What amount was collected in customs duties in 1984 in respect of (a) medicines for (i) veterinary and (ii) human use, (b) agricultural machinery and (c) fertilizers?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

Customs Duty

(a) (i) and (ii) Separate statistics in connection with revenue in respect of medicines for veterinary or for human use are not available. Revenue in respect of medicines for human and veterinary use is as follows:

Medicines ..... R7 824 660

(b) Agricultural machinery R103 239

H 04

Cape Times 1/16/86 (34) 27

# Appeal to assist former prisoners

By CHRIS STEYN

THE South African National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders (Nicro) has appealed to the private sector and public to assist former prisoners who have been released in terms of the partial amnesty announced recently by the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee.

The director of Nicro, Miss Linda Christiansen, told the Cape Times yesterday that the institute's offices had been inundated with former prisoners in need of employment, accommodation and food.

She said that about 100 former prisoners called at the institute's Walmer Estate office on Monday.

Since then, an average of 50 people a day had gone there urgently seeking assistance in re-establishing themselves in society.

About 20 000 prisoners will benefit from the partial amnesty declared in terms of the 25th anniversary of the Republic on May 31.

Hundreds of prisoners have already received a six-month deduction from the sentences they

served, and thousands more are expected to be released over the next year.

Miss Christiansen said that neither the prison authorities nor the prisoners were prepared for the sudden release of convicts. Many prisoners were told of the amnesty only a couple of days before their release.

"These people are urgently in need of jobs and homes, but they find the support systems outside prison inadequate," she said.

Miss Christiansen said most of the convicts, mostly men of all races, were in prison after being convicted on theft charges or other minor crimes.

The amnesty excludes prisoners held for offences relating to unrest, robbery, rape and assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm.

Miss Christiansen said it would be ideal if some of these men could be taken into private homes as "foster adults" until they had found their feet in society again.

If you can offer these men jobs, homes or financial assistance, contact Miss Christiansen at (021) 47-4000.

SMR 12/5/86

## R235 000 stolen from SADF

# Two NCOs facing criminal charges after courts order cash repayments

334  
34

Pretoria Correspondent

Two men who allegedly stole more than R235 000 from the South African Defence Force may face criminal charges.

An SADF spokesman confirmed that an investigation into the misappropriation of money from the SADF had been completed by the Military Police and that the docket had been forwarded to the Attorney-General of the Transvaal, Mr Don Brunette.

It is understood that two Permanent Force non-commissioned officers were questioned about the thefts.

Mr Brunette confirmed that his office had received the docket but added that there were matters relating to the case which still had to be cleared up.

However, he expected a decision soon.

He said the matter was complicated and involved cheques and requisition slips apparently relating to payments made to members of the SADF.

Last week Mr Justice Harms granted a civil application in the Pretoria Supreme Court brought by the Minister of Defence against Mr Jacobus Petrus Daniel Theunissen of Burnett Street, Hatfield, Pretoria for the repayment of R124 446,16 plus interest at 20 percent from April 15 and the costs of the application.

In papers it was alleged that Mr Theunissen stole the money from the SADF between March 13 1984 and June 3 last year.

He did not oppose the application.

In another application brought by the Minister of Defence against Mr Frank Thomas Treeby of Rooiwal, Warmbaths, Mr Acting Justice Myburgh granted an order for the repayment of R110 650,99 plus interest at 20 percent from March 27 and costs.

According to papers, Mr Treeby stole the money from the SADF during the same period as Mr Theunissen.

The application was not opposed in court.

African delegation held any talks with any leaders of foreign states on this occasion; if so, with the leaders of what states;

- (3) whether, on this occasion, he extended any invitations to any persons to visit the Republic; if so, (a) to whom and (b) what was the response?

†THE STATE PRESIDENT:

- (1) (a) and (b) My wife, the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Deputy Minister of Defence and of Law and Order, and their wives, as well as officials who are normally involved in an occasion of this nature.

- (2) Yes. It is public knowledge that Pres Machel of Mozambique and I held discussions. However, I do not deem it in the interest of South Africa to announce the names of the other persons with whom I held discussions.

- (3) (a) and (b) Yes. I invited Miss M Reagan, as well as other persons, to visit South Africa. Likewise, I do not deem it in the interest of South Africa to announce the names of the other persons or any reaction to the invitations.

Ministers:

Non-White persons: Inflammatory speeches

\*1. Mr L F STOPBERG asked the Minister of Law and Order:†

- (1) Whether the South African Police recently received representations and/or complaints about non-White persons making inflammatory speeches directed against the White population group; if so,
- (2) whether he intends taking steps in this connection; if not, why not; if so, what steps;
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) No, no specific complaint by members of the public in this regard has been laid at the South African Police. Pronouncements of persons which may harm relations between race groups and which may constitute a transgression of the law, are normally investigated by the police.

- (2) and (3) Fall away.

Foreign loans

†The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

- (1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 232 on 7 April 1986, the Republic has raised loans in the United States of America since the 1982-83 financial year at an interest rate that was on average between 4% and 5% higher than that at which German and Swiss loans were offered; if so, why;
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

†THE MINISTER OF FINANCE:

- (1) No, the State raised loans in other markets which were denominated in US dollars but no loan was raised in the United States of America since the 1982-83 financial year. It should be noted that interest rates in the international markets are, for a variety of reasons, not directly comparable.

- (2) No.

\*3. Mr L F STOPBERG asked the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs:†

- (1) Whether, in view of decreasing oil prices, the State intends proceeding with the establishment of further synthetic fuel projects; if so, what further projects are being considered at present;

- (2) whether it is proposed to guarantee the profitability of such projects by means of subsidised prices and other concessions; if so, (a) what level of profitability is envisaged and (b) in what manner will the State ensure that these projects are cost-effective;

- (3) whether the Republic is at present experiencing a greater shortage of diesel oil than of other locally manufactured fuels; if so,

- (4) whether preference is given to projects directed mainly at diesel oil; if not, why not;

- (5) whether he or his Department has any knowledge of other countries which have (a) undertaken and (b) abandoned petrol-alcohol projects; if so, which countries in each case;

- (6) whether his Department has made a study of the results of these projects; if so, with what result?

†THE MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS:

- (1) Detailed design studies in respect of the Mossel Bay project are proceeding with. In addition the AECI/Amcoal and Gencor torbanite project are being investigated.

- (2) The Government follows a policy where incentives are offered, if required, in respect of fuel produced from domestic raw materials. In the case of Sasol the incentive amounted to 3,6c per litre which is, however, not granted at present. The approach to be followed with the proposed schemes is currently being determined by the Central Energy Fund (Pty) Ltd in consultation with the interested parties.

- (a) No decision regarding this has yet been taken.

- (b) The Government envisages the creation of a climate wherein correct planning decisions may

be taken and optimal financial practices and management techniques may be followed.

- (3) No, there is at present no shortage of diesel. As a result of refinery processes which are aimed at satisfying the demand for diesel there is currently a slight over production of petrol.

- (4) Yes, technologies aimed at a higher yield of diesel will receive preference.

- (5) (a) and (b) Brazil, USA, Canada, New Zealand, Australia, Germany, Sweden, Norway, France, the Philippines and other countries have alcohol/petrol projects and/or demonstration programmes in various stages of development. The Department does not have knowledge of countries which have abandoned petrol/alcohol projects.

- (6) Yes. Although the RSA can learn from other countries' experience, each country has to consider its own unique circumstances when the desirability, or otherwise, of alcohol/petrol projects are evaluated.

†The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

- (1) Whether ex-Commandore Dieter Gerhardt had been convicted of any crime before he joined the South African Defence Force; if so, (a) of what crime and (b) what sentence was imposed upon him as a result;

- (2) whether this information was known to the South African Defence Force at the time of his appointment?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

- (1) Yes.

- (a) Use of a vehicle without the

owner's consent, during his youth.

(b) Six cuts with a light cane.

(2) No, as he concealed this in his appointment documents.

Overwacht: schools

13/5/86 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked

the Minister of Law and Order:

Whether any members of the South African Police recently took any action in respect of incidents at schools in Overwacht near Bloemfontein; if so: (a) on what dates, (b) at which schools, (c) what action and (d) what were the circumstances surrounding each incident;

(2) whether any persons were (a) killed and (b) injured in these incidents; if so, (i) what total number in each case and (ii) what was the cause of each death of injury;

(3) whether any persons were taken into custody as a result of these incidents; if so, for what offences in each case?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) Yes.

(a) to (d) On 8 January 1986 and 24 April 1986 the South African Police was forced to act against pupils of the Popana School, after the pupils threw stones at the police and school building. The police acted against the pupils with birdshot and quirts. On 21 March 1986 a group of pupils of the same school locked the gate with a lock so that other pupils who wanted to attend classes could not enter the school grounds. The police then broke the lock and opened the gate. On 16 April 1986 pupils of the Khouho School threw stones at the school building and at the

police. The police dispersed the stonethrowers with quirts.

On 21 April 1986 pupils of the Nemoseng School disrupted classes. The police dispersed the rioters with quirts.

On 22 April 1986 pupils of the Khorathuro School threw stones at the school building and at the police. The police dispersed the stonethrowers with tear smoke.

On 23 April 1986 pupils of the Reamohetese School threw stones at the school building and at the police. The police dispersed the stonethrowers with tear smoke.

(2) (a) No. (i) and (ii) Fall away.

(b) Yes.

(i) 3 persons.

(ii) Due to bird-shot.

(3) Yes, 26 persons were taken into custody for public violence.

Overwacht: schools

\*6. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

(1) Whether there were any incidents of unrest or disruption at any schools in Overwacht near Bloemfontein recently; if so, (a) at which schools, (b) on what dates and (c) what (i) was the nature of and (ii) were the circumstances surrounding these incidents;

(2) whether any of these schools were closed as a result of unrest or disruptions; if so, (a) which schools and (b) when;

(3) whether these schools have subsequently been re-opened; if not, when is it anticipated that they will be re-opened; if so, when;

(4) whether any damage was reported at

any of these schools; if so, (a) at which schools, (b) what was the nature of the damage in each case and (c) what is the total estimated cost of the damage;

(5) whether his Department has taken or intends taking any action to normalise conditions at these schools; if not, why not; if so what action?

there is no electricity and because there are no tiles on the floors. The pupils want a new school because the present one was built by the former Department of Co-operation and Development. The pupils demanded to have qualified teachers immediately.

\*7. The DEPUTY MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

(1) Yes.

(a) Nhemoseng Secondary.

(b) 4th April 1986.

(c) (i) and (ii) Stones were thrown on the roof of the school and books were burnt.

(a) Kgauho Secondary.

(b) 17th April 1986.

(c) (i) Disruption of school programme—Standard 8 pupils refused to attend class. When they were sent home, they threw stones and destroyed books.

(2) (i) Pupils are dissatisfied because they are still accommodated in a temporary corrugated iron building.

(2) No schools were closed, but classes of the following schools were suspended temporarily:

Kgauho Secondary:

Standard 8 classes—17 April-5 May 1986;

Rest of school—21 April-5 May 1986.

Mmusapelo Primary:

Whole school—11 April-5 May 1986.

(ii) Dissatisfaction because

(3) Falls away.

(4) Yes.

(a) Kgauho Secondary  
Nhemoseng Secondary  
Mmusapelo Primary

(b) Window panes R300; Books R300.  
Corrugated iron classroom ±R500.

(c) Total estimated damage R1 200.

(5) Yes. The following steps were taken to normalise conditions at these schools.

— Letters to parents to motivate them to send their children to school.

— Distribution of pamphlets in the township to impress upon pupils the necessity for education.

— Assistant Director and Circuit Inspectors addressed pupils and discussed their complaints with them.

— Parents' meetings and School Committee meetings were convened at schools, without success.

— Complaints of pupils were looked into by the principal and an in-



CAPE TIMES 15/5/86 (34) ~~270~~

## Focus on children in crisis

Staff Reporter

YOUNG offenders should be diverted away from the criminal justice system and other options explored, a director of the National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders said last night.

Miss Linda Christiansen was speaking at a panel discussion on "Children at Risk" at the Civic Centre to an audience of social workers, members of the judiciary, police and others involved with young offenders.

"Nicro feels that corporal punishment, suspended sentences and warnings are not effective, we want community-based sentences and

more treatment centres," she said.

The deputy City Engineer, Mr Neville Riley, said he believed that the acute shortage of housing was a root cause of "the crime problem". He said in the coloured community alone there was a waiting list of 42 000 people.

"Crime is an indicator of the failure of our society to meet its needs," he said.

Mr Wilfred Scharf of the Institute of Criminology at the University of Cape Town said "the nuclear family no longer provided the sort of support for children they needed", which led them to adopt other structures such as gangs.

He said about 9 000 children on the Cape Flats dropped out of school annually before the age of 16 and joined street gangs or became "strollers".

Ms Mikki van Zyl, of the criminology institute, said there was an erroneous idea that "the family" was not to be interfered with.

"Child abuse was only focused upon 25 years ago and abuse of women a decade ago," she said.

Social re-education, social law and agencies recognizing the limits of family were required. Adequate child-care facilities, safe places, legal and social protection were also needed, she added.

AKSUS 15/5/86

## 'Upheaval begins with schooling'

Staff Reporter

UNREST, the housing shortage, bureaucratic inefficiency and escalating family violence seriously increased the risks children faced in society, according to a speaker at a National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders (Nicro) seminar.

Mr Wilfred Schärf, of the University of Cape Town's Institute of Criminology, said last night that a "psychologically more informed" manner of dealing with violence in unrest would have slowed it.

Mr Schärf said the upheaval began with dissatisfaction over the way schooling was conducted.

He told the seminar that about 10 000 children under the age of 16 in the West Cape dropped out of school each year. Of these many joined gangs, and about 300 became "strollers", youthful drifters living by their wits.

Mr Richard Peckham, a Wynberg magistrate, said the boycotts and stayaways that featured in the unrest led to reduced family incomes and contributed to criminality.

He said young people could be exposed to further criminal influences by being sent to jail. Community service sentences were very effective in appropriate cases.

The reports of probation officers were vital in "individualising" cases but there was a shortage of manpower.

Nicro's director, Miss Linda Christiansen, told the seminar that probation services were "inefficient and ineffective". She called for more community service as a method of sentencing.

## Child abuse, discipline separated by 'vague line'

Staff Reporter

LEGISLATION was needed to clarify the "vague line" between disciplining and abusing a child, according to Miss Mikki van Zyl of the University of Cape Town's Institute of Criminology.

The legislation should also set parameters of physical discipline, she told a seminar on children at risk, held in Cape Town last night by the National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders (Nicro).

Perpetrators of family violence were no longer seen necessarily as psychopathic, nor the families as anomalies in society.

## Unrest increases risks kids face, indaba told

UNREST, the housing shortage, bureaucratic inefficiency and escalating family violence seriously increased the risks children faced in society, according to a speaker at a National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders Seminar.

Mr Wilfred Scharp of the University of Cape Town's Institute of Criminology said on Wednesday night that a "psychologically more informed" manner of dealing with violence in unrest would have slowed it.

Mr Scharp said the upheaval began with dissatisfaction over the

way schooling was conducted.

He told the seminar about 10 000 children under the age of 16 in the West Cape dropped out of school each year. Of these many joined gangs, and about 300 became "strollers", youthful drifters living by their wits, sleeping in doorways and alleys and sniffing petrol and other dangerous substances to keep warm through cold, wet nights.

Common elements in their backgrounds were problematic relationships with male heads of families — including the absence of such a figure.



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Sawetan 16/5/88

# Government extends amnesty on weapons

o/e Argus 17/5/86 34

Weekend Argus  
Correspondent

PRETORIA. — Since the original announcement in December 1985 of a period of amnesty for people illegally possessing firearms and ammunition to hand in these items to the police without fear of prosecution, another period of grace of two months was granted and once again about 15 000 firearms have been surrendered.

This was stated yesterday by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, and the Minister of Justice, Mr H J Coetsee, in a joint statement released in Pretoria.

Several people also applied for licenses for firearms in their possession.

## Gazette

"The Government has now decided to grant a final period of amnesty until the end of June," the statement said.

"It is therefore announced that according to Article 10(a) of the Arms and Ammunition Act, 1969, as will be set out in the Government Gazette, any person illegally possessing arms and ammunition and who hands them in at any police station or to any police officer during the period of May 16 1986 to June 30 1986, will not be prosecuted for the unlawful possession of such arms or ammunition, nor for any misdemeanour relating to not reporting the loss, theft or destruction thereof.

"Applications for the possession of weapons can at the same time, in appropriate cases, be made.

## Orders

"With regard to machine-guns, hand-grenades, mortars, artillery ammunition, tear-grenades and other similar objects and explosives, the attorneys-general of the individual departments are releasing orders to State prosecutors not to prosecute any person for unlawful possession should the objects be handed in during the period of grace."

The statement called on people in unlawful possession of any of the weapons named to take the opportunity to get rid of them without fear of prosecution.

After June 30 prosecutions would be instituted in the normal manner and the statement pointed out that conviction under the Act carried sentences as high as 10 years' imprisonment without the choice of a fine — Sapa.

# Amnesty: Fear of jobs crisis for hundreds of ex-prisoners

w/e ARGAS 17/5/86 (34)

Weekend Argus  
Reporter

NICRO, the national organisation for the rehabilitation of criminal offenders, fears that the hundreds of prisoners released after a recently-announced ministerial amnesty will not find work.

This has led to a fear that

many ex-prisoners will end up in jail again.

Miss Sharon Follentine, director of Nicro's Elsies River branch, said simply: "We've nothing to offer these people. It's tough enough for the man-in-the-street to find work."

"How long will it be before these people end up in jail again? That's my fear."

"The first step on the way back to a normal life is through steady employment, but someone with a criminal record is at a disadvantage immediately. If he has been tattooed while in jail, it could make matters worse."

Miss Follentine said her office was sending all released prisoners to the Department of Manpower, but this institution has a waiting list of about 18 000.

## Cancelled

"I can understand the family's elation at a breadwinner's release. But the welfare grant dished out while the person was inside is then cancelled."

"If there is no income, there will be all sorts of problems in some households."

It was common knowledge that in times of economic depression, crime rates were at their highest, Miss Follentine added.

The amnesty, which amounts to a six-month reduction in the sentences of all prisoners except those convicted of unrest, crimes, robbery, rape and serious assault, was declared in terms of the 25th anniversary of the Republic.

However, prisoners have been let out since May 1, and queues at Nicro branches have doubled.

Growing numbers led Miss Linda Christiansen, Cape Town branch director, to make a public appeal for jobs, clothing and accommodation for ex-prisoners.

"We've had only two job offers," she said.

"I'm not saying this amnesty shouldn't have been granted, but it's certainly not easy coping with it."

## Undignified

"We don't have the staff to cope with the heavy traffic, and they get angry having to wait a long time in our offices," she said.

"Many ex-prisoners manage to find accommodation with relatives, but it must be an undignified existence with them not being able to bring home any money."

Miss Christiansen said the Institute had also received clothing for released prisoners, but that shoes were needed.

A spokesman for the Prisons Department said that 28 024 prisoners had been released since May 1 in terms of the amnesty.

"The majority of these prisoners would in any event have been released between June 1 and November 30."

"The Prisons Service only takes the issue of job opportunity into consideration in the case of paroling a prisoner, that is, his release conditions."

"The majority of the prisoners released this month under the amnesty are not paroled, but released unconditionally."

What was the total number of Black persons resettled (a) within and (b) from each province in 1982, 1983, 1984 and 1985, respectively?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

(a) and (b) The figures requested are not readily available.

*Pro deo legal aid*

1009. Mr L F STOFBERG asked the Minister of Justice:†

(a) To how many members of the public was *pro deo* legal aid given in court cases, and (b)(i) what amount was spent by the State in this connection and (ii) what was the nature of the cases for which these amounts were made available, in respect of each population group in each of the last five years, for which information is available?

THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(a) The information is not readily available.

(b) (i) An amount of R973 010,00 was spent for the period 1 April 1985 until 31 March 1986.

(ii) The information is not readily available, but *pro deo* legal aid is given in cases where the accused are charged with capital offences.

*20/5/86*  
*Bankruptcy*  
*Q Col 1823*  
HANSSWMD asked the Minister of Justice:

How many cases of (a) bankruptcy, (b) placement under judicial management and (c) sequestration in respect of (i) farmers and (ii) agricultural co-operatives were recorded in the Republic in each of the last specified three years for which statistics are available?

THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

The information is not readily available.

1012. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

(a) What was the (i) adult (aa) male and (bb) female and (ii) child population of the Botshabelo resettlement camp near Bloemfontein as at the latest specified date for which information is available and (b) how many of these persons belonged to each specified tribal grouping as at that date?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

Botshabelo is not a resettlement camp but a Township proclaimed by Government Notice No. 2468 of 19 November 1982.

(a) (i) (aa) 55 109.

(bb) 64 820.

(ii) 150 271.

(b) 91% of the inhabitants are South-Sotho, 7% are Xhosa, 1% are Tswana and 1% are made up of Venda and Shangaan. (Figures as at 6 May 1986)

*20/5/86*  
*Q Col 1824*  
*Sex-related crimes*  
HANSSWMD asked the Minister of Justice:

(1) Whether records are kept of the number of cases dealing with sex-related crimes involving minor children as victims tried in magistrates' and supreme courts; if not, why not; if so, (a) how many cases involving crimes of this nature were tried by such courts in each of the latest specified three years for which information is available, (b) into which categories did these crimes fall and (c) in how many such cases were the accused convicted;

(2) whether his Department has instituted or intends to institute an inquiry into the handling in court of sex crimes involving minor children as victims; if not, why not; if so, (a) when, (b) under whose auspices and (c) when is it anticipated that a report on this inquiry will be submitted?

THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(1) No. The Honourable Member is referred to my answer to written Question No 35 of 1986. The code list mentioned therein provides only for information relating to the type of crime, age and sex of the offender. Information with regard to victims of crime is not kept as it is not economically feasible.

(2) No. The South African Law Commission in its enquiry "Women and sex-related crimes in South Africa" (project 45) dealt with sex-crimes involving minor children as victims. The report regarding the above-mentioned enquiry was Tabled in Parliament on 28 May 1985.

*20/5/86*  
*Commuter services*  
*Q Col 1825*  
HANSSWMD asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

(1) Whether there are facilities at stations in the Cape Peninsula for informing passengers using commuter trains of the (a) occurrence, (b) length and (c) cause of delays in the train service; if not, why not; if so, (i) what facilities and (ii) what is the policy of the South African Transport Services regarding the communication of such information to passengers;

(2) whether any steps are being taken to improve the (a) nature of, (b) extent of, and (c) methods of conveying to commuters, information concerning delays; if not, why not; if so, (i) what steps, (ii) at what stations and (iii) when;

(3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(1) (a), (b) and (c) Yes.

(i) Public address system.

(ii) That relevant information should be conveyed timeously.

(2) (a), (b) and (c) Yes.

(i) More modern public address systems are presently being installed wherever it will be possible to make announcements directly from the train control centre.

(ii) Cape Town, Bellville and Windermere.

(iii) Cape Town and Bellville—30 June 1986. Windermere—during the third quarter of 1987.

(3) No.

Commuter trains

1040. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

(1) Whether there have been any delays in respect of commuter trains on the Cape Flats line in the Cape Peninsula in 1986; if so, (a) on what dates, (b) what was the average length of the delays on those dates and (c) what was the cause of the delays in each case;

(2) whether any steps are being taken to overcome the problems causing the delays; if not, why not; if so, (a) what steps and (b) when is it anticipated that these problems will be overcome in each case?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(1) Yes.

how many and (b) when was each of them transferred to that Police Force;

(7) whether he will furnish information on the present (a) rank and (b) position in the Lebowa Police Force of each such ex-member of the South African Police; if not, why not, if so, what are the relevant particulars;

(8) whether members of the Lebowa Police Force wear the same uniform as the South African Police; if so, why; if not, in what respects do these uniforms differ;

(9) whether any funds appropriated by Parliament are used to pay the salaries of members of the Lebowa Police Force; if so, what amount was allocated for this purpose in the 1985-86 financial year?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) to (9) As the command and control over the Lebowa Police have already been transferred to the Lebowa government in terms of relevant legislation since 1978, I do not deem it appropriate to make known information regarding the Police Force, its composition, training and other functional particulars, since the disposal thereof will be detrimental to the independence of that force.

Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act

1028. Mr R. W. HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Agricultural Economics:

Whether any persons were prosecuted for contravening the provisions of the Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act, No 43 of 1983, during the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available; if so, (a) how many and (b)(i) for what contraventions, and (ii) what were the fines, in each case?

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS:

Yes.

(a) 8: 1 May 1985 until 30 April 1986.

(b) (i) (a) Unauthorized cultivation of new land—5 prosecutions.

(b) Neglect to apply conservation measures on cultivated land—1 prosecution.

(c) Unauthorized burning of veld—2 prosecutions.

(ii) (a) R500 penalty or 3 years imprisonment suspended for 3 years.

R500 penalty of which R400 is suspended for 5 years.

R500 penalty or 6 months imprisonment of which R400 and 5 months are suspended for 5 years.

Found guilty and warned. R100 penalty.

(b) R500 penalty suspended for 3 years on condition that conservation measures are carried out before 86-03-10.

(c) R50 admission of guilt (2).

THURSDAY, 22 MAY 1986

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Magogwane community: Removal

395. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

(1) Whether the Magogwane community was moved from the farm Kafferskral to the Ramatlabama area in Bophuthatswana in or about 1978; if so, why;

(2) whether any agreements were reach-

ed between the members of this community and the South African Government regarding the use of agricultural land at Ramatlabama; if not, why not; if so, what are the terms of these agreements;

(3) whether any agreements were reached between the South African Government and the Government of Bophuthatswana regarding the use of this land by the Magogwane community; if not, why not; if so, what are the terms of these agreements;

(4) whether any steps were taken by the South African Government to ensure compliance with these agreements by the Government of Bophuthatswana; if not, why not; if so, what steps;

(5) whether the Magogwane community was (a) promised and (b) provided with compensation for their move to Bophuthatswana; if so, (i) what was the nature of this compensation and (ii) on what basis was it calculated;

(6) whether he or any of his predecessors received any representations regarding this land; if so, (a) when, (b) from whom and (c) what was the (i) nature of the representations and (ii) response thereto?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

(1) to (6) The Magogwane community, formerly of Kafferskral, was settled in the Ramatlabama area, in the execution of consolidation plans.

During negotiations between officials of the Department of Co-operation and Development and the community which resulted on the farm Kafferskral, the community elected to accept the compulsory land at Ramatlabama. The land was then prepared and the community was settled thereon.

After their settlement (on portions of the farm Oaklands, Bugler's Post, Hartbeeslaagte, Knowle Park, Drummond, Westwood Park and Heathfield) the representative of the estates obtained affid-

avits from the heirs of the original 59 owners of Kafferskral in which they stated that they preferred compensation in cash to compensation in land. That was agreed to and they were accordingly compensated at market value for their land and improvements at Kafferskral, in accordance with the provisions of the Expropriation Act, 1975 (Act 63 of 1975).

As they were compensated in cash and there was no alternative land available for them to purchase, they were allowed to remain at Ramatlabama. On 8 July 1982 and 21 November 1985 they made representations to have the land registered in their names.

Favourable consideration of their representations depends on their complying with the provisions of section 13(7) of the South African Development Trust and Land Act, 1936, i.e. that they apply to purchase the land and make an offer for it. Should such application be granted they will be required to pay in cash or to furnish a guarantee for payment before the land is transferred to them by the South African Development Trust, in which ownership still vests.

The agreement between the Republic of South Africa and the Republic of Bophuthatswana published by Government Notice No. R.2496 of 6 December 1977 makes provision for settlement projects of this nature. Consequently no separate agreement was entered into with the Bophuthatswana Government about the land concerned.

The land was incorporated with Bophuthatswana by Proclamation No. R.259 of 1981. Ownership of the land however still vests in the South African Development Trust as, due to the circumstances related above, it was so far not possible to transfer the land to the rightful owners.

Llandudno/Bakoven: road block  
767. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether the South African Police (a) set up or (b) assisted at a road block between Llandudno and Bakoven on or about 25 March 1986; if not, who was responsible for this road block; if

- so, what was the purpose of this road block;
- (2) whether this road block was manned by members of the South African Police; if not, (a) by whom was it manned and (b) why;
  - (3) whether any persons were (a) arrested, (b) detained and (c) questioned at this road block; if so, (i) how many, and (ii) why, in each case;
  - (4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) (a) Yes, to prevent crime and to trace law-breakers.
- (b) Falls away.
- (2) Yes. (a) and (b) Fall away.
- (3) (a) to (c) No.
- (4) No.

(1) Yes.

- (a) 10 March 1986.
- (b) Routine police investigation.
- (c) 2 policemen.
- (d) Mrs Joyce Mthimkulu.
- (2) No. (a) and (b) Fall away.

Disappearance of person

985. Mr A SAVAGE asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether the South African Police have received any information during the current year regarding the (a) disappearance in 1982 and (b) whereabouts of a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the South African Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply; if so, (i) what information, (ii) when, (iii) in what manner was this information obtained, (iv) in respect of what date is the information furnished and (v) what is the name of this person;
- (2) whether any information has been received that this person (a) is alive or (b) was alive following his disappearance; if so, (a) what information, (b) when and (c) in what manner was this information obtained
- (3) whether the police have communicated to the relatives of this person any of the information they obtained about him; if not, why not; if so, (a) when and (b) what information was communicated to these relatives?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) (a) and (b) No.
- (i) to (v) Fall away.
- (2) (a) and (b) No.
- (a) to (c) Fall away.

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (2) whether the police took any action as a result of any of these visits; if so, (a) what action and (b) with what result;

- (3) No, since no such information has been obtained.
- (a) and (b) Fall away.

Farms  
 Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Agricultural Economics:

- (1) Whether his Department has the capability of monitoring (a)(i) sales and (ii) purchases of farms and (b) the prices obtained in respect of such sales and purchases; if not, (aa) why not and (bb) what steps are being taken to create such a capability; if so,
- (2) how many farms were (a) sold and (b) put on the market in each of the latest specified three years for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS:

- (1) Sales of immovable properties in rural areas are registered with the Deeds Office from where the information is submitted to the Central Statistical Service. The information covers a 12 month period ending 31 March and the publication thereof by the Central Statistical Service appears 9-10 months after 31 March.
- (bb) Discussions with the Registrar of Deeds and the Central Statistical Service have taken place with the object of obtaining the information on a more regular basis. Monthly acquisition of the information is being investigated.

1035. Maj R SIVE asked the Minister of Agricultural Economics:

- (1) Whether an increase in the price of white and yellow maize was announced recently; if so, (a) when and (b) what was the price per ton of (i) white and (ii) yellow maize with effect from 1 May 1986 and (c) what is the increase per ton on the 1985 price in respect of white and yellow maize, respectively;
- (2) whether this increase in price has been fixed for the next 12 months; if not, (a) why not and (b) what increases per ton on white and yellow maize, respectively, are contemplated during that period;
- (3) whether these increases will be on a (a) monthly or (b) quarterly basis; if not, (i) on what basis and (ii) when will these increases take place; if so, when are the increases due to take place;
- (4) (a) how will these price increases be calculated and (b) what will be the increased price per ton of white and yellow maize, respectively, following each increase;
- (5) what will be the (a) price per ton of white and yellow maize, respectively, on 1 April 1987 and (b) the percentage increase at that date over prices on 1 April 1986;
- (6) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS:

- (1) Yes.
- (a) 22 April 1986.

(2) (a)	1982-83 .....	9 414
	1983-84 .....	9 642
	1984-85 .....	9 437

(b) Particulars are not available.

Zwide: person visited  
 Mr A SAVAGE asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether, in 1986, any members of the South African Police visited the home of a certain person in Zwide near Port Elizabeth, whose name has been furnished to the South African Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply; if so, (a) on what dates, (b) what was the purpose of each visit, (c) how many policemen were present on each occasion and (d) what is the name of this person



# 'Anti-crime' group formed

By KEITH ROSS

EAST LONDON — An organisation aiming to protect East Londoners against "criminals and intimidators" has been formed in the city.

The organisation calls itself the "White Anti-Intimidation Group".

The group's chairman, Mr Cobus van Loggerenberg, said the group planned to make the city's streets and shopping centres safe.

"We decided to form the group after white shoppers were intimidated during the Pick 'n Pay strike," he said.

Mr Van Loggerenberg said the organisation also wanted

to protect shoppers against muggers.

"We would like to have groups of two or three patrolling Oxford Street on a Saturday morning," he said.

"We also want volunteers to watch suburban shopping centres at night."

Mr Van Loggerenberg said he had approached the police and was hoping for a meeting to discuss the legal rights of his group. "We are not vigilantes," he said. "We want to operate openly and within the law."

"At the moment anybody who goes to help somebody being mugged will be beaten off by a bunch of hooligans."

WIE  
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# Disturbing trend in rising tide of violence

By SHIRLEY PRESSLY, Crime Reporter  
IS South Africa locked on a new course of violence?  
After the necklacing killings and family slayings of recent months attacks have been made in the last two weeks on people associated with intended victims.

Barely a day passes without newspaper reports of violence — sometimes from the lunatic right or sometimes from the extreme left as part of the so-called liberation struggle.

But a relatively new and disturbing trend has emerged with attacks on victims' friends.

A recent example of this is an attack on a pregnant Johannesburg woman, the wife of a car dealer awaiting trial on a number of criminal charges, who was stabbed several times at her home.

In Port Elizabeth last week a journalist was whipped in the parking lot at the back of her block of flats in Central by three men disguised with balaclavas.

There was no apparent reason for this vicious whipping.

The only possible motive could be her friendship with a young man involved in the End Conscription Campaign, of which she is not a member.

Last year the "necklace" method of killing reared its head in South Africa and since then has spread to the quietest platteland dorps.

Humansdorp experienced its first necklacing death this week.

But in nearby PE this method of killing has become so commonplace that a single necklacing death hardly warrants more than a few paragraphs in the local newspapers.

The "necklacing" treatment has claimed 75 lives in the Eastern Cape since the first death of its type was reported.

Only two people have lived to tell the tale after being given the "necklacing".

Victims are usually first stabbed, axed or trussed up by their assailants like turkeys, doused in petrol or paraffin and set alight. The number of tyres used ranges from one to as many as eight.

The most horrific necklacing death took place in Soweto earlier this year when five men and youths were killed in a multiple "necklacing" exercise.

The crime files kept on necklacing deaths tell a chilling tale. In some of the cases the victims were state witnesses in pending court cases. They were summarily silenced by the "necklacing".

Several had been sentenced to death by the so-called "People's Courts".

Some were given the necklacing when organisations to which they belonged discovered they also belonged to rival organisations and were spies.

Some were informers for the security police, or had reported cases to the police.

One hapless woman was the girlfriend of a prison warden. She was pronounced a traitor, tyres were placed around her and she was set alight.

One man was set alight after he had stoned the homes of organisers of a boycott of a certain beerhall. He voiced his

displeasure by stoning their homes, was doused in petrol and set alight.

Some of the victims were first stoned and then set alight. Some were petrol bombed instead of being doused in petrol.

Several of the victims were businessmen and/or members of the various community councils in the Eastern Cape.

One "necklacing" victim reported a case of assault to the police. He was seized by the "comrades" as punishment for reporting the assault. He reported the casing by the "comrades" and was subsequently, attacked, stabbed many times and given the necklacing.

One victim was formerly a member of the "comrades". He turned against them and took refuge with the police. He was then attacked by the "comrades" and given the necklacing.

Last month two teenage boys were stoned and stabbed to death and a third badly injured when they were attacked by "comrades". They were attacked after a 13-year-old was sexually assaulted and killed.

24/8/86 WE Post

# Passports are surrendered

26/5/76

ALAN SENDZUL 34

THE passports of some African Bank staffers have been surrendered to the police, as the Commercial Branch — aided by the Reserve Bank — continues its investigation into the affairs of the bank.

The offences carried the possibility of prison sentences or heavy fines, said head of the SAP Commercial Branch, Colonel Daan le Roux. He did not name those who had surrendered their passports.

On Friday, an audit team from the Reserve Bank investigated records at the branch of a large commercial bank at the Stock Exchange. The African Bank, which is not a clearing bank, is believed to have held financial rands in an account at the commercial bank at the JSE.

□ Sapa reports persons suspected of contravening exchange control regulations were directed by the Reserve Bank on Friday to pay "all sums due" into a blocked account in Johannesburg.

## Bus trip to prison

(34)

*Sowetan 28/5/86*  
THE Vereeniging branch of Nicro has organised a bus to ferry families to their convicted relatives at the Groenpunt prison on Sunday, June 1.

Mr Ivan Mzimela, a Nicro social worker, said the bus would leave from the Mphatlalatsane hall in Sebokeng at 9am. Interested families could make bookings at Hostel 5, Sebokeng, and at the Sanca clinic in Sharpeville.

# U'hage rates, water up

Post Reporter

RATES, water and refuse removal charges are to be increased in Uitenhage, and sewerage tariffs are to be restructured.

The effects of the 1986-87 budget, presented to the Uitenhage Town Council last night, include:

- Rates will increase by 13,6%.

- Water tariffs will rise by 9% with householders paying 60c a kilolitre up to 50 kilolitres, an increase of 5c on last year.

- Refuse removal tariffs have been increased by an average of 17%.

# 'Don't let people go to banks alone'

By Glenda Spiro

Police have warned companies not to send women or elderly people alone to collect money from banks.

On Friday three people who had drawn large sums of money were robbed.

Lieutenant Pierre Louw, police spokesman for the Witwatersrand, said there had been an increase in robberies of people leaving banks at the end of the month.

"When companies send employees to collect wages they should always send more than one person," he said.

● Police reservist Mr Gerald Blumberg was shot dead after he had drawn company wages on Friday.

## CASH RECOVERED

He had left the Standard Bank in Doornfontein with a briefcase containing more than R6 000 and was sitting in a vehicle talking to a friend when he was shot by robbers. One robber was shot by a passerby. The money was recovered.

● A Sandton construction company employee, Mr Michael Redman (64), was robbed of R15 000 cash on the company's premises on Friday.

● More than R5 000 was stolen from Johannesburg businesswoman Mrs Elizabeth Wilding (46) as she got into her car on Friday after drawing cash from a bank in Booysens at 2.20 pm.

the purpose and (ii) were the results of each joint operation;

- (2) whether any persons were arrested or detained on these occasions; if so, (a) how many, (b) by whom, (c) where, (d) when, and (e) in terms of what statutory provision, in each case?

DER: THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) to (2) I am not prepared to make know any information of this nature.

*Handwritten:* Tumahole Township

1001. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order

- (1) Whether a certain person from Tumahole Township near Parys, whose name has been furnished to the South African Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply, was arrested or detained by the South African Police on or about 18 April 1986; if so, (a) why and (b) what is the name of this person;
- (2) whether this person died while in police custody; if so, (a) when and (b) what were the circumstances surrounding this matter;
- (3) whether a post-mortem has been carried out; if not, why not; if so, (a) when and (b) what were the findings;
- (4) whether a pathologist representing the family of the deceased was present at the post-mortem; if not, why not;
- (5) whether an investigation has been held into the death of this person; if not, why not; if so, what were the findings?

(a) As a suspect in a case of alleged housebreaking and theft.

- (b) Johannes Mashigo

(a) 19 April 1986.

(b) During questioning the deceased complained that he was not feeling well and went to lie on the floor. His condition worsened and mouth to mouth resuscitation was performed, while a physician was sent for. He was, however, already deceased at the physician's arrival.

(3) Yes.

(a) 22 April 1986.

(b) Heart attack.

(4) No, no reason is known. The deceased's family was already notified on 20 April 1986 about when and where the post-mortem was to be performed.

(5) No, it was a natural death.

*Section header:* Petrol bomb attacks on certain schools

1004. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether the South African Police have received any complaints or representations concerning petrol bomb attacks and/or attacks involving the use of any other weapons during the course of the current year on certain schools situated in the Durban area and falling under the Natal Education Department; if so, (a) on what dates, (b) what was the nature of these complaints or representations and (c) what are the names of the schools concerned;
- (2) whether the South African Police were involved in security operations

DER: THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) Yes.

in respect of these schools at the time of these attacks; if not, why not; if so, what was the nature of these operations;

- (3) whether any such security operations are currently being carried out in respect of (a) these and (b) any other schools falling under the Natal Education Department; if so, (i) in respect of what other schools and (ii) what is the nature of these operations?

DER: THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) No.

(a) to (c) Fall away.

(2) No, since no complaints have been received.

(3) (a) and (b) Yes.

(i) and (ii) With regard to all schools falling under the Natal Education Department:

(1)	(a)				(b)			
	(aa)	(ab)	(ac)	(ad)	(ba)	(bb)	(bc)	(bd)
Cape Province	15	6	3	9	2	1	1	185
Natal	9	—	6	—	2	1	1	713
Orange Free State	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	302
Transvaal	55	1	23	11	1	10	1	1443
(bb)	7	5	—	—	3	—	—	473

(2) 1 July 1984 until 30 June 1985.

*Handwritten:* s/lb/86  
Reference books/influx control

1014. Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Law and Order:

How many Black (a) males and (b) females were arrested by the South African Police for offences relating to reference books and influx control in the magisterial districts of (i) East London, (ii) King William's Town, (iii) Queenstown, (iv) Stutterheim in 1985?

	(a)	(b)
(i) East London	2 509	477
(ii) King William's Town	279	128
(iii) Queenstown	2 815	77
(iv) Stutterheim	—	—

DER: THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

tion Department patrols are carried out on a regular basis.

1013. Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) What are the latest available statistics in respect of juvenile rape by (a) White males of (i) White, (ii) Coloured, (iii) Asian and (iv) Black girls and (b) (i) Coloured, (ii) Asian and (iii) Black males of White girls and (c) non-White males of non-White girls reported in (aa) each province of the Republic and (bb) the Western Cape;
- (2) in respect of what date are these statistics furnished?

DER: THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

the French Government regarding this visit; if so, when;

- (3) whether he will furnish any information on these communications or representations; if not, why not; if so, what was (a) the purport of the communications or representations and (b) his response thereto;
- (4) whether any alternative arrangements have been made regarding this visit; if so, what arrangements;
- (5) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The STATE PRESIDENT:

- (1) No.
- (2), (3), (4) and (5) Arrangements to visit Delville Wood have not been finalised. They are still under consideration because final rounding off of the museum building and terrain is still to be completed, as was explained by the Chairman of the Monuments Council, Mr Justice M T Steyn, on 3 June 1986 at a press conference.
- In the case of visits to other countries by heads of State and members of Government, it is a matter of course that interaction will take place between the Governments concerned and it is not general practice to make public statements in this regard.

Ministers:

*MINISTER OF FINANCE*  
\*1. Mr L F STOFBERG asked the Minister of Finance:†

- (1) Whether any cases of swindling with foreign currency in which the African Bank was allegedly involved, occurred recently; if so, what are the relevant particulars;
- (2) whether he will submit a list of this bank's foreign clients to the House; if not, why not;

HoA

(3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

- (1) It is alleged that African Bank Limited illegally utilised foreign currency to procure Financial Rand and that the profits made on such transactions were paid over to the Bank and certain of its employees.
- (2) The bank would in the normal course transact business with numerous overseas clients but because normal banking business is based on confidentiality their names are not known.
- (3) No; A statement was already made in this regard on 21 May 1986. The matter is at present being investigated by the South African Police.

Nominee accounts

\*2. Mr L F STOFBERG asked the Minister of Finance:†

- (1) (a) How many nominee accounts are there estimated to be at private banks in the Republic and (b) in respect of what date is this estimate furnished;
- (2) whether he is fully cognisant of foreign exchange transactions which take place by means of nominee accounts; if not, why not; if so,
- (3) whether any control is exercised over such transactions; if so, what control; if not, why not?

†The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

- (1) (a) No estimates are made by this department regarding the number of nominee accounts at private banks in the Republic.
- (b) Falls away.
- (2) Yes.
- (3) All transactions in these accounts are

subject to the normal Exchange Control Regulations and Rules.

Bayard Rustin

\*3. Mr L F STOFBERG asked the Minister of Home Affairs:†

- (1) Whether a certain Mr Bayard Rustin visited South Africa in the years 1970 to 1986; if so, (a) of which country is he a citizen, (b) what was the purpose of his visits and (c)(i) on how many occasions did he visit South Africa and (ii) when in each case;
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

- (1) Yes.
- (a) United States of America.

(b) Mr Rustin is a member of the Philip Randolph Education Fund—an organisation established to promote human rights. According to information at my disposal his visits were in connection with his organisation's "Project South Africa" which has as its object to establish direct linkage between individuals, non-governmental and charitable institutions in the United States of America and South African groups striving for humanitarian or social change.

- (c) (i) Three times according to available records.
- (ii) 4 October 1983 to 21 October 1983;
- 13 August 1984 to 26 August 1984;
- 15 March 1986 to 21 March 1986.

Mr Rustin also arrived in South Africa on 24 June 1985 and again on 1 July 1985 in transit to Lesotho and Swaziland respect-

HoA

ively. He did not leave the transit area of Jan Smuts Airport.

(2) No.

*MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER*  
\*4. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether any members of the South African Police have (a) received any complaints and/or (b) investigated any allegations that arms issued by the former Department of Co-operation and Development and/or the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning have been used by vigilante groups against residents of any Black townships; if so, (i) what is the nature of the complaints or allegations, (ii) when were they received or investigated, (iii) what townships were involved and (iv) what were the findings;

(2) whether any fire-arms registered in the name of any Development Board or Government Department were involved in any crimes investigated by the police in 1984, 1985 or 1986; if so, (a) in respect of what total number of crimes, (b) which Development Boards and/or Government Departments were involved and (c) what (i) were the circumstances of these crimes and (ii) was the outcome of the investigations?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) (a) and (b) No.
- (i) to (iv) Fall away.
- (2) Yes.
- (a) 40.
- (b) and (c)(i) and (ii) Although crimes with firearms which are registered in the name of a Government Department or Statutory Body, do occur, though not



Nlungisi: persons shot  
1073. Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether any persons were shot in an incident in Nlungisi Township near Queenstown in November 1985; if so, (a) by whom and (b) what were the circumstances surrounding the incident;
- (2) whether the South African Police have instituted an investigation into the matter; if so,
- (3) whether this investigation has been completed; if not, (a) why not and (b) when is it anticipated that it will be completed; if so,
- (4) whether the results of the investigation will be made public; if not, why not; if so, when?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) Yes.
  - (a) Members of the South African Police.
  - (b) A riotous crowd attacked the police with stones and petrol-bombs and in the process set fire to two houses, a post office vehicle and a delivery van. In order to maintain law and order and disperse the crowd, the police was forced to fire teargas and buckshot.
- (2) Yes, inquest dockets were investigated in each case of death.
- (3) Yes.
  - (a) and (b) Fall away.
- (4) Yes, as soon as the Inquests are completed.

HoA

Annual reports

1093. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Justice:

- (a) How many annual reports were produced by the Prisons Service during the latest specified period of 12 months for which information is available, (b) in respect of what bodies were these reports produced, (c) what was the cost of producing each such report and (d) who did the printing of each report?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

- (a) None. The SA Prisons Service is a service in the Department of Justice. It is therefore standing practice to report fully on it's activities in a separate section of the annual report of the Department of Justice as was the case with the departmental annual report for the period 1 July 1984 to 30 June 1985 which was tabled in Parliament on 16 April 1986.
- (b), (c) and (d) For further detail the honourable member is referred to the reply on question 1092.

National servicemen  
1105. Mr P R CROGERS asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) (a) How many national servicemen rendered their national service in the South African Police during each of the latest specified five years for which figures are available and (b) in respect of the national service intake in each of these years, how many national servicemen joined the South African police after the completion of their national service period;
- (2) how many members of the South African Police were rendering their national service as at the latest specified date for which information is available?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1)
 

	(a)	(b)
1981	343	80
1982	235	55
1983	167	62
1984	161	35
1985	129	51
- (2) 225 on 26 May 1986.

Steven Matsogo

1107. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 35 on 18 March 1986, the investigation into the circumstances surrounding the death of Steven Matsogo on 24 February 1986 has been completed; if not, why not; if so, (a) when, (b) what were the circumstances surrounding his death, (c) who was responsible for his death and (d) what action has been taken as a result;
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) Yes.
  - (a) 5 May 1986.
  - (b) to (d) The inquest docket is at present with the Attorney-General for his decision and no further information can therefore be furnished.
- (2) No.

Trespass  
1115. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

What total number of Black persons were arrested for trespass in the Republic

HoA

in each month from January up to and including May 1986?

- The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

January 1986	8 065
February 1986	7 662
March 1986	7 501
April 1986	6 638
May 1986	5 769

Warden: members on duty

1116. Mr J H HOON asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- How many (a) White, (b) Black, (c) Coloured and (d) Indian policemen were on duty in Warden on 23 May 1986?
- The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

  - (a) 30.
  - (b) to (c) None.

Rape  
1117. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

Whether the South African Police use one-way glass for identification parades involving victims of rape; if not, (a) why not and (b) what procedure is used; if so, when was this procedure introduced?

- The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

  - (a) No. Since the use thereof has not been recommended because of problems with evidence in court, which have been foreseen by jurists and other experts.
  - (b) Personal individual appearance of victims of rape and of all witnesses in the immediate presence of suspects and other persons on identification parades, in terms of guide-lines laid

HoA

down by numerous Supreme Court verdicts.

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(a) and (b). This information is not readily available.

1120. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

Whether any members of the (a) South African Police and (b) South African Defence Force were charged with rape during the latest specified period of two years for which information is available; if so, (i) how many in each case and (ii) what was the outcome of each of these cases?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(a) Yes.

(i) 40.

(ii) Guilty: Rape—3

Innocent—16

Trial pending—13

Withdrawn—4

Guilty: Attempted rape—2

Guilty: Attempted immorality—1

Guilty: Assault—1

(b) Yes.

(i) 17.

(ii) Guilty: Rape—7

Innocent—1

Trial pending—7

Withdrawn—1

Guilty: Assault—1

Wives assaulted/killed  
1121. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(a) How many legal or common-law husbands were charged with (i) assaulting and (ii) killing their wives during the latest specified period of two years for which information is available and (b) what was the outcome of each of these cases?

How

(b) In all the cases mentioned in paragraph (a) persecutions were instituted.

(c) Alberton ..... 5 persons were acquitted

DeDeur ..... 1 person was sentenced to 5 months imprisonment, suspended for 5 years.

2 persons were each sentenced to 9 months imprisonment, suspended for 5 years.

2 persons were each sentenced to 6 months imprisonment.

8 persons are still awaiting trial.

1 person was acquitted.

1 person was sentenced to 2 years imprisonment.

1 person was sentenced to 18 months imprisonment.

2 persons are still awaiting trial.

2 persons were each sentenced to 6 months imprisonment.

1 person was sentenced to 18 months imprisonment.

2 persons are still awaiting trial.

2 persons were each sentenced to 12 months imprisonment.

Requirements to join Force

1144. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether persons who join the South African Police are required to discontinue their membership of any organisations, political parties or other groups; if so, (a) why, (b) in terms of what statutory provision and (c) what organisations, parties or other groups are included in this requirement;

(2) whether members of the South African Police who are members of or join such bodies are required to resign (a) from these bodies or (b) as members of the Police Force; if so, (i) why and (ii) in terms of what statutory provision;

(3) whether any (a) policemen or (b) persons applying to join the South African Police have been dismissed or rejected because of their being members of such bodies; if so, (i) how many during the latest specified two-year period for which information is available and (ii) of what organisations, parties or other groups were they members?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

How

(1) to (3) No, although members of the South African Police may belong to legal political parties, it is required of them not to have any alliances with radical organisations. I have therefore stated emphatically in the House of Assembly that members of the South African Police will not be members of the AWB and UDF.

Charges against detective sergeant

1145. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order:

Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 16 on 6 May 1986, the investigation into the charges against a detective-sergeant laid at the Parow police station has been completed; if so, (a) what were the findings and (b) what action has been taken as a result?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

No.

(a) and (b) Fall away.

Cape Town Gardens: telephone services

1147. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Communications:

N/M  
21/6/86 (34)

## Home 'most dangerous place in society'

### Mercury Reporter

THE most dangerous place in society was the home, a leading criminologist said this week.

Speaking at the annual meeting of the National Institute for Crime Prevention and the Rehabilitation of Offenders in Durban, Prof Roland Graser said that 65% of family murders were committed at home.

Research conducted under Prof Graser's supervision at the University of Durban-Westville, showed that 60 people died in 20 cases of family murders in South Africa last year.

Of these, 70% of the cases involved Afrikaans-speaking families, with the tendency being for men to commit the crimes.

Prof Graser said that all the cases involved white families.

'It appears to be a phenomenon related to the lifestyle specific to whites.

'The murders appear to have their causes in a number of interrelated factors such as depression, marital disharmony, pathological jealousy, drug and alcohol abuse and economic or employment problems,' said Prof Graser.

A common factor in many cases of family murder was the 'private nature' of the affected family's lifestyle, which suggested 'the family was often alienated or isolated from the community at large', said Prof Graser.

He labelled many family murders as 'altruistic murders'.

'The husband/wife who is unable to cope with a range of problems and stresses and is contemplating suicide, will often murder the rest of the family to save them from the resultant embarrassment and problems that he/she feels inadequate to cope with,' said Prof Graser.

# Police probe of bank goes on

22/6/80 By Udo Rypstra

S. TIMES  
34

INVESTIGATIONS into alleged irregularities at the African Bank should be complete in about three months.

Nollie Hulme, of police headquarters in Pretoria, confirmed the investigations after rumours that they would be dropped for political or economic reasons.

Brigadier Hulme says that because the investigations are of a commercial nature "a lot of documentation has to be researched and affidavits have to be obtained".

Afribank's foreign-exchange dealings were halted by the Reserve Bank on May 22 and its managing director and eight forex dealers were suspended. The allegations involve the alleged transfer of \$117-million through the bank's foreign-exchange department. It is alleged that a "profit" of millions of rands was made on the difference between the financial and commercial rand rates.

Afribank chairman Sam Motsuenyana denies that the bank may be closed or taken over. He says the forex allegations have had no effect on other operations.

Kobus Roetz, of Trust Bank, who heads a caretaker management team of Afribank, says: "Actions to carry on and promote the bank's general operations are running according to plan.

"The bank has a great future and the attitude of multinational companies towards it is positive."

# BUSINESS DAY

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## 780 emergency detainees to face criminal charges

THE Bureau for Information disclosed yesterday that 780 people detained since the start of the state of emergency would face criminal charges which included murder, arson and assault.

"The accused will have normal access to legal representatives, and the process of law will take its course," said bureau spokesman Ornelle Henning.

"Three groups of people" had already been charged with attempted murder this week for using the "necklace-method", she said.

Henning would not disclose the number of people charged, but confirmed that further police dossiers are being prepared.

At its daily security briefing yesterday, the bureau noted — for the second consecutive day — a sharp drop in incidents of political violence.

Business Day Reporter

The limpet mine explosion in Johannesburg on Tuesday, which injured eight people, was the only serious unrest incident since the weekend.

Henning said the condition of Sheryl Pelley and her two-week-old son remained serious. Others injured were discharged on Tuesday.

However, a Johannesburg Hospital official yesterday described the Pelleys' condition as satisfactory. The baby was operated on on Tuesday night after sustaining brain injury from shrapnel.

Asked whether tighter security measures would be taken after Tuesday's blast, Henning replied: "I have no information on this."

She said the limpet mine used in

No unrest deaths were reported yesterday, which boasted the lowest number of incidents since the start of the emergency.

"It is beginning to create the circumstances in which the decent majority of the people can go about the daily business of living without fear," Henning said.

*BUD DAP 3/2/86*  
*54*

# Crime and tragedy take a deadly toll

By Craig Kotze,  
Crime Reporter

5/7/86

SPAR  
34



Melville "moggies" Blondie (left) and Woodie celebrate the Dairy Board's announcement of a decrease in the price of butter. ● Picture: Garth Lumley

## Butter v Margarine price war unlikely

By Jackie Unwin

A butter versus margarine price war resulting from the dramatic drop in the price of butter announced by the Dairy Board this week seems unlikely.

The wholesale price of butter was slashed by R1,45 a kilogram on Thursday and major supermarkets immediately dropped their prices to the consumer.

The reason given by the board was an attempt to regain market share. There has been a big decline in butter consumption and it hoped the cheaper butter would help regain some of its lost momentum.

At the moment about 13 000 tons of butter are consumed by South Africans each year. Before substitutes were introduced on to the market in 1971 about 54 000 tons of butter was consumed annually.

The board denied the present butter surplus was the reason for the drop in the butter price and said ways of disposing of the surplus are still being considered.

Butter is selling at major supermarkets at between R1,95 and R1,98 a 500 g block, whereas margarine sells between R1,39 and R1,69.

Mr Richard Cohen, director of Pick 'n Pay, said: "There is a possibility of a war. It depends on consumer reaction to the lower butter price and what happens to margarine sales."

Mr John Gordon, managing director of Epic Oil, which produces margarine, said: "The butter price has dropped, but it is still way above the equivalent margarine price. We don't believe the butter sales will make much difference to margarine sales. Perhaps it will have an impact in the short term, but not long term."

When OK Bazaars dropped its butter price more than two weeks ago in anticipation of the decrease in the butter price its butter sales increased "sixfold if not more", said Mr Mervyn Kraitzick, marketing controller of the company's food group.

He said during this period margarine sales had been "marginally affected", but margarine was still a cheaper commodity.

Mr Clive Weil, managing director of Checkers, said he believed the butter mountain to be 4 000 tons, less than four percent of the margarine market in South Africa. He could not believe the margarine industry would reduce its margins for that potential inroad.

● Major supermarket chains are still holding down prices of milk and cheese despite producer price increases of fresh milk this week.

Checkers, Pick 'n Pay and OK Bazaars have announced they will retain the old prices for as long as possible.

At least 22 people have died in a wave of violent crime and tragic accidents which swept South Africa in the past week. This does not take into account last night's bomb blast in Pretoria.

Six people, including two children, died in a series of brutal killings in Pretoria.

On Tuesday a sleeping couple, Mr Pieter van der Merwe (22) and his wife Marlene (32), were hacked to death in their flat by panga-men as their three-year-old child slept peacefully in the next room.

Then a family of four, Mr Gideon Nieman (36), his wife Anita (36) and their two children, Annelie (10) and Andre (13), were murdered in their home in Waverley on Wednesday.

The bodies of Mrs Nieman and her children were found hanging from beams in a storeroom.

Also on Wednesday, four people died when arsonists set fire to their tin hut in Sebokeng, near Vereeniging. Mr Nicolaas Dlamini (35), Miss Ellene Caphu (36), her sister Agnus (28) and two-year-old son Lucas, died in the blaze.

Police arrested two men yesterday.

Last Friday, Mr Paul McCormick (24) of Witbank was murdered under mysterious circumstances near his parents' home.

His car was set alight — in an apparent attempt to destroy evidence.

Necklace killings claimed the lives of three people — including a 16-year-old youth — in Port Elizabeth, kwaNdebele and Westonaria, the Bureau for Information reported.

In Johannesburg on Tuesday, eight people, including two-week-old Jared Petley, were injured when a limpet mine exploded in a dustbin in Main Street.

His mother, Mrs Cheryl Petley (19), was one of those injured.

The blast was the third explosion in the city within a week.

A policeman and policewoman were injured in a blast at the Mowbray police station in Cape Town.

Schoolboy John Higgs (9) died in a tragic shooting accident in Alberton on Tuesday.

Last night four unidentified people died in a horror pile-up near Randfontein.

Two women pedestrians were killed when they were hit by a car on the R22 highway near Bedfordview.

Yesterday, schoolgirl Vanessa Bester (11) was electrocuted by an overhead cable at her home in Krugersdorp.



ARGUS 9/7/86

# Iscor wants millions back after sour deal

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The State-owned Iron and Steel Corporation (Iscor) has begun legal action to demand payment of millions of rands it claims it is still owed from a business deal it struck to open new export routes into the Middle East.

The corporation confirmed today that it intends to battle in the High Court in London for the recovery of the missing millions that vanished when the deal went sour.

The court wrangle may uncover the second multi-million-rand swindle to hit a State corporation in international business operations — on the heels of the Escom round-the-world probe that ended in the jailing of former employee Gert Rademeyer over a R7-million scandal that was unearthed in complex uranium deals.

## DECADE AGO

The Iscor case revolves around a deal it struck more than a decade ago to market its steel in Iran and elsewhere in the Middle East.

It claims that a partnership was formed 13 years ago with two Iranians — Sami Abdunabi and Aaszam Zangueneh,

both now believed to be living in London — and agreement was reached to split all profits that stemmed from the deal.

It says they also agreed to take part as shareholders in a new company that was launched and incorporated in Iran, Iscor-Iran Ltd, that was intended to be used in the formation of offshoot companies to handle export sales.

Iscor now claims that it gave notice to the two Iranians of the termination of the partnership deal as from June 30 1980.

## DISSOLUTION

And it has issued a writ seeking a formal declaration of the dissolution of the partnership and a legal inquiry into the assets and liabilities of the partnership.

The writ goes on to seek an order for payment of all sums owed to Iscor by the two Iranians.

Mr C J van Vuuren, general manager of steel marketing at Iscor, today confirmed that legal action was being taken in the High Court in London. A date for the hearing had yet to be set.

But we cannot discuss details of the case because it is all sub judice, he said.





AD 11 1786 (34)

# Nicro: volunteers needed to help new work project

**Dispatch Reporter**  
EAST LONDON — The National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders, Nicro, is to begin a project here to teach sewing and hand-work skills to families of prisoners.

A Nicro social worker, Mrs E. Gaitskill, said the project would involve young black and coloured women, many of whom were uneducated and could not find work to support their children.

Mrs Gaitskill said the three-week programme would fall under the auspices of the East London Training Centre which would enable

each woman to be paid during the training period.

The venue for the project is the Nicro headquarters in Beaconsfield Road here, where a hall is to be converted into a work-room.

Five sewing-machines were donated by members of the public and various organisations through Mr Gordon Stanford of Hunger Relief.

Six women have reacted to an appeal for volunteers but more are still needed, Mrs Gaitskill said.

Materials are also in short supply. A limited amount has been donated by various organisations.

Mrs Gaitskill said they had struggled for 18 months to get enough support to start the programme.

She said she hoped the women would be kept on at Nicro in projects such as making pillows and covering mattresses.

"There is no limit to what you can do with a group once you have them together."

She said Nicro was hoping to discuss family planning with the group and to provide nursery school facilities for their children.

She said they were hoping to start the first programme on July 21.

members of our... or be "idle".  
And, even if they got hold of the...  
relevant Government Gazette.

# Muggings on the increase, survey shows

By Craig Kotze, Crime Reporter

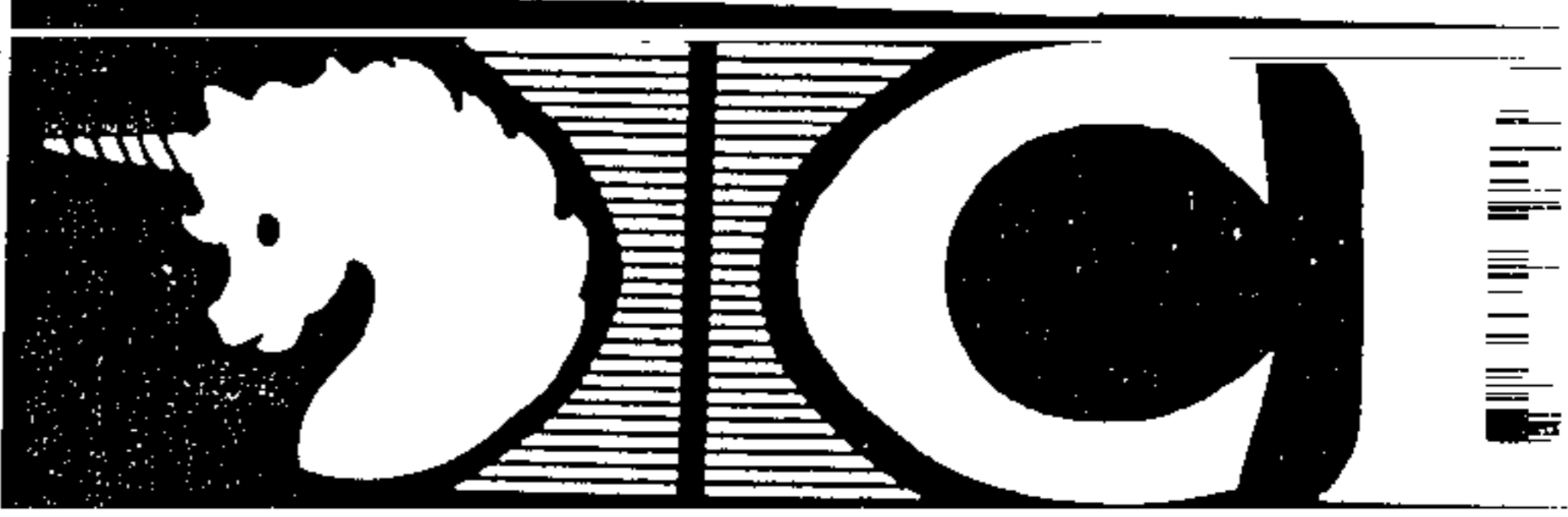
The number of muggings in South Africa has increased over the past eight years, according to a recent Gallup poll conducted countrywide among 800 families.

The survey, done by market research organisation Markinor, indicates that Transvaalers are hit the hardest, with 31 percent of those interviewed saying they were victims recently of violence or theft.

The poll found muggings had increased by 1 percent since 1978, with 2 percent of the families experiencing such attacks. However, thefts and burglaries had decreased, despite worsening unrest and unemployment.

It was also found that guns were a more popular form of protection than burglar alarms, with 51 percent of white households possessing a firearm. More Afrikaners than English-speakers were armed.

# YOU PAY LE



MONDAY 17/07/86  
34

# Yacht owner is fit to stand trial

## Crime Reporter

YACHT owner Luciano Memeo, who faces provisional murder charges following the death of his two Durban crewmen, has been declared mentally fit to stand trial in Mauritius.

This was revealed by Port Louis chief investigator D Dabeesingh last night.

Mr Memeo appeared in court yesterday on provisional murder charges only hours before the double funeral of Durban men Mr Ian Worthington and Mr Alfred Bennetts, who were found shot dead on the yacht Lucky Gypsy on July 4.

The funeral was attended by Mr Worthington's mother, Mrs Norma Worthington, her oldest son, Michael, and Mr Alfred Bennetts Snr and his wife,

Faith and members of Lions International.

Insp Dabeesingh said the investigation would take a further two weeks to complete after which Mr Memeo would make monthly appearances in court until the full hearing.

Police will carry out another thorough search of the yacht today as the R4 000 lodged with Mr Memeo by the two crew has not been found.

'According to Mr Memeo he kept it in a portable safe and on June 27 he noticed the money had disappeared and he suspected the deceased had taken it,' Insp Dabeesingh said.

The families will be seeing Insp Dabeesingh tomorrow to discuss the repossession of the men's belongings before returning to Durban on Saturday.

# Govt warns on ID photos

THE Department of Home Affairs yesterday warned the public against people who masqueraded as Government officials and charge exorbitant fees to help with the requirements of the new identity documents.

Mr Gerné van Zyl, director general of the Department of Home Affairs, in a statement issued in Pretoria yesterday, said it had come to their attention that advance payment for photographs was charged while the photographer had no film in his camera.

Mr Van Zyl said they had also received complaints that blacks who applied for identity documents were being exploited by people who professed to have been appointed by his department to:

- Photograph applicants;
- Take fingerprints; or
- Complete application forms on behalf of black people and to receive payments thereof.

"The public is warned against unscrupulous practices where the taking of photographs is concerned. Exorbitant

prices are charged by some photographers," Mr Van Zyl said.

He added: "The Department of Home Affairs wishes to state unequivocally that no private person or organisation has been appointed to render any such services to the public."

## Forms

"Applicants for the new identity documents who require assistance in completing the application forms, may approach any regional or district office of the Department of Home Affairs or any magistrates or Development Board office where their fingerprints will also be taken. Only two photographs and the reference book need accompany an application".

# Crime wave breaks on insurance firms

(34)  
(S)

N/M 23/7/86

**Mercury Correspondent**  
**JOHANNESBURG**—The cost of theft claims could have a more devastating impact on the year-end results of short-term insurance companies than last year's Transvaal hailstorms.

The volume and cost of theft claims has, in many cases, almost doubled.

S A Eagle reported an 88% growth in car theft claims in the first six months of the year, compared with January to June last year. Domestic burglary claims grew by 60%.

The Commercial Union recorded a 50% increase in car thefts claims in its largest Johannesburg branch in the same period. Domestic burglary claims submitted to the branch increased by

the same amount, said managing director Bill Rutherford.

These two categories have generally become the biggest loss-makers this year.

## Inflation

Insurers estimate that their impact on industry results could be even more damaging than last year's hailstorms because massive portions of those losses were carried by international reinsurers.

Much harder reinsurance rates — the result of last year's losses — have been added to the bills of direct insurers this year, while inflation and the rand's poor exchange rate have pushed up the cost of replacing stolen goods.

It is estimated that the value and the replacement

costs of theft claims have doubled.

The S A Eagle received claims for 750 stolen motor vehicles during the six month period to June — a figure which, if the trend continues, could reach 1 500 at the end of the year.

Assuming a similar trend in the rest of the short-term insurance industry, and regarding the S A Eagle as representative of 10% of the industry, this could push the number of total car theft claims up to 15 000 this year.

S A Eagle managing director Fred Hazlett estimated that, at an average cost of R6 500 for each car stolen, this could mean a loss of about R100 million to the industry.

Mr Hazlett said increases in the crime categories, which reflect the effects of

the recession, began intensifying about three months ago and had become significantly worse since then.

'Crime is without doubt the worst single category at the moment. The emphasis has switched from losses in the large industrial risk categories.

'By the end of this year we are going to see some horrific losses related to the crime classes of business. I don't see an improvement in the results of short-term insurance industry for some time to come.'

Fidelity guarantee insurance which covers companies against theft by employees has also become a risky category of business, while fraudulent and exaggerated claims have added to the burden of the ailing short-term insurance industry.

All this points to one thing: further premium increases.

Most companies have increased their rates for personal lines of insurance over the past three months.

The S A Eagle, with a solvency margin of almost 80%, has increased its premiums in these categories by at least 40%, and, in spite of the substantial increases, Mr Hazlett said that premiums were still lagging behind inflation and the high incidence of theft.

The increased premium income, coupled with the AA Mutual business which has flooded the market, is bound to put pressure on the reserves of insurance companies, and, thus, on their solvency margins. This suggests even more bad news at the end of the year.

More increases on the cards as ...

23/7/86

# Theft spiral a further blow for insurers

BW DAY

34

THE cost of theft claims could have a more devastating impact on the year-end results of short-term insurance companies than last year's Transvaal hailstorms.

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LESLEY LAMBERT

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➔ To Page 2

# Big blow for insurers

34 BW DAY 23/7/86

➔ From Page 1

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The increased premium income, coupled with the AA Mutual business which has flooded the market, is bound to put pressure on the reserves of insurance companies, and, thus, on their solvency margins. This suggests even more bad news at the end of the year.

# New housing concessions for Ciskeians announced

34 D.D. 24/7/86

**Dispatch Reporter**  
BISHO — Various categories of concessions for people living in houses bought between April and September this have been announced in Ciskei.

The Deputy director-general for Foreign Affairs and Information, Mr Headman Somtunzi, said the concessions were in line with President Lennox Sebe's widely publicised home-ownership ideals.

The intention of the concessions was to dispose of the present stock of houses and remove any impediments that might have existed in the old home ownership scheme.

Mr Somtunzi also announced an increase in rentals and water tariffs at the end of September this year.

He said that under the new concessions houses would be sold without deposit or interest. Those houses valued at more than R5 000 would be reduced to a fixed price of R5 000.

The cost of the site would be included in the fixed price.

Mr Somtunzi said that the price for houses valued at less than R5 000 would remain the same.

In houses valued at R5 000, the purchaser would be entitled to a rebate of R30 for each consecutive year he leased the home.

He said the present rent tariffs would apply until September 30.

Due to the rise in the cost of maintenance the government intended increasing rentals to R28 a month — exclusive of service charges in cases where it was less than that amount.

In cases where it was above R28 the present tariff would continue to apply.

Mr Somtunzi said the redemption instalment would be determined and reckoned in appropriate instalments over

15 years from date of sale.

A rebate of R10 would apply on houses valued at less than R5 000.

He said that during the past eight years the bulk supply costs of water and electricity services to the Ciskei Government had increased annually and they had now reached the stage where most of these costs were in excess of double the 1978 costs.

However, during the past eight years these increased costs had never been passed on to the consumer — with the result that the government had been subsidising the consumer at an ever increasing rate which had given individuals an enormous financial benefit over this period.

With regard to the provision of water, the government purchased in bulk at some 36c a cubic metre and until now the domestic consumer had paid only 18c a cubic metre for metered water.

The new tariff for domestic and small consumers had been set at 25c a cubic metre for metered water.

Mr Somtunzi said that the previous unit tariffs for electricity for domestic purposes varied from 3,04c a kilowatt hour to 6,5c a kwh. The domestic unit charge had now been standardised for all townships at the new tariff of 7,5c a kwh while the actual cost to government was 10c a kwh.

Similarly, the old electric service charge of R2 a month for domestic users had been increased to R3 a month although the actual cost to government was R6,60 a month.

He said that although there had been an increase in the tariffs, the government was still heavily subsidising the provision of water and electricity to the domestic consumers.

# Insurers hit by soaring thefts

Dispatch Correspondent  
JOHANNESBURG — The cost of theft claims could have a more severe impact on the year-end results of short-term insurance companies than last year's Transvaal hailstorms.

The volume and cost of theft claims has, in many cases, almost doubled.

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to the branch increased by the same amount, said the managing director, Mr Bill Rutherford.

These two categories have generally become the biggest loss-makers this year.

Insurers estimate that their impact on industry results could be even more damaging than last year's hailstorms because big portions of those losses were carried by international reinsurers.

Much harder reinsurance rates — the result of last year's losses — have been added to the bills of direct insurers this year, while inflation and the rand's poor exchange rate have pushed up the cost of replacing stolen goods.

It is estimated that the

value and the replacement costs of theft claims have doubled.

The SA Eagle received claims for 750 stolen motor vehicles during the six month period to June — a figure which, if the trend continues, could reach 1 500 at the end of the year.

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SA Eagle managing director Mr Fred Hazlett estimated that, at an average cost of R6 500 for each car stolen, this could mean a loss of about R100 million to the industry.

Mr Hazlett said increases in the crime categories, which reflect the effects of the recession, began intensifying about three months ago and have become significantly worse since then.

"By the end of this year we are going to see some horrific losses related to the crime classes of business. I don't see an improvement in the results of short-term insurance industry for some time to come."

Fidelity guarantee insurance which covers companies against theft by employees has also become a risky category of business, while fraudulent and exaggerated claims have added to the burden of the ailing short-term insurance industry.

Most companies have increased their rates for personal lines of insurance over the past three months. The SA Eagle, with a solvency margin of almost 80 per cent, has increased its premiums in these categories by at least 40 per cent and, despite the substantial increases, Mr Hazlett said that premiums were still lagging behind inflation and the high incidence of theft.

The increased premium income, coupled with the AA Mutual business which has flooded the market, is bound to put pressure on the reserves of insurance companies, and thus on their solvency margins.

# Warning on solvency cost

STELLENBOSCH — The "bureaucratic enforcement" of a 20 per cent solvency margin for short term insurance companies would send premiums so high that only the very rich would be able to afford short term insurance cover, Mr C. J. Oosthuizen, managing director of Santam Insurance, said at Stellenbosch yesterday.

As the guest speaker at a luncheon of the Stellenbosch Afrikaanse Sakekamer, Mr Oosthuizen said there had been a lot of hot air written and spoken about the solvency margin. "But it seems that not one of those who are shouting so loudly about increasing the solvency margin from the present 10 per cent to 20 per cent have paused for one minute to do a little calculation to assess the consequences."

Mr Oosthuizen gave an example of a company which had to meet a 20 per cent solvency margin on all its new business.

"Assume this company achieves new business of R20 million. For unexpected risks it has to put away R8 million (40 per cent), brokers' commission takes about R4 million (20 per cent)

"The company's administration costs take R2 million (10 per cent) and so the company is left with a pre-tax profit of R6 million. The receiver of revenue takes R3 million (half the profit) and the company is finally left with R3 million after-tax profit which it can add to its reserves and therefore its solvency margin. But R3 million is only 15 per cent of the R20 million premium income. The company must make R4 million profit after tax to meet the 20 per cent requirement. And remember this happy company didn't experience any increase in claims in spite of its increased business."

Mr Oosthuizen said to achieve a 20 per cent solvency margin on all new business, an insurance company would have to manage a 40 per cent pre-tax profit on premium income. If it wanted to achieve its own target of perhaps a 25 per cent or 50 per cent solvency margin, its percentage profit would have to be that much greater.

"Is it reasonable to suggest that solvency margins must be maintained at least at 20 per cent starting immediately? What is going to happen?"

"Premiums will be hiked to levels where only the very rich can afford short term insurance cover. This I am sure is unacceptable to the consumer at large. Insurers will reduce the availability of insurance and become highly selective," Mr Oosthuizen said. — Sapa



mercury 30/07/86

# Film star's son charged with causing boat death

ANNAPOLIS—The son of Hollywood star Ryan O'Neal has been indicted on manslaughter charges arising from a power-boat accident in which director Francis Ford Coppola's son was killed.

Prosecutors said yesterday that Griffin O'Neal, 20, would likely be tried in September on five counts of reckless endangerment in the death of Gian Carlo Coppola.

The charges, which each carry a penalty of five years' imprisonment and a \$1 000 (about R2 500) fine, were announced on Monday.

Coppola, 23, was killed on May 26 when a rented power-boat he and O'Neal were operating on the South River near Annapolis cut between two other vessels and struck a tow line.

Police said the rope struck Coppola's left arm and hurled him to the rear of the boat. A postmortem showed he died of massive

head injuries and was legally drunk when the incident occurred.

The accident occurred on a day off from the filming of *Gardens of Stone* in Arlington, Virginia, in which Coppola was assisting his father and O'Neal had an acting part.

O'Neal was not tested for intoxication because police accepted his statement that Coppola had been driving, but witnesses subsequently described a man fitting O'Neal's description as the driver, officers said. — (Sapa-Reuter).

Evidence  
of fraud  
running  
to R20-m  
annually

# Medical aid scandal

w/ ARGUS 2/1/86

34

Weekend Argus  
Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Startling evidence has been disclosed of a medical-aid scam in which scores of doctors and several dentists are allegedly swindling medical-aid schemes out of millions of rands.

The frauds, the biggest in South African medical history, are said to be running at R15-million to R20-million a year and spreading by the day.

Six of the country's top medical-aid administrating companies, which represent 81 schemes and 650 000 members and process R700-million in claims a year, have revealed details of an

"horrendous level" of fraudulent and unethical activities by medical practitioners throughout the country.

They have uncovered and tracked the extent of the swindle by setting up a full-time computer-backed investigation bureau — and warn that unless the frauds are checked, medical contributions are certain to soar yet again.

This, they say, would come as a hammer blow to hard-pressed contributors already hit this year by a 30 percent increase in membership fees (for whites) and a 110 percent increase for blacks.

On top of this tariffs for "contracted out" doctors have just gone up 20 percent.

This week the administrators opened the investigation bureau's books to show how the frauds are perpetrated — and the evidence that emerged was staggering.

Medical schemes, they said, had become a prime target for abuse and they expressed fear that as the economic recession deepens and their anti-fraud control measures begin to tighten, practitioners — and in many cases patients working in collusion — will try to find other ways of "cashing in" with fraudulent claims.

However, they warned that new control mechanisms were being introduced to flush out malpractice and expose offending doctors at an earlier stage.

One was a new computerised prescription-verifying process to track doctors overcharging on drugs and pocketing the price difference between generics and name-brand products.

## Cash deals

Another is a decision to invite 3 000 dispensing doctors to apply for payments to be made on behalf of patients who are members of schemes administered by the six-member group.

Many such doctors are said to be involved in big cash deals selling generic medicines, but to stamp out the fraud a selected number will be invited to become accredited dispensing practitioners.

The bureau, which costs R150 000 a year to run, has uncovered at least 20 ways in which the overall scam is operated.

And though it says many doctors are honest and enterprising and providing a necessary service, it claims that a growing number, by using one or more of these methods, are making vast profits and netting up to R250 000 in turnover in medium-size practices.

# 180 crowned cranes poisoned on Wild Coast

(34) 12/8/86 Mercury

## Mercury Correspondent

UMTATA—An estimated 180 crowned cranes have been killed by seeds soaked in poison on Transkei's Wild Coast, threatening the existence of the endangered species.

The bird plays an important role in Xhosa tribal folklore, and angry tribesmen in the area have approached their chief and headman to find and punish the culprit.

The slaughter was discovered after the Natal branch of the Wildlife Society informed Transkei's Depart-

ment of Nature Conservation that there had been a sudden drop in the number of cranes which normally roost along the banks and mouth of the Nxaxo river near Wavecrest resort.

The crowned crane population in the area has fluctuated around 200 for the past 45 years, and now only an estimated 20 birds still exist, a department spokesman said.

After the Wildlife Society reported that only eight birds had been counted on a recent trip to the roosting ground, an investigation

was conducted by a senior nature conservation officer, Mr Noel Nomaqumba.

He found that the birds had been poisoned by a highly toxic insecticide, Nuvacron 40, in which maize seeds had been soaked. The seeds had been scattered on the ground for the birds to eat.

Tribesmen took the matter to their chief and subheadman who summoned the man believed responsible, but he fled, Mr Nomaqumba said.

A previous incident of crane poisoning occurred in 1981.

**MARK STANSFIELD, Weekend Argus Reporter**  
INSURANCE premiums could soon be increased to a level beyond the reach of most South Africans as insurance companies battle against dishonest clients and an "unbelievable" crime-wave.

The ultimate losers, insurance bosses warned this week, will be honest South Africans.

Dishonest clients, feeling the economic pinch, are fraudulently fleecing their insurance companies by submitting false claims.

One company recently reported the recovery of a "stolen" R30 000 car belonging to a Cape Town resident. The car had allegedly been hidden at his brother's home while the "victim" claimed for it from his insurance company.

Chief loss adjustor at the General Accident Insurance Company, Mr Fred Berrange, said insurance companies were now working hand-in-hand with the police.

"It is in the man-in-the-street's interest to report such cases because increasing fraudulent claims are pushing up the premiums," he said.

### Flood of claims

Nine suspect claims against General Accident are now in the hands of the police, said General Accident Insurance chairman Mr Clive Dean. An "unbelievable" countrywide crime wave had also led to a flood of claims.

And the Peninsula, it seems, has the worst record.

The Cape burglary loss ratio for the General Accident Insurance Company jumped a staggering 83 percent between June 1985 and June 1986, he said.

Chairman of SA Eagle Insurance, Mr Fred Haslett, said about 160 vehicles insured with the company were stolen each month while the recovery rate was less than 10 percent. He blamed criminals for the underwriting loss of R5,4-million experienced by SA Eagle in the six months to June.

Peninsula police liaison officer, Lieutenant Denise Benson, disclosed that 359 burglaries had taken place, 118 cars had been stolen and 376 cars had been broken into in Rondebosch so far this year.

"In the Woodstock area 551 burglaries took place, 239 cars were stolen while 604 cars were broken into for the period January to July this year," she added.

In the Cape Town city centre 528 cars had been stolen since January, she said.

### Raised further

Mr Haslett warned that unless the position improved insurance rates would have to be raised further to a point where the cost of insurance could be beyond the reach of the man in the street.

SA Eagle's loss ratio for household, all risks, fidelity guarantee, burglary, money and motor insurance claims were well over 100 percent, he said.

Santam Insurance managing director Mr C J Oosthuizen said all insurance companies would have to increase premiums soon.

"Santam — the biggest insurance company operating in South Africa and a barometer for the rest of the industry — is also making underwriting losses. I knew that other companies would have to follow," he said.

But, he added, he hoped all insurance companies would increase their rates on a "scientific basis" and not indiscriminately.

**Insurance soon too costly  
for Mr Average — warning**

*12/11 Argus 16/8/86*  
*(34)*

S. Times

# Premiums up 60%<sup>17/8/86</sup> as crime soars <sup>(34)</sup>

By Ruth Golembo

SA EAGLE has increased insurance rates by up to 60% in the past few months to counter huge underwriting losses caused by the upsurge in crime.

Chairman Fred Haslett says underwriting plunged into a loss of R5,4-million in the half-year to June from a profit of R137 000 in the same time last year. SA Eagle faced a huge increase in claims arising from theft.

Although the industrial and commercial fire account was profitable, claims against householders' comprehensive policies and for car theft were particularly high.

Worsening economic conditions and unemployment are expected to cause an increase in crime, he says.

But the increased premiums should to stabilise the underwriting account by the end of the year.

Premium rates have soared fourfold in the past 10 years.

## Alarms

To prevent the cost of insurance from rocketing beyond the reach of the owner of a car, house or flat, steps are being taken to adjust the rating structure to risk-reducing factors like burglar alarms.

The interim dividend of 21c was maintained in spite of the drop in earnings by 35% from 57,2c a share to 37,3c.

Gross premiums written increased from R122,5-million to R156-million.

Mr Haslett says the company accepted a considerable amount of business from the collapsed AA Mutual Insurance — but only at SA Eagle's rates and conditions.

He says the effects of the increased business will be seen in the long term.

SA Eagle's investment income rose from R9,7-million to R10,5-million, but underwriting losses cut operating income before tax to R5,1-million from R9,8-million.

Earnings a share dropped by 35% from 57,2c to 37,3c, and dividend cover fell from 2,7 to 1,8.

not possible, but the budget is constituted as follows:

Staff	436 000
Administration	8 000
Printing	76 000
Equipment	20 000
Professional services	16 000
<b>Total</b>	<b>556 000</b>

Reference books/influx control

1161. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(a) How many (i) males and (ii) females were arrested by the South African Police for offences relating to reference books and influx control in each of the main urban centres of the Republic from 1 January 1986 up to and including the date on which arrests for such offences were suspended, (b) what was the total number of such arrests in the Republic during this period and (c) on what date were arrests for such offences suspended?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(a) (i) and (ii)	East London	13
	Bloemfontein	1 138
	Johannesburg	223
	Hillbrow	590
	Sandton	44
	Vereeniging	582
	Krugerdsdorp	21
	Rooidepoort	211
	Benoni	251
	Brakpan	5
	Germiston	650
	Springs	19
	Boksburg	44
	Pretoria	7 555

(b) 13 481.

(c) 23 April 1986.

NOTE: No statistics with regard to males and females separately are kept by the South African Police.

Media: offences under emergency regulations

1169. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether the South African Police have investigated any alleged offences by the media under the emergency regulations; if so, (a) in respect of which newspapers or broadcasting companies and (b) what offences were investigated in each case;

(2) whether (a) journalists and/or (b) newspapers have been charged with any offences under the emergency regulations as a result; if so, (i) what are their names, and (ii) with what alleged offences were they charged, in each case?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) No
- (a) and (b) Fall away.
- (2) (a) and (b) No
- (i) and (ii) Fall away.

L. Mellet

1170. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether the incumbent of the post of director of information for internal media at the Bureau for Information, whose name has been furnished to the South African Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply, holds or held any rank in the South African Police Force; if so, (a) what rank, (b) when did he attain this rank and (c) what is his name;

(2) whether this person has been seconded to the Bureau for Information; if so, from what date; if not, when did he cease to be a member of the Police Force?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) Yes

- (a) Brigadier
- (b) 1 March 1986
- (c) L Mellet.

(2) Yes, with effect from 1 April 1986.

Mines: taxable income

1172. Mr L F STOFBERG asked the Minister of Finance:

What (a)(i) was the total gross taxable income of the mines in the Republic, (ii) was the prescribed percentage of income tax on mining profits and (iii) were the total sales of the mines concerned, and (b)

(ii) The prescribed income tax rates are as follows:

1982-83:	R4 012 352 445
1983-84:	R3 450 494 096
1984-85:	R2 910 025 714

Year	Base Minerals		Diamonds	
	Basic	Sur-charge	Basic	Sur-charge
1982-83	42%	10%	45%	15%
1983-84	42%	10%	45%	15%
1984-85	50%	—	45%	20%

Gold mining companies are taxed at percentages determined in accordance with the following basic formulae:

Pre-1966 gold mines:  $y = 60 - \frac{360}{x}$

Post-1966 gold mines:  $y = 60 - \frac{x}{x}$

In these formulae y represents the percentage and x the ratio expressed as a percentage which the taxable income bears to the income.

To the percentages so determined the following surcharges are added:

1982-83:	15%
1983-84:	15%
1984-85:	20%

(iii) Statistics on which to base

was the effective income tax percentage paid by the mines concerned, in each of the 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85 financial years?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

(a) (i) It is not clear what is meant by "gross taxable income". Income tax is calculated on "taxable income" as defined in section 1 of the Income Tax Act, 1962.

On the basis of assessments raised to date the total taxable income of the mines was as follows:

answers to these questions and (b) are not kept by the Department.

State of emergency: reports submitted for approval  
1173. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) (a) What total number of news reports had been submitted to the South African Police by newspapers for approval for publication since the introduction of the state of emergency on 12 June 1986 and (b) how many such news reports had been approved by the police for publication as at the latest specified date for which information is available;

(2) what is the (a) rank of and (b) position

# Emergency causes high crime rate' 34

28/1/85  
Victoria Bureau  
STAR

Mamelodi residents have expressed concern about the rising crime rate and have blamed it on the state of emergency.

In a joint statement the Mamelodi Youth Organisation (MAYO), the Mamelodi Civic Association (MCA), and Mamelodi Teachers' Union (MATU) claimed the state of emergency was directly responsible for the escalating crime rate.

The Bureau for Information would not comment.

The Northern Transvaal CID chief, Brigadier K. Nel, denied that there was an increase in the crime rate in Mamelodi. He said since security forces were posted in Mamelodi, "there was a great decrease in crime".

DD 2/9/86  
**Nicro  
director:  
public  
lacks  
interest**

**Dispatch Reporter**  
EAST LONDON — The National Institute for Crime Prevention and the Rehabilitation of Offenders (Nicro) still found people were not interested in the fate of families of prisoners, according to the branch director, Mrs E. Gaitskill.

In her report at the annual meeting of the organisation here last night, she said that during the past year Nicro had had 166 coloured and white families/prisoners registered, and had had an average of 290 interviews a month.

Seventy-three men were housed in the Overnight Shelter of Nicro during the past year, and there were currently 14 men in residence at the shelter, she said.

Nicro offices administered 18 grants totalling R2 680,50 a month during the year, Mrs Gaitskill said.

Office bearers for 1986 will be: Mr H. Holmes, chairman; Mr B. Watson, vice chairman; Mrs M. Tricker, treasurer; and committee members will be Mr E. Walsh, Mr L. Pentz, Mrs E. Wiemann, Mr J. Carter, Mr E. Whitaker, Mrs E. Behr and Mr P. Kahts.



TUESDAY, 2 SEPTEMBER 1986

ties and activities to the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning.

†Indicates translated version.

For oral reply:

General Affairs:

State President:

Administrators

(2) No.

(c) 1 July 1986.

(b) To the Administrators of the four provinces, in so far as the said sections apply to the Black population group.

\*1. Prof N J J OLIVIER asked the State President:

- (1) Whether he has assigned the administration of any provision in any law to the administrator of any province in terms of section 15 of the Provincial Government Act, No 69 of 1986; if so, (a) what statutory provisions, (b) to which administrators and (c) when in each case;
- (2) whether, in assigning the administration of any of these laws to any administrator, he amended, adapted or modified any such laws; if so, (a) what laws, (b) what amendments, adaptations or modifications did he effect to each such law and (c) why were these changes considered necessary in each case?

(a), (b) and (c) Fall away. Criminal proceedings against members

\*2. Mr P H P GASTROW asked the State President: HANS MEYER

- (1) Whether he (a) issued or (b) authorised the issue of a certificate in terms of section 103ter of the Defence Act, No. 44 of 1957, directing that the criminal proceedings against four members of the South African Defence Force, whose names have been furnished to the Office of the State President for the purpose of his reply should not be continued; if so, (i) when, (ii) to whom was the authority given to issue the certificate, (iii) in which court had the proceedings been instituted, (iv) what were the charges against the four accused, (v) on whose authority had the proceedings been instituted, (vi) why did he authorise the issue of the certificate and (vii) what are the names of the persons concerned;
- (2) whether, prior to giving the authority to issue a certificate, the matter was discussed with the Attorney-General of South West Africa; if so, (a) who discussed it with the Attorney-General and (b) what was the (i) purpose and (ii) result of the discussions;
- (3) whether he has received any communications from (a) the Administrator-General of South West Africa, (b) the Cabinet of the Transitional Government of South West Africa and (c) any other institution or per-

†The STATE PRESIDENT:

(1) Yes.

(a) Section 6(1)(b), section 6(2), in so far as it applies to any advice furnished by an official contemplated in section 6(1) concerning a section 6(1)(b) matter, section 21, section 22(1)(b) and (4), in so far as they apply to powers in terms of section 21, and section 32(2), in so far as it applies to the issue or withdrawal of a permit or the amendment of the conditions of a permit in terms of section 21, of the Group Areas Act, 1966, (Act 36 of 1966), which assigns powers, di-

son concerning the issue of such certificates in the case of criminal proceedings in South West Africa; if so, what was (i) the nature of the communications and (ii) his response thereto?

THE STATE PRESIDENT:

(1) (a) No.

(b) Yes.

(i) May 16, 1986.

(ii) The Cabinet for the Territory of South West Africa.

(iii) The Magistrate's Court Ondangwa.

(iv) Murder.

(v) The Attorney-General of South West Africa.

(vi) Since, after having considered a report as contemplated in section 103ter(5) of the Defence Act, No. 44 of 1957, which was submitted to me by the Minister of Defence, I was of the opinion that the criminal proceedings in question were instituted by reason of acts done in good faith by the South African Defence Force members concerned, for the purposes of the prevention and suppression of terrorism in an operational area, and that it was in the national interest that the proceedings not be continued.

(vii) D F Esselen, J Fernando, C J Harnse and F J Herps.

(2) Yes.

(a) Two senior officers of the legal sections of the South African Defence Force and the South West Africa Territorial Force.

(b) (i) To request him to consider not to continue the proceedings, in view of the provisions of section 103ter(2) of the Defence Act.  
(ii) The Attorney-General did not comply with the request.

(3) (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) No.

(i) The Cabinet for the Territory has directed a request via the Administrator-General that the relevant legal provisions be amended so that authority to issue such a certificate would in future no longer be granted to the Cabinet, but to another functionary, inter alia because the powers relating to the operational activities of the South African Defence Force do not vest in that Cabinet.  
(ii) The request is under consideration.

Mr P H P GASTROW: Mr Chairman, arising out of the State President's reply, could he tell us whether or not the newspapers were correct in reporting that the deceased died as a result of injuries sustained from being kicked by the four accused? Furthermore, did he regard it in the interests of justice generally, and not only in South West Africa, to issue the authority which he did issue? [Interjections.]

†The STATE PRESIDENT: In the first place, Mr Chairman, the hon member must learn not to base his opinions on newspaper reports.  
In the second place I want to point out to the hon member that soldiers in the operational area act in good faith in fighting ter-

rorism, actions which also guarantee his safety.  
In the third place it is a fact that the Defence Force itself has the means to determine how to deal with people who do not act according to the instructions which they receive.

†Mr S S VAN DER MERWE: Mr Chairman, further arising out of the State President's reply, could he inform us whether such steps were taken departmentally against the persons concerned by the Defence Force, and if not, whether such steps are envisaged?

†The STATE PRESIDENT: Mr Chairman, as I am not the Minister of Defence I would be pleased if the hon member would place his question on the Question Paper, and then it can be replied to adequately.

Mr P G SOAL: We will not be here next week!

Ministers:

*[Handwritten signature]*  
Sanctions

\*1. The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

(1) Whether the South African Government intends re-evaluating its attitude towards the Nkomati Accord in the light of moves to impose sanctions against South Africa; if so, (a) what factors will be taken into consideration in this re-evaluation and (b) when is it anticipated that a decision will be taken in this regard;

(2) whether the South African Government (a) has considered and/or (b) is considering any direct communications with the Mozambican Government regarding the possible effect on the Nkomati Accord of the imposition of sanctions against South Africa; if not, why not, in each case; if so,

(3) whether any such communications

have taken place; if not, why not; if so,

(4) whether he will furnish this House with information on these communications; if not, why not; if so, (a) what is the nature of these communications, (b) what are the relevant dates and (c) what results have been achieved to date?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

(1) No, (a) and (b) fall away.

(2) (a) and (b) Yes, but I would point out that sanctions as such need not necessarily jeopardise the continuation of the Accord itself.

(3) Yes, subject to the qualifications I have just mentioned.

(4) (a), (b) and (c). In view of prevailing circumstances details of these communications cannot be made public. However, I would like to inform the House that the negative effects which sanctions may have on both South Africa and Mozambique, as well as on the Southern African region are being continually stressed in bilateral discussions.

*[Handwritten signature]*  
Namibia  
\*2. The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

Whether the South African Government still intends seeking an internationally recognised solution to the question of independence for Namibia in terms of United Nations Resolution 435; if not, (a) why not and (b) what steps are to be taken with regard to the independence of Namibia; if so, what steps are being taken to bring about such a solution?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

(a) The South African Government has

DD 2/1/86

# A policeman's lot is not an easy one — academic

Dispatch Reporter

EAST LONDON — Being a policeman has never been easy, the guest speaker at the annual meeting of the South African National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders (Nicro), Professor G. du Preez, of the Criminology Department at the University of Fort Hare, said last night.

Professor Du Preez was speaking on Police-Community Relations, and said that being a policeman had become increasingly difficult in the age of rapid social change.

He said it was easy to state what the primary task of the police force was — to maintain order — but although it was easy to say, it was difficult to do.

He said there was a commonly held view that South Africans disliked their police force more than they disliked any other group in the community, except politicians, while some people saw a policeman as a personal instrument to be manipulated in their own interest.

Other members of the community held the view that a policeman was the instrument of society to ensure harmony and peace, while other members of the community saw a policeman to be an instrument of government and therefore stood for oppression, baasskap and power, Professor Du Preez said.

He said that, in South Africa, the maxim of "the police are the public and the public are the police" should be prevalent, but unfortunately, because of a variety of factors, the police and the public have drifted apart and now functioned mainly as separate entities.

He said the separatism which prevailed was mainly due to police, that

one speak of a full partnership in policing.

Sound mutual relationships between the police and the public were of vital importance in a process of dissolving conflict, but there had to be a willingness to form a relationship, Professor Du Preez said.

He said it was on this willingness that people could live together, plan together and stand together to ensure an orderly society.

For the public and the police to be compatible, mutual respect and regard, and credibility during which trust would generate trust, were basic to relationships.

Mutual communication was the central theme in the police-community relationships, and the consolidating of the alliance was an inescapable police duty, as such a relationship had a "multitude of advantages", Professor Du Preez said.

One of the advantages was that a greater harmony between the police and all members of the community would be established, as well as less crime, better control of crime and a sound working relationship with the public and other professional bodies.

The upgrading of basic and advanced training programmes to study relational problems and programmes in depth, prevention of tension between the police and the public, a more professional and influential police force and a greater improved police image to the outside were just a few of the advantages, Professor Du Preez said.

He said the main idea was not to persuade the people to develop a sudden "love" for the police, but to clear up real problems, to improve the quality of police services and to bring about increased support for the police.



At the annual meeting of Nicro last night: the guest speaker Professor G. du Preez of the criminology department of Fort Hare University, centre, with Mr L. Pentz, left and the new head of the detective branch in East London, Colonel Mossie Kriek.

## Nicro aim is crime prevention

The tracing of detained children is the most serious problem faced by the National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders (Nicro) according to the annual report published in Johannesburg yesterday.

Upheavals in black areas have forced Nicro to adjust its services to accommodate the needs of communities at risk, with special reference to the youth.

A working relationship with other organisations had been forged to help communities in crisis and to construct projects for the youth.

In his report, the outgoing chairman of Nicro, Mr. Chris Black, said society still associated crime with punishment. However, he said the Johannesburg branch of Nicro believed that prevention was better than cure.

"Our aim is to keep as many people out of prison as possible," he said.

He added that special efforts were being made to address the organisation to environmental and social conditions of crime.

Community projects, he said, were aimed at conditions that increased crime.

The concept of community services is highly favoured by Nicro.

The system of community services provides a more rehabilitative environment for offenders.

# Crime rates on the upswing

34 15/11/86 SCAP

Serious crime is increasing in South Africa with the value of property damaged and stolen running into billions of rands. Topping the list was the theft of firearms which increased by 28 percent, the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, said at the launching of the Local Authority Security Association in Johannesburg.

More than 286 South Africans were "necklaced" and there were nearly 5 000 petrol bombings.

Addressing delegates to the association's first congress, Mr Le Grange said the increase of crime took place against a background of unemployment and the poor economic situation.

- From July 1985 to June this year more than 1 405 000 serious crimes were reported.
- Burglaries increased by 18 percent from nearly 167 000 to 197 000.
- Motor car thefts by 22 percent — up from 48 000 in 1984/85 to 59 000 in 1985/86.
- Shoplifting showed an increase of 7 percent.
- The theft of firearms increased by 22 percent, and this did not include firearms stolen during burglaries.

Although statistics are not available, the total value of property damaged and stolen during crimes of this nature must have run into billions of rands, Mr Le Grange added.

"For example, if estimated at an average of R12 000 each the total value of vehicles stolen last year alone amounts to more than R713 million."

Among the contributing factors for this marked increase in serious crime were the economic situation which left many more people unemployed, and the unrest situation which had placed a heavy burden on crime prevention by the Police.

Mr Le Grange said there was a notable increase in crimes of which blatant dishonesty was an element, such as robbery, housebreaking, fraud, forgery, car thefts, and stock theft.

From July 1985 to June 1986 more than 286 South Africans were also necklaced, 155 persons were burned to death in other ways, and another 91 people were killed by rioters.

During this same period more than 1 468 people were assaulted by rioters, 33 members of the security forces were murdered and 424 assaulted.

Police 'too busy' in townships

# Alarm as crime wave sweeps SA

CRIME in suburban SA is soaring as police have turned their attention to combating political violence.

One major insurer reports that car thefts are up by 86% and household goods by 30% on last year.

Insurance premiums have already jumped by 40% in some instances, and industry sources say they will have to increase to cope with the spiralling crime rate.

Progressive Federal Party (PFP) justice spokesman David Dalling said: "By deploying such large numbers of police in the townships, the force available to counter ordinary crime has been greatly reduced."

"The normal crime investigation and prevention has taken a back seat to the political role of the police."

The SAP's Lieutenant-Colonel Vic

Business Day Reporter

Haynes said: "The SAP does not deny there is room for improvement in the prevention and combating of crime."

Haynes pointed to the decision by Parliament to increase the size of the police force from its present 48 000 to more than 86 000 by 1994.

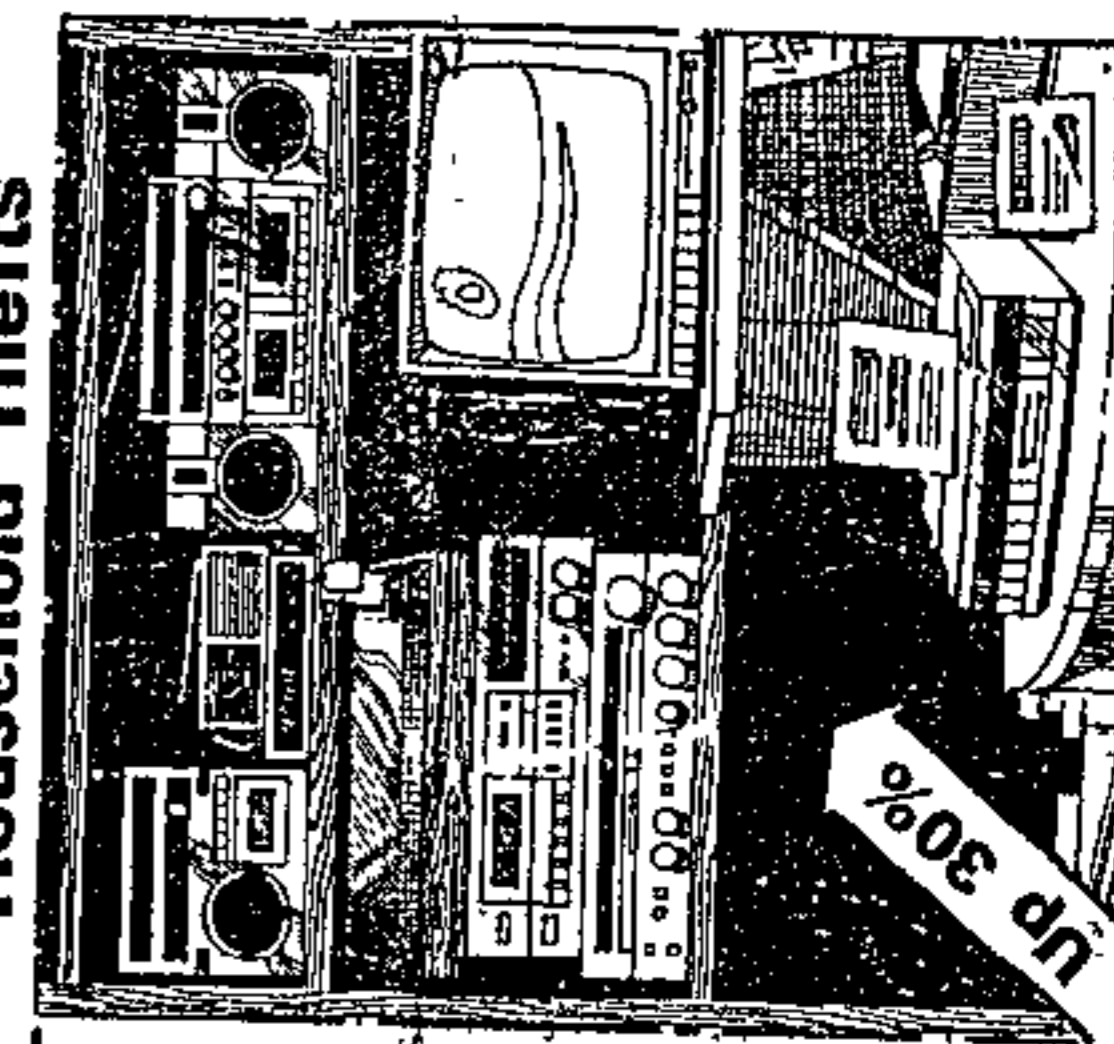
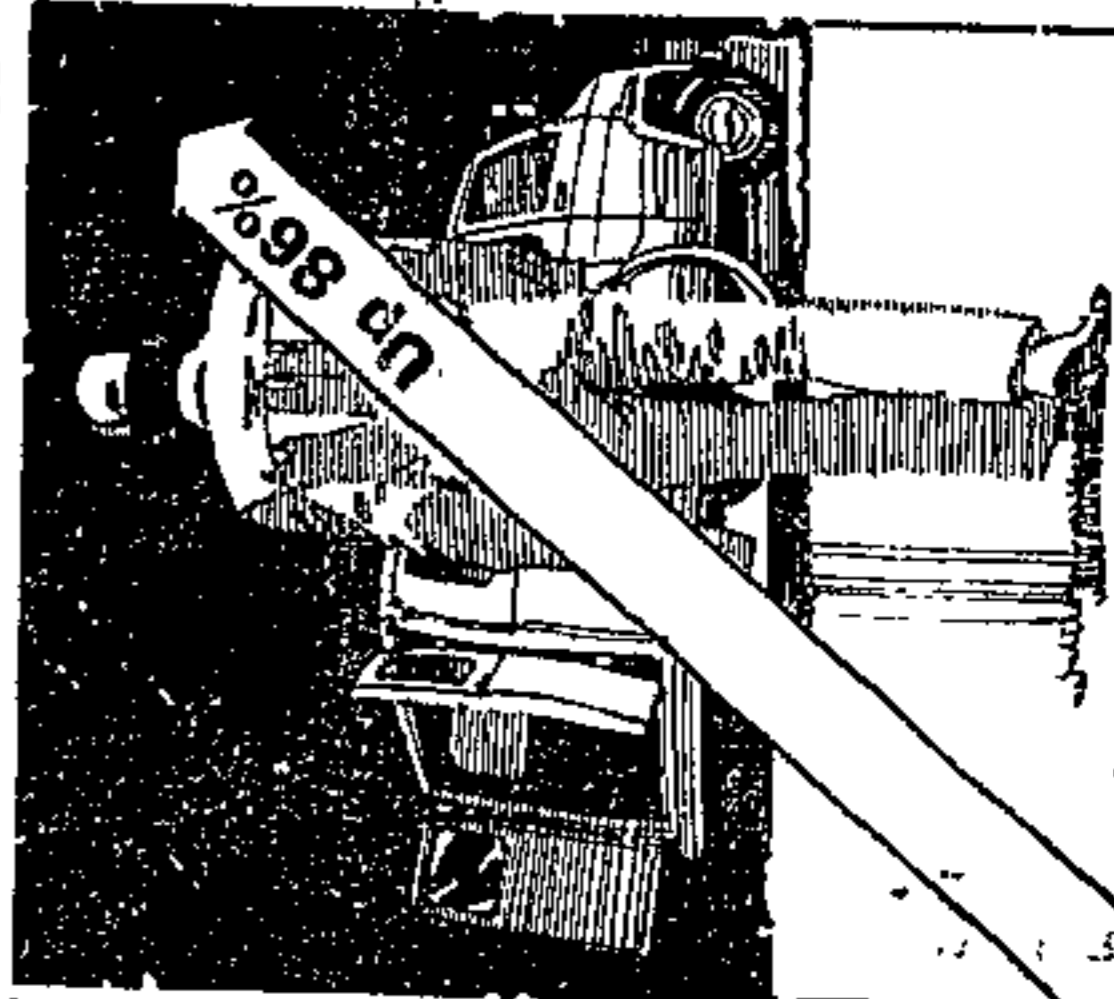
He said: "The police do their best with the available manpower and are still capable of achieving a reasonable success rate."

The SAP will not comment on the number of police stationed in the townships, nor will it say if these additional forces have come at the expense of security elsewhere.

But a private security industry source

● To Page 2

## Law & Order Breakdown Household Thefts



Source: SA LAGIE

# Concern at crime rate

estimated that 80% of the police force was in the townships, leaving 20% for other areas.

Owners of private security firms report that business is booming as more and more people have given up faith in the police and turned elsewhere for protection.

Commercial Union recorded a maximum 18 stolen motor vehicles in any given month last year in the firm's largest Johannesburg branch. This year 52 cars were stolen in July alone and another 47 were taken last month, said MD Bill Rutherford.

SA Eagle GM Brian Wilkinson said: "Because of the work, the police are being forced to cope with at the moment, they might not be able to give their full attention to these problems."

Wilkinson said claims made by SA Eagle policy holders for car thefts have

jumped for the period January to August by 86% compared with last year. In the case of household theft, there has been a 30% increase.

Insurance firms have traditionally worked on a 10% recovery rate for stolen vehicles but report that they have been lucky to get 3%-4% this year.

One insurance executive claimed the police have virtually stopped looking for stolen vehicles.

Insurance executives complain that rising premiums are hardly keeping pace with claims.

Rutherford said: "It's like the man who was trying to fill up one of those big American cars with petrol. He finally says 'Stop the engine - you're gaining on me.'"

3A  
BUS DAY 22/9/86  
From Page 1

# Crime soars as police fight unrest

CAP 7a D  
22/9/86

34

## Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Crime in the suburbs is soaring out of control as police fight unrest.

One major insurer reports car thefts are up by 86 percent, and household goods by 30 percent on last year.

Insurance premiums have already jumped by 40 percent in some cases. Industry sources say they will have to go up even more to cope with the spiralling crime rate.

## 'Political'

A PFP spokesman on justice, Mr Dave Dalling, says: "By deploying such large numbers of police in the townships, the force available to counter ordinary crime has been greatly reduced.

"The normal crime prevention and investigation has taken a backseat to the political role of the police," Mr Dalling said.

Lieutenant-Colonel Vic Haynes says "the SAP do not deny there is room for improvement in the prevention and combating of crime".

He points to the decision by Parliament to increase the police force from 48 000 to more than 86 000 by 1994.

"The police do their best with the available manpower and are still capable of achieving a very reasonable success rate," says Colonel Haynes.

The police decline to comment on the number of police in the townships, nor will they say whether these forces have come at the expense of other work.

A source in the private security industry estimates that 80 percent of the force is tied up in the townships, leaving a meagre 20 percent for all other areas.

Owners of private security firms report that business is booming — as more and more people have given up faith in the police and turned elsewhere for protection.

The Commercial Union recorded a maximum 18 stolen motor vehicles in any given month last year in the firm's largest Johannesburg branch. This year 52 cars were stolen in July alone and another 47 were taken last month, said managing director Mr Bill Rutherford.

SA Eagle general manager Mr Brian Wilkinson says: "Because of the work the police are being forced to cope with at the moment, they might not be able to give their full attention to these problems."

## Recovery rate

Mr Wilkinson says claims made by SA Eagle policy-holders for car thefts between January and August have jumped by 86 percent compared with last year. Household theft has increased 30 percent.

Insurance firms have traditionally worked on a 10 percent recovery rate for stolen vehicles but report they have been lucky to get 3 to 4 percent this year.

One insurance executive, who asked not to be named, claims the police have all but stopped looking for stolen vehicles.

Insurance executives say the rising premiums are hardly keeping pace with claims.

"It's like the man who was trying to fill up one of those big American cars with petrol," says Mr Rutherford. "He finally says 'Stop the engine — you're gaining on me!'"

# Limited power for special constables

SPAR  
34  
22/9/86

By David Braun, Political Correspondent

Cape Town

The 1 000 special constables being trained for auxiliary work in black townships will have limited powers and be used only under the proper guidance and control of senior police non-commissioned officers, Law and Order Minister Mr Louis le Grange said today.

He was giving further details on the training of the new constables, which he announced at the Transvaal National Party congress in Pretoria at the weekend.

Mrs Helen Suzman, the Progressive Federal Party spokesman on law and order, said yesterday that it seemed totally impossible for a disciplined force to be trained in three weeks.

## Serious shortage of police as crime rate soars

**Pretoria Bureau**  
South Africa is facing a critical police manpower shortage as crime in urban areas continues to soar.

Continuing political violence is being blamed for the shortage of police. In a predicted side-effect, short-term insurance premiums are expected to rise by as much as 70 percent.

The crime rate in the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging area has risen dramatically as police battle to maintain a presence in both the townships and white urban areas.

Some security companies said there had been a marked increase in the number of companies approaching them for protection. One source speculated that as much as 80 percent of the police force was being deployed in the townships.

The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, told the Transvaal National Party congress at the weekend that intimidation in the black townships was one of the most difficult aspects of unrest to combat.

The most effective counter-measure was to ensure an adequate physical presence of security forces in the townships over a long period, but manpower was limited.

Over the past 18 months, the most effective intimidation achieved has been simply to show a box of matches to people who break boycotts, for example, to indicate that their houses will be burnt down, said Mr le Grange.

### 6 000 CADETS IN TRAINING

He added that the programme to double the present strength of the police force was running according to schedule. The government planned to increase the ratio of policemen for every 1 000 South African from the present 1,7 to 2,9 by next year.

The force would be increased by 7 500 people in October when the Railways Police merged with the SAP. In addition, about 6 000 cadets were being trained this year in police colleges.

It was hoped also that 6 000 municipal policemen, who would play an important role in maintaining law and order, would be trained by the end of the year.

Many short-term insurers have already pushed up rates for new businesses and existing business is due to be brought in line next month.

The average insurance claim has doubled this year in the wake of what police say is a marked increase in crime, particularly vehicle theft.

The brunt of the increases will be felt in the PWV area, where crimes have soared by as much as 40 percent.

In the first six months of this year alone, a total of 6 052 vehicles — 30 a day — were reported stolen in Johannesburg, Sandton and Randburg. This is a 40 percent increase on the corresponding figure for 1985.

"It is absolutely essential that the only police sent into unrest areas should be properly trained and disciplined and should understand the meaning of self-control in difficult situations," she said.

"The police have often contributed to escalating unrest and violence, and it is more than likely this new force will increase the possibility of such occurrences."

Mr le Grange said today that the police were supplementing their manpower by way of the special constables, who were to be used in certain areas under the proper guidance of senior and experienced police NCOs.

### Identifiable uniforms

"There is no question of undisciplined men being let loose on the public. They will patrol the streets of the townships," he said.

"We have never presented them as being of the same full status and training as ordinary SAP members."

The special constables are to wear clearly identifiable uniforms, which will show that they are policemen, but at the same time allow the public to see the difference between them and ordinary SAP members.

"These men will be used openly. We are not doing this in secret."

The constables are to be used in Western and Eastern Cape black townships and certain Reef townships.

See Page 15.



Crime

up

W/M 22/9/86

(34)

# tackle townships

Making a splash appearance



Dolphin trainer Lourenza Dreyer plays with Asra and her baby. The new calf has been suckling on another dolphin who has an 18-week calf of her own. Picture by Alan Coxon.

**New dolphin calf has 'foster mother'**  
Mercury Reporter  
DURBAN'S Seaworld has a new addition. Asra, one of the Indian Ocean bottle-nosed dolphins, gave birth to a male calf three weeks ago and both are doing well. The birth, the third at Seaworld, took place on August 27 in one of the special nursery pools, in the company of another female, Frodo and her calf, 18-week-old Tina. A spokesman for Seaworld said: "We were particularly gratified because Asra had been off-colour since July. An interesting relationship has developed between the two adults and their calves — the calf has been suckling on Frodo even though Asra appears to have more than enough milk." "And Asra appears to encourage this, although Tina objected to her mother being used in this way," she said. The calf weighs 23 kg and is 1.2 m long.

**CHRISTIES**

## Mystery of mum stabbed 17 times

Mercury Reporter  
A YOUNG mother of three died after being stabbed 17 times in her video shop at Isipingo at the weekend in a killing which has mystified her family because of the apparent lack of motive.  
Mrs Anuradha (Doris) Singh, 33, who ran the Treble N Video in Old Main Road, was attacked after being confronted by an unknown man who stabbed her repeatedly in the chest and arms before fleeing.



Mrs Anuradha Singh

## SAP training 1 000 special constables to 'curb comrades'

JOHANNESBURG—One thousand 'special constables' who learn how to be policemen on a three-week crash course, are to be armed with guns and stamboks and sent into the townships to take on 'comrades'.  
But their lack of training does not mean they will be a stopgap force.  
Police spokesmen say the men will have the same powers and authority as fully-trained police force members, who go through a year's instruction.  
The special force is being trained by South African Police members of the

## JOHANNESBURG—Crime in suburban South Africa is soaring out of control as police have turned their attention to combating political violence, it is claimed.

One major insurer reports car thefts are up by 86% and thefts of household goods by 30% on last year.  
Insurance premiums have already jumped by 40% in some instances, and industry sources say they will have to go up even more to cope with the spiralling crime rate.  
Opposition Justice spokesman David Dalling says: "By deploying such large numbers of police in the townships the force available to counter ordinary crime has been greatly reduced."  
The normal crime investigation and prevention has taken a back seat to the political role of the police.  
Lt-Col Vic Haynes of the SAP says: "The SAP do not deny there is room for improvement in the prevention and combating of crime."  
Col Haynes points to a decision by Parliament to

increase the size of the police force from its present 48 000 to more than 86 000 by 1994.  
"The police do their best with the available manpower and are still capable of achieving a very reasonable success rate," says Col Haynes.

The SAP refuse to comment on the number of police stationed in the townships, nor will they say if these additional forces have come at the expense of security elsewhere.  
But one source in the private security industry estimates that 80% of the police force is tied up in the townships, leaving a mere 20% for all other areas.  
Owners of private security firms report that business is booming as more and more people have turned to them for protection.

The Commercial Union recorded a maximum 18 stolen motor vehicles in any given month last year, in the firm's largest Johannesburg branch. This year 52 cars had been taken in July alone and another 47 last month, said managing director Bill Rutherford.

**Recovery**  
SA Eagle general manager Brian Wilkinson explained: "Because of the work the police are being forced to cope with at the moment, they might not be able to give their full attention to these problems."  
Mr Wilkinson says claims made by SA Eagle policy holders for car thefts have jumped for the period January to August by 80% compared with the year with last year. In the case of household theft, there has been a 50% increase.

Insurance firms have traditionally worked on a 10% percent recovery rate for stolen vehicles, but report they have been lucky to get 3% to 4% this year.

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GFP/82

*Police  
silent  
on crime*

*wave claim*

PRETORIA—Police here were unable yesterday to confirm that the deployment of police in unrest areas had led to massive increases in crime in other areas, as reported by insurers.

But a Police Public Relations Division spokesman said plans to almost double the size of the SAP by 1994 showed police were aware that policing in South Africa needed to be stepped up.

The deployment of police in unrest areas preceded a reported 86% increase in car thefts and a 30% rise in thefts of household goods.

Police spokesman Col Vic Haynes said he was not prepared to discuss the deployment of police forces.

He confirmed, however, that the SAP planned to increase its numbers from the present 48 000 members to more than 86 000 by 1994.

It has also been learned that the SAP was giving batches of 'special constables' three-week crash courses. — (Sapa)



# STAATSKOERANT

VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

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REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

# GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

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Vol. 255

KAAPSTAD, 24 SEPTEMBER 1986

CAPE TOWN, 24 SEPTEMBER 1986

No. 10455

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KANTOOR VAN DIE STAATSPRESIDENT

STATE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE

No. 1966.

24 September 1986

Hierby word bekend gemaak dat die Staatspresident sy goedkeuring geheg het aan die onderstaande Wet wat hierby ter algemene inligting gepubliseer word:—

No. 98 van 1986: Wet op Proefdienste (Volksraad), 1986.

No. 1966.

24 September 1986

It is hereby notified that the State President has assented to the following Act which is hereby published for general information:—

No. 98 of 1986: Probation Services Act (House of Assembly), 1986.

# WET

Om voorsiening te maak vir die lewering van welsynsdiensle ten opsigte van beskuldigde en skuldigbevindende persone en hul gesinne, en vir programme vir die voorkoming van misdad en vir hulpverlening aan die slagoffers van misdad; en om vir bykomstige aangeleenthede voorsiening te maak.

*(Engelse teks deur die Staatspresident geteken.)*  
*(Goedgekeur op 10 September 1986.)*

**DAAR WORD BEPAAL** deur die Staatspresident en die Volksraad van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika, soos volg:—

Woordeboekwysing:

1. In hierdie Wet, tensy uit die samehang anders blyk, beteken—
  - (i) "departement" die Departement van Gesondheids-dienste en Welsyn: Administrasie: Volksraad; (ii) "gemagtigde proefbeampte" 'n proefbeampte wat deur die Minister gemagtig is om bepaalde funksies kragtens hierdie Wet te verrig; (i)
  - (iii) "hierdie Wet" ook die regulasies; (x)
  - (iv) "Minister" die Minister van Gesondheidsdienste en Welsyn: Administrasie: Volksraad; (iv)
  - (v) "proefbeampte" iemand wat kragtens die Wet op Maatskaplike en Geassosieerde Werkers, 1978 (Wet No. 110 van 1978), as maatskaplike werker geregistreer is of gearg aldus geregistreer te wees of as 'n geassosieerde werker geregistreer is, en wat kragtens artikel 2 van hierdie Wet aangestel is; (vii)
  - (vi) "proefgeval" iemand wat ingevolge 'n bevel van 'n hof onder die toesig van 'n proefbeampte geplaas is; (vii)
  - (vii) "regulasie" 'n regulasie kragtens hierdie Wet uitgevaardig; (ix)
  - (viii) "voorligingsklas" 'n voorligingsklas kragtens artikel 10 ingestel; (iii)
  - (ix) "voorgeskryf" by regulasie voorgeskryf; (v)
  - (x) "voortromms-evalueringsskornitee" 'n skornitee kragtens artikel 5 ingestel; (vi)
  - (xi) "vrywilliger" iemand wat kragtens artikel 13 aangestel is; (xi)

## HOOFSTUK I

30

### AANSTELLING VAN PROEFBEAMPTES EN HULLE BEVOEGDHEDE EN PLEGTES

Aanstelling van proefbeamptes.

2. Behoudens die wette op die staatsdiens kan die Minister soveel persone as wat by nodig ag, as proefbeamptes aanstel om die bevoegdhe uit te oefen en die plegt te verrig wat by of 35 kragtens hierdie Wet of enige ander wet aan 'n proefbeampte verleen of opgedra word.

# ACT

To provide for the rendering of welfare services in respect of accused and convicted persons and their families, and for programmes for the prevention of crime and for the rendering of assistance to the victims of crime; and to provide for matters incidental thereto.

*(English text signed by the State President.)*  
*(Assented to 10 September 1986.)*

**BE IT ENACTED** by the State President and the House of Assembly of the Republic of South Africa, as follows:—

1. In this Act, unless the context indicates otherwise—

Definitions.

- 5 (i) "authorized probation officer" means a probation officer who has been authorized by the Minister to perform certain functions under this Act; (ii)
- 10 (ii) "department" means the Department of Health Services and Welfare: Administration: House of Assembly; (i)
- 10 (iii) "information class" means an information class established in terms of section 10; (viii)
- 10 (iv) "Minister" means the Minister of Health Services and Welfare: Administration: House of Assembly; (iv)
- 15 (v) "prescribed" means prescribed by regulation; (ix)
- 15 (vi) "pre-sentence evaluation committee" means a committee established in terms of section 5; (x)
- 20 (vii) "probationer" means a person who has been placed under the care of a probation officer in terms of an order of any court; (vi)
- 20 (viii) "probation officer" means a person who in terms of the Social and Associated Workers Act, 1978 (Act No. 110 of 1978), is registered as a social worker or is deemed to be so registered or is registered as an associated worker, and who has been appointed under section 2 of this Act; (v)
- 25 (ix) "regulation" means any regulation made under this Act; (vii)
- 25 (x) "this Act" includes the regulations; (iii)
- 30 (xi) "volunteer" means any person appointed in terms of section 13; (xi)

## CHAPTER I

### APPOINTMENT OF PROBATION OFFICERS AND THEIR POWERS AND DUTIES

2. Subject to the laws governing the public service, the Minister may appoint as many persons as he may deem necessary to exercise the powers and to perform the duties conferred or imposed by or under this Act or any other law on a probation officer.

Appointment of probation officers.

Programme vir voorkoming van misdaad en vir lewering van proefdiens.

3. Die Minister kan programme laat instel om voorsiening te maak vir—

- (a) die voorkoming van misdaad;
- (b) die waarneming en behandeling van toesig oor persone wat op parool of proef uit 'n gevangenis of met vergunning uit 'n verbeteringskool vrygelaat is of wat deur 'n hof onder die toesig van 'n proefbeampte of in die bewaaring van 'n geskikte persoon geplaas is;
- (c) hulpverlening aan die gesinne van persone wat in 'n gevangenis of verbeteringskool aangehou word of die gesinne van persone in paragraaf (b) bedoel;
- (d) die versorging en behandeling van die slagoffers van misdaad

Bevoegdhede en pligte van proefbeamptes

4. Die bevoegdhede en pligte van proefbeamptes sluit in—

- (a) die ondersoek van die omstandighede van 'n beskuldigde ten einde aan die hof verslag te doen met die oog op sy behandeling en plasing asook hulpverlening aan sy gesin;
- (b) die verlening van hulp aan 'n proefgeval met die oog daarop om hom by te staan om sy proefvoorwaardes na te kom en sy maatskaplike funksionering te verbeter;
- (c) die onmiddellike rapportering aan die hof van enige afwyking of nie-nakoming van sy proefvoorwaardes deur 'n proefgeval;
- (d) die rapportering aan die hof op die wyse en tyd deur die hof bepaal oor die vordering van, die toesig oor en die nakoming van sy proefvoorwaardes deur 'n proefgeval;
- (e) die beplanning en uitvoering van programme vir die verrigting van gemeenskapsdiens waartoe persone gevonnis is;
- (f) die werwing van vrywilligers en die regulering van hul werksaamhede.

HOOFSTUK II

VOORVONNIS-EVALUERINGSKOMITEES

35

Voorvonnis-evalueringskomitees.

5. Die Minister kan soveel voorvonnis-evalueringskomitees instel as wat by nodig ag, ten einde proefbeamptes te adviseer oor aanbevelings aan 'n hof aangaande moontlike maniere waarop met iemand wat vonnis afwag, gehandel kan word.

6. (1) (a) 'n Voorvonnis-evalueringskomitee bestaan uit minstens drie en hoogstens vyf lede soos bepaal deur 'n gemagtigde proefbeampte en word deur 'n gemagtigde proefbeampte aangestel.

(b) 'n Lid word aangestel op die voorwaardes en vir die tydperk wat die gemagtigde proefbeampte ten tyde van die aanstelling van daardie lid bepaal.

(c) 'n Vakature wat in die ledetal van sodanige komitee ontstaan, kan deur die gemagtigde proefbeampte gevul word deur iemand in die plek van die betrokke lid aan te stel.

(d) Die gemagtigde proefbeampte kan, indien daar na sy oordeel gegronde rede daarvoor bestaan, die lidmaat-skap van 'n lid te eniger tyd beëindig.

(2) Die gemagtigde proefbeampte wys een van die lede van die komitee as voorsitter aan en wys 'n beampte van die departement aan om die administratiewe pligte van die komitee te verrig.

Vergaderings van voorvonnis-evalueringskomitees.

7. (1) 'n Voorvonnis-evalueringskomitee vergader op die tyd en plekke deur die gemagtigde proefbeampte bepaal.

(2) Die kworum vir en prosedure by vergaderings van 'n voorvonnis-evalueringskomitee is soos voorgeskryf.

PROBATION SERVICES ACT (HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY), 1986

Act No. 98, 1986

3. The Minister may cause programmes to be established in order to provide for—

- (a) the prevention of crime;
- (b) the observation, treatment and supervision of persons who have been released from a prison on parole or probation or on licence from a reform school, or who have been placed by a court under the supervision of a probation officer or in the custody of any suitable person;
- (c) the rendering of assistance to the families of persons detained in a prison or reform school or the families of persons referred to in paragraph (b);
- (d) the care and treatment of the victims of crime.

4. The powers and duties of probation officers shall include—

- (a) the investigation of the circumstances of an accused in order to report to the court with a view to his treatment and placement as well as the rendering of assistance to his family;
- (b) the rendering of assistance to a probationer in order to assist him to comply with his probation conditions and to improve his social functioning;
- (c) the immediate reporting to the court of any deviation from or non-compliance with his probation conditions by a probationer;
- (d) the reporting to the court in such manner and at such time as the court may determine on the progress and care of, and the compliance with his probation conditions by, a probationer;
- (e) the planning and execution of programmes for the performance of community service to which persons have been sentenced;
- (f) the recruitment of volunteers and the regulation of their activities.

CHAPTER II

PRE-SENTENCE EVALUATION COMMITTEES

35 5. The Minister may establish as many pre-sentence evaluation committees as he may deem necessary, in order to advise probation officers on recommendations to a court concerning possible ways in which any person awaiting sentence can be dealt with.

40 6. (1) (a) A pre-sentence evaluation committee shall consist of not fewer than three and not more than five members as determined by an authorized probation officer, and shall be appointed by an authorized probation officer.

(b) A member shall be appointed on such conditions and for such period as the authorized probation officer may determine at the time of the appointment of that member.

(c) A vacancy occurring in the membership of such committee may be filled by the authorized probation officer by appointing a person in the place of the member concerned.

(d) The authorized probation officer may, if in his opinion there exists sufficient reason therefor, at any time terminate the membership of any member.

(2) The authorized probation officer shall appoint one of the members of the committee as chairman and shall designate an officer of the department to perform the administrative duties of the committee.

7. (1) A pre-sentence evaluation committee shall meet at such times and places as may be determined by the authorized probation officer.

(2) The quorum for and procedure at meetings of a pre-sentence evaluation committee shall be as prescribed.

Meetings of pre-sentence evaluation committees.

Toelae aan lede van en betaling van koste aangegaan deur, voorvoorn- evaluering- komitees.

8. (1) Daar kan aan 'n lid van 'n voorvoornis-evaluering- komitee wat nie in die heeltydse diens van die Staat is nie, die reis- en verblyfkoelae betaal word wat die Minister van tyd tot tyd met die instemming van die Minister van Begroting bepaal.

(2) Die uitgawes deur 'n voorvoornis-evaluering- komitee by die verrigting van sy werksaamhede aangegaan, word betaal uit gelde wat vir dié doel deur die Volksraad bewillig word.

Ontbinding van voorvoornis- evaluering- komitees.

9. Die Minister kan te eniger tyd 'n voorvoornis-evaluering- komitee ontbind.

### HOOFSTUK III

10

#### VOORLIJTINGSKLASSE

Losstelling, samestel- ling en werksaam- hede van voorli- jting-klasse

10. (1) Die Minister kan soveel voorli- jting-klasse instel as wat hy nodig ag, ten einde aan persone wat deur die hof beveel is om sodanige klasse by te woon, voorli- jting te gee aangaande die oorsake van misdadige neigings en afwykende gedrag en die ge- volg daarvan en verwante aangeleenthede.

(2) Asonderlike voorli- jting-klasse kan ingestel word ten op- sigte van verskillende kategorieë persone of verskillende soorte misdade of soorte afwykende gedrag.

(3) Die samestelling en werksaamhede van voorli- jting-klasse 20 is soos voorgeskryf.

Toelae van ander persone tot voorli- jting-klasse.

11. 'n Proefbeampte kan ander persone as die in artikel 10 (1) bedoel, toelaat om 'n voorli- jting-klas by te woon.

Ontbinding van voorli- jting-klasse.

12. Die Minister kan te eniger tyd 'n voorli- jting-klas ontbind.

### HOOFSTUK IV

25

#### GEBRUIKMAKING VAN VRYWILLIGERS

Aanstelling van vrywilligers

13. (1) 'n Gemagtigde proefbeampte kan iemand as 'n vrywil- ligger aanstel om ooreenkomstig 'n program in artikel 3 bedoel dié bevoegdhede uit te oefen of dié pligte te verrig waaromtrent met bedoelde vrywilliger skriftelik ooreengekom is.

(2) 'n Vrywilliger word nie kragtens subartikel (1) aangestel nie, tensy hy—

(a) die voorgeskrewe kursus suksesvol deurloop het; en

(b) die ooreenkoms in subartikel (1) bedoel, onderteken het.

(3) Die gemagtigde proefbeampte oortoe aan elke vrywil- ligger, by aanstelling, 'n aanstellingsertifikaat waarin sy bevoegd- hede en pligte uiteengesit word, en handel met dié afskrif daar- van soos voorgeskryf.

Identifikasie van vrywilligers.

14. (1) 'n Vrywilliger oefen nie 'n bevoegdheid uit nie of ver- rig nie 'n plig nie tensy hy in besit van sy aanstellingsertifikaat is.

(2) 'n Vrywilliger moet sy aanstellingsertifikaat toon op ver- soek van enige persoon wat 'n wesenlike belang by dié betrokke saak het.

Register van vrywil- liggers.

15. 'n Register van vrywilligers word op die voorgeskrewe wyse bygehou.

#### 16. 'n Gemagtigde proefbeampte—

(a) kan dié aanstelling van 'n vrywilliger beëindig indien hy oortuig is dat—

(i) dié vrywilliger nie sy pligte soos in sy aanstelling- sertifikaat uiteengesit, nakoem nie;

(ii) dié vrywilliger 'n valse verklaring gedoen het of valse inligting verstrek het met dié oog op dié ver- kryging van sy aanstelling;

55

8. (1) A member of a pre-sentence evaluation committee who is not in the full-time service of the State may be paid such sub- sistance and transport allowances as the Minister with the con- currence of the Minister of the Budget may determine from time to time.

(2) Expenses incurred by a pre-sentence evaluation committee in the performance of its functions shall be paid out of moneys appropriated by the House of Assembly for that purpose.

9. The Minister may at any time dissolve a pre-sentence eval- uation committee.

Dissolution of pre-sentence evaluation committees

### CHAPTER III

#### INFORMATION CLASSES

10. (1) The Minister may establish as many information classes as he may deem necessary, in order to give guidance to persons who have been ordered by a court to attend such classes, in regard to the causes of criminal tendencies and de- viate behaviour and the consequences thereof and matters inci- dental thereto.

(2) Separate information classes may be established in respect of different categories of persons or different types of crimes or types of deviate behaviour.

(3) The composition and functioning of information classes shall be as prescribed.

11. A probation officer may allow persons other than those re- ferred to in section 10 (1) to attend any information class.

Admission of other persons to infor- mation classes

12. The Minister may at any time dissolve an information class.

Dissolution of infor- mation classes

### CHAPTER IV

#### UTILIZATION OF VOLUNTEERS

13. (1) An authorized probation officer may appoint any per- son as a volunteer to exercise such powers or to perform such functions in accordance with a programme referred to in section 3 as may be agreed upon in writing with the said volunteer.

(2) A volunteer shall not be appointed in terms of subsection 35 (1) unless he—

(a) has successfully completed the prescribed course; and

(b) has signed the agreement referred to in subsection (1).

(3) The authorized probation officer shall deliver to each vol- unteer, on his appointment, a certificate of appointment setting out his powers and duties, and shall deal with the copy thereof as prescribed.

14. (1) A volunteer shall not exercise any power or perform any duty unless he is in possession of his certificate of appoint- ment.

Identification of vol- unteers

(2) A volunteer shall produce his certificate of appointment at the request of any person having a material interest in the mat- ter in question.

15. A register of volunteers shall be kept in the prescribed manner.

Register of volun- teers.

#### 16. An authorized probation officer—

(a) may terminate the appointment of a volunteer, if he is satisfied that—

(i) the volunteer has failed to perform his duties as set out in his certificate of appointment;

(ii) the volunteer has made a false statement or has given false information with a view to obtaining his appointment;

Termination of ap- pointment of volun- teer and withdrawal of certificate of ap- pointment.

55

Straf vir voorde-  
ning as vrywilliger.

- (iii) die vrywilliger verkeerdlik aangestel is;
- (iv) die diens van die vrywilliger nie meer nodig is nie of dat omstandighede sodanig is dat sy diens nie meer nuttig in die program vir proefdiens is aangewend kan word nie;
- (b) moet die aanstellingsertifikaat van iemand in paragraaf (a) bedoel en van 'n vrywilliger wat oortede is of bedank het, intrek.

17. Iemand wat hom as 'n vrywilliger voordoen, is aan 'n misdryf skuldig en by skuldigebevinding strafbaar met 'n boete van 10 hoogstens R1 000 of met gevangenisstraf vir 'n tydperk van hoogstens ses maande of met daardie boete sowel as daardie gevangenisstraf.

Vergoeding vir uitgawes deur vrywilligers aangegaan.

18. (1) 'n Vrywilliger word nie besoldig vir diens gelewer uit hoofde van hierdie Wet nie, maar die Minister kan na goed-15 dunke uit geld wat die Volksraad vir dié doel bewillig, aan hom die uitgawes wat by noodsaaklikewys aangegaan het om sy werksaamhede te verrig, gedeeltelik of ten volle vergoed.

(2) 'n Vrywilliger dien sy eis om vergoeding kragtens subartikel (1) op die voorgeskrewe wyse by die gemagtigde proef-20 beampte in binne drie maande nadat die betrokke uitgawes aangegaan is.

(3) 'n Vrywilliger is nie geregtig op vergoeding kragtens subartikel (1) nie—

- (a) tensy by vooraf deur die gemagtigde proefbeampte ge-25 magtig is om daardie uitgawes aan te gaan,
- (b) indien hy reeds uit 'n ander bron voldoende vir die betrokke uitgawes vergoed is.

Straf vir valse  
verklaring betref-  
fende uitgawes.

19. 'n Vrywilliger wat 'n valse verklaring maak by die indiening van 'n eis kragtens artikel 18, is aan 'n misdryf skuldig en by skuldigebevinding strafbaar met 'n boete van hoogstens R1 000 of met gevangenisstraf vir 'n tydperk van hoogstens maande of met daardie boete sowel as daardie gevangenisstraf.

Aanspreekbaarheid  
vir vermoenskade  
voortspruitend uit  
verrigting van diens  
deur vrywilligers.

20. (1) Indien vermoenskade verhaal kan word op 'n vrywilliger op grond van 'n onreëmatige daad deur hom gepleeg by die verrigting van sy werksaamhede ingevolge hierdie Wet, kan daardie skade, behoudens subartikel (3), op die Staat verhaal word.

(2) Subartikel (1) word nie uitgelê as sou dit die Staat belet om skadeloosstelling teen sy aanspreekbaarheid ingevolge subartikel (1) by wyse van versekering of andersins te verkry nie.

(3) Vermoenskade wat ingevolge subartikel (1) op die Staat verhaal word, word verminder met die bedrag uit 'n ander bron waarop die benadeelde geregtig is op grond van die vermoenskade deur hom gely.

(4) Vir sover die Staat 'n betaling gedoen het uit hoofde van 'n verhaalsreg ingevolge subartikel (1), gaan al die betrokke regte en regsmiddels van die benadeelde teenoor die vrywilliger op die Staat oor.

(5) Indien iemand as gevolg van die verrigting van vrywillige diens ingevolge hierdie Wet vermoenskade gely het wat nie ingevolge subartikel (1) op die Staat verhaal kan word nie, kan die Direkteur-generaal: Administrasie: Volksraad die bedrag wat by redelik ag, met die instemming van die Tesourie van die Administrasie: Volksraad, by wyse van grasse aan daardie persoon betaal.

HOOFSTUK V  
REGULASIES

Regulasies.

21. (1) Die Minister kan regulasies uitvaardig met betrekking tot—  
(a) enige aanseleentheid wat ingevolge hierdie Wet voorgeskryf moet of kan word;

PROBATION SERVICES ACT (HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY), 1986 Act No. 98, 1986

- (iii) the volunteer has been wrongly appointed;
- (iv) the services of the volunteer are no longer required or that circumstances are such that his services can no longer be usefully employed in the programme for probation services;
- (b) shall withdraw the certificate of appointment of a person referred to in paragraph (a) and of a volunteer who has died or who has resigned.

17. A person who pretends to be a volunteer shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding R1 000 or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months or to both such fine and such imprisonment.

18. (1) A volunteer shall not be remunerated for services rendered in terms of this Act, but the Minister may out of moneys appropriated by the House of Assembly for such purpose, in part or in full reimburse the volunteer for expenses necessarily incurred by him in order to perform his functions.

(2) A volunteer shall in the prescribed manner submit his claim for reimbursement in terms of subsection (1) to the authorized probation officer within three months after the expenses in question have been incurred.

(3) A volunteer shall not be entitled to reimbursement in terms of subsection (1)—

- (a) unless he has been authorized in advance by the authorized probation officer to incur those expenses;
- (b) if he has already been adequately compensated from another source for the expenses in question.

19. A volunteer who makes a false statement when submitting a claim in terms of section 18, shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding R1 000 or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months or to both such fine and such imprisonment.

20. (1) If patrimonial loss may be recovered from a volunteer on the ground of a delict committed by him in the performance of his functions in terms of this Act, such loss may, subject to subsection (3), be recovered from the State.

(2) Subsection (1) shall not be construed as precluding the State from obtaining indemnification against its liability in terms of subsection (1) by means of insurance or otherwise.

(3) The patrimonial loss which may be recovered from the State in terms of subsection (1) shall be reduced by the amount from any other source to which the injured person is entitled by reason of the patrimonial loss suffered by him.

(4) In so far as the State has made a payment by virtue of a right of recovery in terms of subsection (1), all the relevant rights and legal remedies of the injured person against the volunteer shall pass to the State.

(5) If any person as a result of the performance of voluntary services in terms of this Act has suffered patrimonial loss which cannot be recovered from the State in terms of subsection (1), the Director-General: Administration: House of Assembly may, with the concurrence of the Treasury of the Administration: House of Assembly, as an act of grace pay such amount as he may deem reasonable to that person.

CHAPTER V  
REGULATIONS

55

21. (1) The Minister may make regulations relating to—  
(a) any matter which may or is required to be prescribed under this Act;

Regulations.

WET OP PROEFDIENSTE (VOLKSRaad), 1986

- (b) oor die algemeen, alle aangeleenthede wat hy nodig of dienstig ag ten einde die oogmerke van hierdie Wet te verwesenlik.
- (2) 'n Regulasie kan vir 'n oortreding van die bepalings daarvan straf vir 'n tydperk van ses maande nie te bowe gaan nie.
- (3) Regulasies wat Staatsuitgawes raak, word slegs met die instemming van die Minister van Begroting uitgevaardig.

HOOFTUK VI

ALGEMENE EN AANVULLENDE BEPALINGS

10

Delegering van bevoegdhede.

22. Die Minister kan enige van die bevoegdhede by hierdie Wet aan hom verleen, uitgesonderd die bevoegdhede bedoel in artikel 21, aan die hoof van die departement of enige ander beampte in daardie departement deleger.

Voorbehoud.

23. (1) Behoudens die bepalings van subartikel (2), hou die 15 bepalings van die Kinderwet, 1960 (Wet No. 33 van 1960), vir sover dit betrekking het op die aanstelling, bevoegdheid en pligte van proefbeamptes en wat met ingang van 17 September 1984 kragtens artikel 26 van die Grondwet van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika, 1983 (Wet No. 110 van 1983), aan die Minister 20 van Gesondheidsdienste en Welsyn: Volksraad opgedra is, by die inwerkingtrekking van hierdie artikel op om van krag te wees.

(2) Iemand wat kragtens die bepalings van die Kinderwet, 1960, as 'n proefbeampte aangestel is, word geag as 'n proef-beampte kragtens hierdie Wet aangestel te wees.

Kort titel en inwerkingtrekking.

24. (1) Hierdie Wet heet die Wet op Proefdiens (Volksraad), 1986, en tree in werking op 'n datum wat die Staatspresident by proklamasië in die *Staatskoerant* bepaal.

(2) Verskillende datums kan aldus ten opsigte van verskillende bepalings van hierdie Wet bepaal word.

30

PROBATION SERVICES ACT (HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY), 1986

Act No. 98, 1986

- (b) generally, all matters which he considers necessary or expedient in order to attain the objects of this Act.
- (2) A regulation may prescribe penalties for any contravention of the provisions thereof not exceeding a fine of R1 000 or imprisonment for a period of six months.
- (3) Regulations affecting State expenditure shall be made only with the concurrence of the Minister of the Budget.

CHAPTER VI

GENERAL AND SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS

22. The Minister may delegate any of the powers conferred upon him by this Act, excluding the powers referred to in section 21, to the head of the department or any other officer in the department.

23. (1) Subject to the provisions of subsection (2), the provisions of the Children's Act, 1960 (Act No. 33 of 1960), in so far as they relate to the appointment, powers and duties of probation officers and which were with effect from 17 September 1984 assigned under section 26 of the Republic of South Africa Constitution Act, 1983 (Act No. 110 of 1983), to the Minister of Health Services and Welfare: House of Assembly, shall at the commencement of this section cease to apply.

(2) Any person appointed as a probation officer under the provisions of the Children's Act, 1960, shall be deemed to have been appointed as a probation officer under this Act.

24. (1) This Act shall be called the Probation Services Act (House of Assembly), 1986, and shall come into operation on a date fixed by the State President by proclamation in the *Gazette*.

(2) Different dates may be so fixed in respect of different provisions of this Act.

Short title and commencement.



# DUOT S, MO

POLICE deny there has been an increase in car thefts in Johannesburg this year.

## Police deny rise in car thefts

Business Day Reporter

They say they recover 50% to 55% of all vehicles reported stolen.

The statement came yesterday in reaction to claims by several major insurance firms of a 70% to 80% increase in reported car thefts this year. The recovery rate of insured vehicles

was 10%, they said. PFP MP David Dalling, who is a director of Auto & General Insurance, challenged the police statement.

"The real picture is much bleaker," he said.

Police spokesman Colonel Frans Malherbe said on average

2 000 vehicles a month had been reported stolen in the Johannesburg area in 1986, in line with last year's figures.

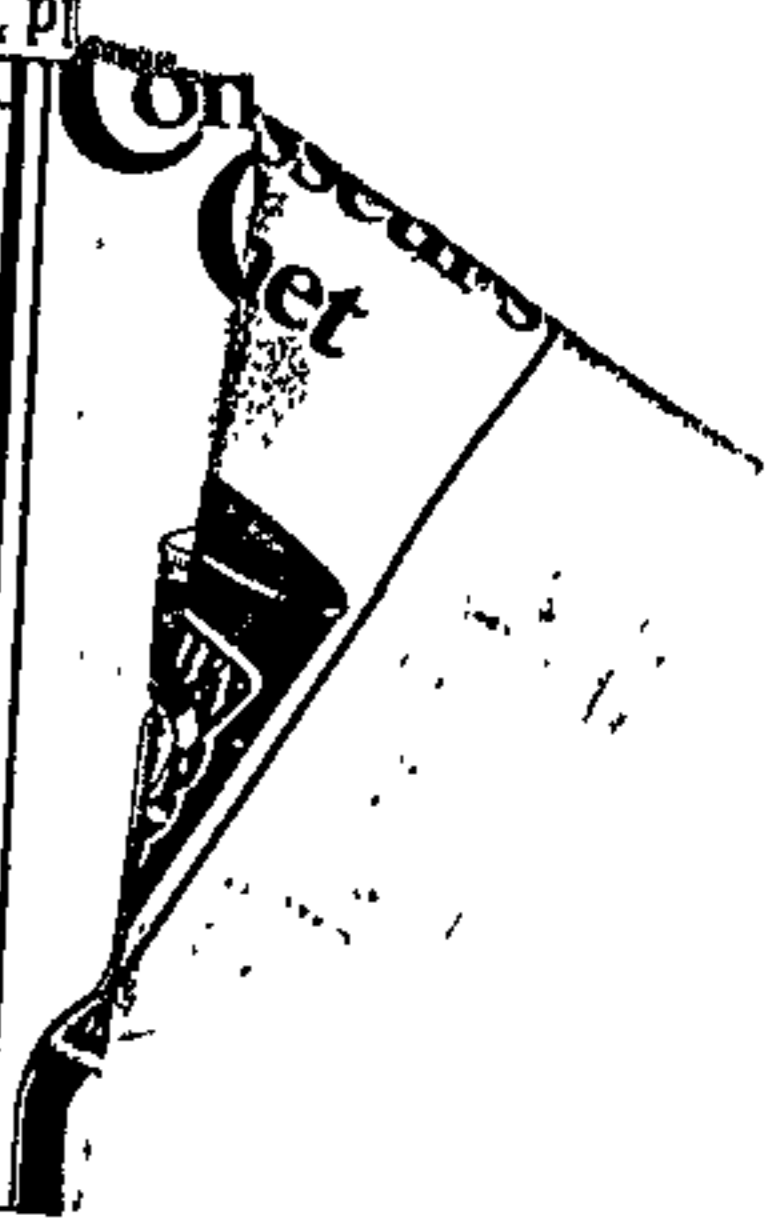
Malherbe said police statistics dealt with averages only.

Police figures included both insured and uninsured vehicles, while insurance firms dealt with a smaller pool of cars, he said.

100 0305 SA345 1150 1320 SA407  
645 1035 SA347 1415 1630  
655 1030 SA347 1415 1630 SA407

(011) 785-  
(012) 444311  
DBN: JOHN SILBURN

34 24/9/86  
RWD/DA





# STAATSKOERANT

VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

# GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

*As 'n Nuusblad by die Poskantoor Geregistreer*

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Vol. 255

KAAPSTAD, 24 SEPTEMBER 1986  
CAPE TOWN, 24 SEPTEMBER 1986

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No. 10457

KANTOOR VAN DIE STAATSPRESIDENT

STATE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE

No. 1968. 24 September 1986

No. 1968. 24 September 1986

Hierby word bekend gemaak dat die Staatspresident sy goedkeuring geheg het aan die onderstaande Wet wat hierby ter algemene inligting gepubliseer word:—

It is hereby notified that the State President has assented to the following Act which is hereby published for general information:—

No. 101 van 1986: Wysigingswet op die Misbruik van Afhanklikheidsvormende Stowwe en Rehabilitasiesentrums, 1986.

No. 101 of 1986: Abuse of Dependence-producing Substances and Rehabilitation Centres Amendment Act, 1986.

## ALGEMENE VERDUIDELIKENDE NOTA:

**1** Woorde in vet druk tussen werkantige hake dui skrapings uit bestaande verordennings aan.

Woorde met 'n volstreep daaronder, dui invoegings in bestaande verordennings aan.

## GENERAL EXPLANATORY NOTE:

**1** Words in bold type in square brackets indicate omissions from existing enactments.

Words underlined with solid line indicate insertions in existing enactments.

## WET

Tot wysiging van die Wet op die Misbruik van Afhanklikheidsvormende Stowwe en Rehabilitasiesentrums, 1971, ten einde weg te doen met die verpligting om gevangenisstraf ten opsigte van skuldigebevindings aan sekere oortredings op te lê en om, in die plek daarvan, voorstelling te maak vir 'n diskresie om 'n boete of gevangenisstraf of albei op te lê; sekere spesiale bepalings betreffende die oplegging van strawe ten opsigte van skuldigebevindings aan oortredings waarby dagga betrokke is, te herroep; die bepalings wat die opskorting of uitsluiting van vonnis, of ontslag met 'n waarskuwing of 'n berisping, verbied, te herroep; daardie bepalings wat in die geval van strafversagende omstandighede die oplegging van ander strawe in die plek van die voorgeskrewe verpligte strawe veroorloof, te herroep; en, met die oog op die intrekking van die verpligting om gevangenisstraf op te lê, daardie bepalings wat in sekere omstandighede die oplegging van korter tydperke van gevangenisstraf veroorloof, te herroep; en om verdere aanvaarbare veranderinge te maak.

(Afrikaanse teks deur die Staatspresident geteken.)  
(Goedgekeur op 10 September 1986.)

DAAR WORD BEPALD deur die Staatspresident en die Parlement van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika, soos volg:—

1. Artikel 2 van die Wet op die Misbruik van Afhanklikheidsvormende Stowwe en Rehabilitasiesentrums, 1971 (hieronder die Hooftwet genoem), word hierby gewysig deur die woorde wat op paragraaf (d) volg deur die volgende woorde te vervang:—  
“aan 'n misdryf skuldig en by skuldigebevinding strafbaar—  
(i) in die geval van 'n eerste skuldigebevinding aan 'n oortreding van 'n bepaling van paragraaf (a) of (c), met 'n boete van hoogstens R30 000 of met gevangenisstraf vir 'n tydperk van [minstens vyf jaar, maar] hoogstens [vyftien] 15 jaar, of met sodanige boete sowel as sodanige gevangenisstraf;

(ii) in die geval van 'n tweede of latere skuldigebevinding aan 'n oortreding van 'n in paragraaf (i) bedoelde bepaling, met 'n boete van hoogstens R50 000 of met gevangenisstraf vir 'n tydperk van [minstens tien jaar, maar] hoogstens [vyf-en-twintig] 25 jaar, of met sodanige boete sowel as sodanige gevangenisstraf;

(iii) in die geval van 'n eerste skuldigebevinding aan 'n oortreding van 'n bepaling in paragraaf (b) of (d) bedoel, met 'n boete van hoogstens R20 000 of met gevangenisstraf vir 'n tydperk van [minstens twee jaar, maar] hoogstens [tien] 10 jaar of met sodanige boete sowel as sodanige gevangenisstraf;

## ACT

To amend the Abuse of Dependence-producing Substances and Rehabilitation Centres Act, 1971, so as to do away with the obligation to impose imprisonment in respect of convictions of certain offences and, in the place thereof, to provide for a real certain special provisions relating to the imposition of punishment in respect of convictions of contraventions involving dagga; to repeal the provisions which prohibit the suspension or postponement of a sentence or a discharge with a caution or a reprimand; to repeal those provisions which permit in the case of mitigating circumstances the imposition of other sentences in lieu of the prescribed compulsory sentences; and, in view of the withdrawal of the obligation to impose imprisonment, to repeal those provisions which permit, in certain circumstances, the imposition of shorter periods of imprisonment; and to provide for incidental matters.

(Afrikaans teks deur die State President.)  
(Assented to 10 September 1986.)

BE IT ENACTED by the State President and the Parliament of the Republic of South Africa, as follows:—

1. Section 2 of the Abuse of Dependence-producing Substances and Rehabilitation Centres Act, 1971 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), is hereby amended by the substitution for the words following upon paragraph (d) of the following words:—  
“shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction—  
(i) in the case of a first conviction for a contravention of any provision of paragraph (a) or (c), to a fine not exceeding R30 000 or to imprisonment for a period of not less than five years, but not exceeding [fifteen] 15 years or to both such fine and such imprisonment;

(ii) in the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a contravention of any provision referred to in paragraph (i), to a fine not exceeding R50 000 or to imprisonment for a period of not less than ten years, but not exceeding [twenty-five] 25 years or to both such fine and such imprisonment;

(iii) in the case of a first conviction for a contravention of any provision referred to in paragraph (b) or (d), to a fine not exceeding R20 000 or to imprisonment for a period of not less than two years, but not exceeding [ten] 10 years or to both such fine and such imprisonment;

WYSIGINGSWET OP DIE MISBRUIK VAN  
AFHANKLIKHEIDSVORMENDE STOWWE EN  
REHABILITASIESENTRUMS, 1986

(iv) in die geval van 'n tweede of latere skuldigbevinding aan 'n oortreding van 'n bepaling in paragraaf (iii) bedoel, met 'n boete van hoogstens R30 000 of met gevangenisstraf vir 'n tydperk van [minstens vyf jaar, maar] hoogstens [vyftien] 15 jaar of met sodanige boete sowel as sodanige gevangenisstraf:

Met dien verstande dat indien die oortreding waaraan 'n persoon kragtens paragraaf (a) of (b) skuldig bevind word, slegs op daagga betrekking het, daardie persoon strafbaar is—

(aa) in die geval van 'n oortreding van 'n bepaling van paragraaf (a)—

(i) in die geval van 'n eerste skuldigbevinding, met gevangenisstraf vir 'n tydperk van hoogstens vyftien jaar;

(ii) in die geval van 'n tweede of latere skuldigbevinding, met gevangenisstraf vir 'n tydperk van hoogstens vyf-en-twintig jaar;

(bb) in die geval van 'n oortreding van 'n bepaling van paragraaf (b)—

(i) in die geval van 'n eerste skuldigbevinding, met gevangenisstraf vir 'n tydperk van hoogstens tien jaar;

(ii) in die geval van 'n tweede of latere skuldigbevinding, met gevangenisstraf vir 'n tydperk van 25 hoogstens vyftien jaar]..

2. Artikel 2A van die Hoofwet word hierby herroep.

Herroeping van artikel 2A van Wet 41 van 1971, soos ingevoeg deur artikel 3 van Wet 80 van 1973 en gewysig deur artikel 2 van Wet 76 van 1978.

Wysiging van artikel 3 van Wet 41 van 1971.

3. Artikel 3 van die Hoofwet word hierby gewysig deur paragrafe (i) en (ii) deur die volgende paragrafe te vervang:

(i) in die geval van 'n skuldigbevinding aan 'n oortreding 30 van 'n bepaling van paragraaf (a), met 'n boete van hoogstens R20 000 of met gevangenisstraf vir 'n tydperk van hoogstens [tien] 10 jaar, of met sodanige boete sowel as sodanige gevangenisstraf;

(ii) in die geval van 'n skuldigbevinding aan 'n oortreding 35 van 'n bepaling van paragraaf (b), met 'n boete van hoogstens R10 000 of met gevangenisstraf vir 'n tydperk van hoogstens vyf jaar, of met sodanige boete sowel as sodanige gevangenisstraf..

4. Artikel 6 van die Hoofwet word hierby gewysig deur subartikel (2) deur die volgende subartikel te vervang:

(2) Iemand wat versuim om aan die bepalinge van subartikel (1) te voldoen, is aan 'n misdryf skuldig en by skuldigbevinding strafbaar—

(a) in die geval van 'n eerste skuldigbevinding, met 'n 45 boete van hoogstens R30 000 of met gevangenisstraf vir 'n tydperk van [minstens vyf jaar, maar] hoogstens [vyftien] 15 jaar, of met sodanige boete sowel as sodanige gevangenisstraf;

(b) in die geval van 'n tweede of latere skuldigbevinding, 50 met 'n boete van hoogstens R50 000 of met gevangenisstraf vir 'n tydperk van [minstens tien jaar, maar] hoogstens [vyf-en-twintig] 25 jaar, of met sodanige boete sowel as sodanige gevangenisstraf:

Met dien verstande dat indien die misdryf waaraan 'n persoon kragtens hierdie artikel skuldig bevind word slegs op die besit van, gebruik van of handeldryf in daagga betrekking het, daardie persoon strafbaar is—

ABUSE OF DEPENDENCE-PRODUCING SUBSTANCES AND  
REHABILITATION CENTRES AMENDMENT ACT, 1986

Act No. 101, 1986

(iv) in the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a contravention of any provision referred to in paragraph (iii), to a fine not exceeding R30 000 or to imprisonment for a period [of not less than five years, but] not exceeding [fifteen] 15 years or to both such fine and such imprisonment:

Provided that if the contravention of which a person is convicted under paragraph (a) or (b), relates to daagga only, such person shall be liable—

(aa) in the case of a contravention of a provision of paragraph (a)—

(i) in the case of a first conviction, to imprisonment for a period not exceeding fifteen years;

(ii) in the case of a second or subsequent conviction, to imprisonment for a period not exceeding twenty-five years;

(bb) in the case of a contravention of a provision of paragraph (b)—

(i) in the case of a first conviction, to imprisonment for a period not exceeding ten years;

(ii) in the case of a second or subsequent conviction, to imprisonment for a period not exceeding fifteen years]..

2. Section 2A of the principal Act is hereby repealed.

Repeal of section 2A of Act 41 of 1971, as inserted by section 3 of Act 80 of 1973 and amended by section 2 of Act 76 of 1978.

25 3. Section 3 of the principal Act is hereby amended by the substitution for paragraphs (i) and (ii) of the following paragraphs:

(i) in the case of a conviction for a contravention of any provision of paragraph (a), to a fine not exceeding R20 000 or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding [ten] 10 years or to both such fine and such imprisonment;

(ii) in the case of a conviction for a contravention of any provision of paragraph (b), to a fine not exceeding R10 000 or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding five years or to both such fine and such imprisonment..

4. Section 6 of the principal Act is hereby amended by the substitution for subsection (2) of the following subsection:

(2) Any person who fails to comply with the provisions of subsection (1), shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction—

(a) in the case of a first conviction, to a fine not exceeding R30 000 or to imprisonment for a period [of not less than five years, but] not exceeding [fifteen] 15 years or to both such fine and such imprisonment;

(b) in the case of a second or subsequent conviction, to a fine not exceeding R50 000 or to imprisonment for a period [of not less than ten years, but] not exceeding [twenty-five] 25 years or to both such fine and such imprisonment:

Provided that if the offence of which a person is convicted under this section relates to the possession of, use of or dealing in daagga only, such person shall be liable—

Wysiging van artikel 6 van Wet 41 van 1971, soos gewysig deur artikel 3 van Wet 76 van 1978

Amendment of section 6 of Act 41 of 1971, as amended by section 3 of Act 76 of 1978.

Wet No. 101, 1986

WYSIGINGSWET OP DIE MISBRUIK VAN  
AFHANKLIKHEIDSVORMENDE STOWWYE EN  
REHABILITASIESENTRUMS, 1986

- (i) in die geval van 'n eerste skuldigbevinding, met gevangenisstraf vir 'n tydperk van hoogstens vyftien jaar;
- (ii) in die geval van 'n tweede of latere skuldigbevinding, met gevangenisstraf vir 'n tydperk van hoogstens vyf-en-twintig jaar]."

5. Artikel 7 van die Hoofwet word hierby herroep.

6. Hierdie Wet heet die Wysigingswet op die Misbruik van Afhankheidsvormende Stowwe en Rehabilitasiesentrums, 1986.

Herroeping van  
artikel 7 van  
Wet 41 van 1971.  
Kort titel

5

ABUSE OF DEPENDENCE-PRODUCING SUBSTANCES AND  
REHABILITATION CENTRES AMENDMENT ACT, 1986

- (i) in the case of a first conviction, to imprisonment for a period not exceeding fifteen years;
- (ii) in the case of a second or subsequent conviction, to imprisonment for a period not exceeding twenty-five years]."

5. Section 7 of the principal Act is hereby repealed.

6. This Act shall be called the Abuse of Dependence-producing Substances and Rehabilitation Centres Amendment Act, 1986.

Repeal of  
section 7 of  
Act 41 of 1971

5

**APARTHEID BAROMETER****EMERGENCY DETENTIONS**

Today is the 107th day of the current State of Emergency. The Minister of Law and Order, Louis le Grange, has refused to release the names of all those detained under the Emergency regulations, claiming this is not "in the public interest". The names of 9 337 Emergency detainees have been released. According to the Detainees' Parents Support Committee, between 16 000 and 20 000 people have been detained so far under the Emergency regulations.

**DETENTIONS BY ORGANISATION**

The following is a breakdown of detainees identified by the Detainees' Parents Support Committee. Although the list is not comprehensive, it gives an indication of which areas and which interest groups are most affected by the Emergency.

	PWV	Tvl	E-Cape	N-Cape	W-Cape	Natal	OFS	Unknown	Total
Students/scholars/teachers	323	129	162	20	72	154	59	4	929
Unionists/workers	138	40	52	10	23	67	50	42	434
Community/Political	360	150	400	30	65	125	50	4	1204
Clergy/churchworkers	29	17	26	7	30	14	1	4	150
Media	4	1	9	0	6	0	0	0	20
Other/Unknown	570	407	1707	110	740	305	165	49	4077
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1440</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>2444</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>944</b>	<b>605</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>6874</b>

\*Other/Unknowns applies to people whose organisational affiliations or place of abode are not known

**EMERGENCY DEATHS**

According to figures released by the government's Bureau for Information, 288 people were killed in the unrest during the first 98 days of the current State of Emergency. This figure does not include unrest deaths in the "independent homelands". In the same period at least 15 bombs exploded, killing three people.

**UNREST DEATHS AND INJURIES**

A total of 1 832 people have been killed in unrest in the two years since September 1, 1984, according to the Minister of Law and Order, Louis le Grange. Of those killed, 1 776 were civilians and 56 were members of the Security Forces, he said. In this period, 5 614 civilians and 711 members of the Security Forces were injured, he said.

**EMERGENCY COURT APPLICATIONS**

The Minister of Law and Order, Louis le Grange, said last week that 248 applications had been lodged in the courts against the Emergency regulations and there were many new applications in the pipeline.

**CRIME RATE**

According to the Minister of Law and Order, Louis le Grange, from July 1985 to June 1986 a total of 1 405 000 serious crimes were reported. In this period, he said, the theft of firearms had increased by 28 percent, motor thefts by 22 percent, burglaries by 18 percent and shoplifting by seven percent. According to a private security source quoted by Business Day, 80 percent of the South African Police force is involved in the townships, leaving 20 percent for other areas. By 1994 the SAP will be increased from its present size of 48 000 to more than 86 000.

**BANNED BOOKS, PUBLICATIONS AND OBJECTS**

Message of the National Executive Committee of the African National Congress on the occasion of 8th January 1986, delivered by Comrade President OR Tambo: Attack, Advance, Give the Enemy No Quarter (not stated); SACP Fighting in the Frontline for National Liberation, Peace, Socialism (not stated); Workers to the Front (not stated); SACP 1921-1986 For Freedom, Peace, Socialism (not stated); Khumbulani Igazi Lamadela Kufa, Akuphangelwa Nge June 16 (not stated); Swapo Information Bulletin (Swapo Department of Information and Publicity, Luanda, Angola); The City (Richard Halgh); Sexual Happiness — A Practical Approach (Maurice Yaffe/Elizabeth Fenwick); Stolen Moments (John Peterson); First Love First Sex: A Practical Guide to Relationships (Kaye Wellings); Young, Gay and Proud (Alyson Publications, Inc, Boston); The Wanton (Rosemary Rogers); Militant Issue 79: 28 March 1986 (not stated); Voice of the Youth (Muslim Students Association); Die Sexuellen Phantasien Der Frauen (Nancy Friday); Photo no 224 May 1986 (L'Union Des Editions Modernes, Paris); Bunny Girl — Vol 3 No 4 August 1986 (Republican Press, Mobeni); Object: Keyring — Your Criticism is Appreciated (Made in Taiwan); Fascism: What it is and how to fight it (Leon Trotsky) and National Action 1-4 May — pamphlet (Azapo, CAL, Azasm, Soya and Associated Organisations, Johannesburg).

**Banned for possession:**

Selected Writings on the Freedom Charter 1955-1985 (ANC, London); Gangbanged Girl Scouts (Star Distributors Ltd, New York); Fourth Loony's Stag Dinner Menu (Terry Dempsey).

**Unbanned:**

A Life for Africa: The Story of Bram Fischer (Naomi Mitchinson); Single (Harriet Frank); Run for the Trees (James S Rand); Blues for Mister Charlie (James Baldwin); Learn and Teach — No 3, 1986 (Learn and Teach Publications, Johannesburg); Becoming Orgasmic (Julia H. Iman and Leslie and Joseph LoPiccolo); Lesbian Images (Jane Rule); Marxism, Socialism, Freedom (Radoslav Selicky); Palestinians: From Peasants to Revolutionaries (Rosemary Sayigh); Cunene Dam Scheme (World Council of Churches); Essential Works of Marxism (ed Arthur P Mendel) (unbanned for possession, still banned for distribution).

**PRISONER OF CONSCIENCE**

SIMPIO KUBHEKA, 34, Transvaal Branch Secretary of the Paper Wood and Allied Workers Union (PWAWU) and delegate to the Cosatu Central Executive Committee, was detained under the Emergency regulations on June 12 and has been held in solitary confinement ever since. A court application for the release of Kubheka and UDF leader Raymond Suttner was unsuccessful. According to papers presented to the court, Kubheka was severely assaulted by Security Police while in detention.

After completing his schooling, Kubheka worked in several factories for four years before being employed as an organiser by the Industrial Aid Society in 1974. He was a founder member of the Metal and Allied Workers Union (Mawu) in the Transvaal and was banned for five years in 1976 after helping organise the Heinemann strike in March that year. Between 1976 and 1981 he was employed in a woodworking factory. In 1984 he was employed by PWAWU as an organiser and was elected Transvaal branch secretary last year. He also played a central role in the formation of the Alexandra Action Committee. He is married with four children.

September 28, 1986

By S'BU MNGADI

A TOP Inkatha official was sent to jail for an effective five years by a Durban judge this week — for killing his own vigilante.

Theminkosi Nyameni, 39, also forced another vigilante to confess to the killing.

And claims of division in Inkatha's vigilante leadership emerged during the Durban Supreme Court hearing.

Judge Nienaber sentenced Nyameni to eight years for murdering vigilante Fano Samuel Makhanya in Durban last year. Half of the sentence was suspended for five years.

For trying to defeat the ends of justice by ordering Gcinizwe Waycliff Ndeleni to confess to the killing, Nyameni was sentenced to two years — half of which was suspended for five years.

The State said Nyameni, a Dalmeny Farm Inkatha branch chairman, and a group of his vigilantes went to recover a vehicle abandoned by one of their group after he was chased by members of a rival Inkatha section from Lindelani. He shot at a vehicle in which Makhanya was travelling — not knowing it was carrying his vigilantes.

Nyameni ordered Ndeleni to take the blame for the killing. But when Ndeleni was charged in the Ntuzuma magistrate's court, he pleaded not guilty.

Ndeleni said after the killing, Nyameni's followers told him he should take the blame. He was told this was authorised by Nyameni.

He agreed to do so because he was afraid he'd be killed if he refused.

Nyameni, who confirmed he was an Inkatha branch chairman, said he controlled other men in the area.

After pleading not guilty, he said one of his men, Philip Khumalo, arrived at his house and told him he had been chased by armed men in three vehicles.

He was told their leader was a Mr Shabalala, a Lindelani Inkatha chairman.

It was decided that Nyameni's men would go with Khumalo to get his car.

CUT PRESS 28/9/86 (34)

# Inkatha leader shot his own man

They armed themselves — Nyameni with a home-made single-shot gun.

Nyameni said at Khumalo's house he saw the lights of another car approaching at high speed. He ordered his men to hide on both sides of the road and then heard an "explosion".

He fired a shot, aiming at the vehicle's wheels. Someone shouted: "Don't shoot us — we are on your side, brothers."

The vehicle stopped and he realised the driver was one of his men. Makhanya was in the back and appeared to have already died.

The group returned home with the dead man and discussed calling the police.

Someone said they had already been called. Ny-

meni said he told his men to leave the body where the police would find it.

They drove the vehicle to the dead man's house with the body in it.

He denied telling anyone to take the blame for the death.

Khumalo, who was earlier described as second in command, has a murder and arson case pending against him.

The charges arise from the killing of KwaMashu Inkatha Central committee member and KwaZulu MP Frances Dlamini, whose house was petrol-bombed during the attack.

● Umlazi Inkatha leader Zithulele Ngcobo is due to appear in the Durban Regional Court on Monday on a charge of killing Umlazi Youth league member James Ntuli on May Day.

# R10m-a-day shop thefts

*NIM 11/10/86 (34)*  
**Mercury Correspondent**

**JOHANNESBURG**—Insurers are getting tough as stores report soaring losses through theft — estimated at R10 million a day.

Details of enormous theft by staff at stores and supermarkets throughout the country were released yesterday.

A report in the latest Minet Insurance Broker's Monitor says no more than 15% of the large-scale theft can be attributed to shoplifting.

'Despatch, delivery and receiving staff are the worst offenders, with more and more collusion occurring across the colour lines.

'The scale of pinching is incredible. And it's a major area where insurers are repudiating claims. It's only the tip of the iceberg,' says the broker's marketing and technical services director, Mr Ian Stewart.

'Many thefts go unreported. Eight years ago the daily figure was estimated at R5 000 000, but the economic situation has brought about a 100% increase.

Observers point out that the cost must be filtered through to the consumer in the form of higher prices.

'It's ironic that so much scrutiny is aimed at consumers — bordering on the intimidatory in some stores — while back-stage policing seems remarkably lax.'



Vehicle theft figures do not tally

# SAP's recovery rate claim shocks insurers

INSURANCE firms are amazed by SA Police claims that 53% of all vehicles reported stolen are found by the police.

Executives at major insurers reacted with similar surprise when told the police reported only a 27% increase in cars stolen this year.

Most insurers have seen jumps of 75% or more in vehicles reported stolen and say they are lucky to get a 10% recovery rate.

"If the police are recovering more than half the stolen cars, where are they going?" asked Rocky Schoonraad, chairman of

## Business Day Reporter

the SA Insurance Brokers Association's motor subcommittee.

Comparing police statistics with insurance data is almost like comparing apples and oranges, but a survey of insurance experts is still unable to explain the great variance in figures.

A police spokesman was equally baffled. "There is no way to tamper with our statistics," said Colonel Vic Haynes. "I have no idea where they are getting their numbers from."

The conflicting figures come at a time when police have come under fire for neglecting subur-

ban protection in favour of fighting political violence.

Meanwhile, some insurance firms are sending premiums up 40% or more to keep pace with spiralling theft claims.

Police recovery statistics include cars that are found either burnt out or altered so much that original owners cannot identify them.

Police data on stolen cars should show, if anything, a greater increase than insurance firms, said IGI claims director Ronnie Andrews.

He also said insured cars were more likely to be stolen because they were generally more valuable.

*Handwritten notes:*  
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 BUS DAY  
 6/10/86

# Rise in car thefts 'steep'

Business Day Reporter

A PROJECT launched by local insurance firms reveals a "significant if not dramatic increase in the incidence of stolen vehicles", said Rodney Schneeberger, CE of the SA Insurance Association (SAIA).

The SAIA's "Recovered Stolen Vehicle Project" shows recovery rates dropping in the past three years from 22% to 18%, then to 16%.

Schneeberger said these statistics dealt only with insured cars whose engine and registration numbers had not been changed. Also, some stolen cars recovered by insurance firms did not show up in the scheme.

Although 10 931 cars were reported stolen last year, at the present rate of theft about 15 000 would be stolen this year.

Police statistics showed recovery rates of more than 50%, and a 27% increase in stolen cars this year.

When asked to comment on the discre-

pancy in police and insurance figures, Schneeberger said: "We enjoy a very successful co-operative set-up with the police and I am not in a position to comment on that."

He said claims by some insurance firms of an 85% jump in car thefts were "believable", since they dealt with a different group of cars from the SAIA's project.

Meanwhile, police claims of a 53% recovery rate are slammed by a leading short-term insurance company.

According to General Accident Insurance Company motor insurance superintendent Bob Stewart, abandoned vehicles as well as those that are recovered but cannot be identified, are included in police records.

"We are not sure at what figures the police are looking, but according to our records, they are definitely distorted."

# GST fiddlers caught in net

16/10/86  
WEDNESDAY  
34  
GERALD REILLY

THE hunt for GST fiddlers by the Directorate of Inland Revenue resulted in the recovery of R154m in the year to September.

A directorate spokesman said in Pretoria yesterday total GST collections for the first five months of the financial year had topped R3,5bn.

Although this was only about a third of the R9,450bn Finance Minister Bar-end du Plessis expected to collect for the whole of the financial year, GST payments were expected to accelerate in the second half of the financial year, especially over the Christmas and New Year period.

The directorate's Schalk Albertyn said pressure was being maintained on the thousands of taxpayers who had so far failed to render returns for the 1986 tax year.

He estimated that about 2 500 summonses a week were being served on individual taxpayers.

Overall, about 13% of taxpayers had not made returns.

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# Report slams SA's treatment of child offenders

SMK  
34  
2/18  
Staff Reporter

CAPE TOWN — An urgent call to streamline institutions for children in South Africa has been made in a report which claims that corporal punishment is rife and that children are held in solitary confinement.

The report, "Children: their courts and institutions in South Africa", was compiled by Miss Fiona McLachlan of the Institute of Criminology at the University of Cape Town.

Written for Defence for Children International, a children's rights organisation based in Switzerland, it deals with children's courts and the institutions in which children may be placed by the child commissioner.

It was compiled from interviews with principals of institutions, social workers, prosecutors, childcare workers and children.

Miss MacLachlan was involved with 10 different Government departments dealing with children's institutions while compiling the report.

She found there was an urgent need for a minimum number of efficient multiracial departments which would rectify many of the system's problems and setbacks.

## SHORT OF FUNDS

"This should decrease the present financial waste," she said.

She said there was a multiplicity of facilities, resources and manpower, yet a shortage of funds was repeatedly given as the reason for inadequate conditions in children's institutions.

There was a waste of staff resources and of the benefits of the exchange of ideas and experiences among the staff of various organisations.

The shortage of funds was responsible for many problems, the most important of which was probably the lack of suitably qualified staff caused by low salaries, career status and long working hours.

"The principal of a (black) reformatory said that he could not send his staff on childcare courses because their education was so basic they would not cope with the English lectures, let alone the required reading."

During interviews with staff and children, Miss MacLachlan found that corporal punishment was rife throughout all reformatories, "child-care" schools, places of safety and detention, and in many children's homes.

"It appears that only white girls in schools of industry and in the reformatory have recently been excluded from this form of punishment.

"Lock-up cells are also found. These cells are usually small rooms with tiny high windows. Generally (there are exceptions) the child is given a mattress, a blanket or blankets and possibly a bucket as a toilet.

"Children may be locked up in solitary confinement for anything from one hour to more than a month, depending on the institution," Miss McLachlan said.

Many children were placed in institutions that practised archaic and Dickensian methods of "caring" for children.

# Medicine thefts pose health risk

By ANTHONY JOHNSON  
Political Correspondent

AN industry-sponsored investigation has uncovered a huge, highly-organized pharmaceutical theft racket that may pose a massive public health risk.

An ongoing Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association (PMA) probe has shown that huge quantities of scheduled medicines are being stolen from within the provincial tender system.

The investigation, conducted by the industry's private detectives, revealed that these products were being re-circulated into the retail pharmaceutical market.

The massive scale of the theft also led investigators to conclude that a "highly-organized

network" was involved and that that the scam has been in operation "for a number of years".

The vice-president of the PMA, Mr Donald Bodley, confirmed last night that his association had requested an urgent meeting with the Minister of National and Population Development, Dr Willie van Niekerk.

Mr Bodley also disclosed that the PMA, the narcotics branch of the SAP and the Medicines Control Council were all tackling facets of the problem.

Industry and government sources yesterday said the racket posed a potentially seri-

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From Page 1

## Huge medicine scam

ous public health threat because.

- Stolen medicines may be repackaged incorrectly, resulting in containers having misleading information about either dose strengths or even actual medicine types.

- Contraband products may be kept under adverse storage conditions, which could have adverse affects on the quality and stability of products.

- Scheduled substances were frequently being traded without any of the standard controls.

A top government source yesterday disclosed that neither the government nor the pharmaceuticals industry knew at this stage "who is responsible for all the stealing, but we do know that it runs into millions of rands".

The Director of Pharmaceutical Planning in the Department of Health, Mr P F Retief, estimated that provinces and the State tendered for about between R150 and R180 million worth of pharmaceuticals each year.

One government source said the Department of Health had also launched its own probe. This had resulted in its investigators being threatened.

AS PART of its continuing crackdown on illegal trade practices, the Competition Board (CB) expects to break up more than 50 cartels by the new year.

Sources close to the CB have supplied a short-list of industries almost certain to be affected by CB action: short-term insurers, stockbroking services, Fedhasa, coal, advertising, newspapers, building activities, cement and timber.

The sources say a list of 62 industries alleged to be involved in illegal trade practices, published last year in the *Government Gazette*, gives a reasonably accurate view of affected industries.

Price wars by early next year are

# Action on cartels looming

predicted as companies try to grab markets in free competition.

The CB will not comment on companies and industries involved in the shake-up.

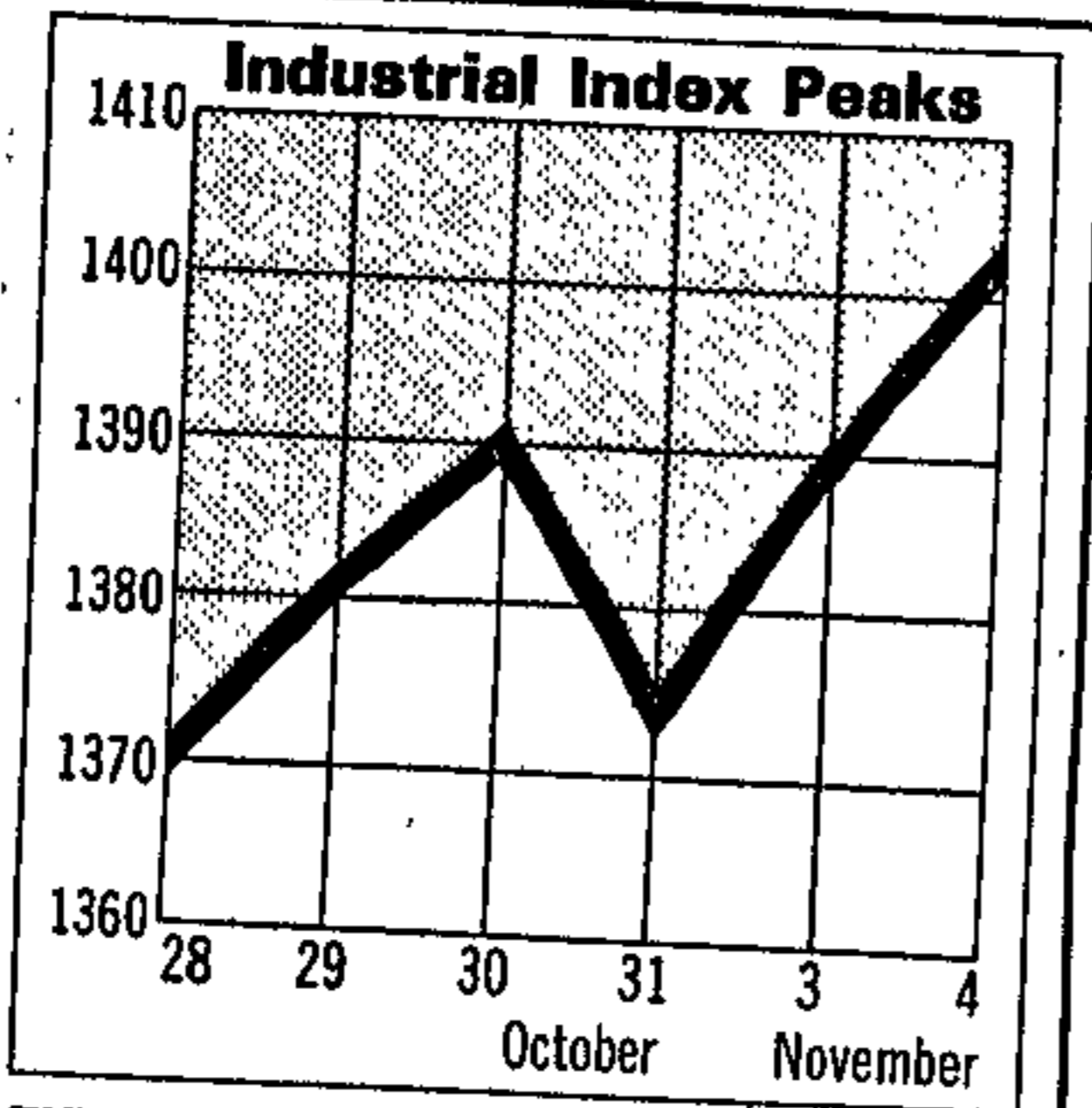
CB chairman Stef Naude says fewer than 10 permanent exemptions have been granted from the more than 90 applications received since the board began reviewing applications from industry groups in May.

Exemptions are granted only if they serve the public interest, or cause uncertainty or disruption in the economy.

In cases where the CB believes an industry has been engaged in collusion on prices, market-sharing or tender practices, the decision is confidential between the industry and the board.

Although Naude would not specify industry groups, he said "a few of the largest and best known cartels" have been given a one or two-year transition period to phase out illegal practices.

The cartel crackdown has been welcomed by SA Co-ordinating Consumer Council director Jan Cronje. He expects CB action in the milk, tyres, cement and coal industries, among others.



THE JSE industrial index climbed to a new peak of 1404 yesterday, maintaining its steady advance. Industrial leaders have been firm in the past week as excellent profits recoveries were announced by major group's subsidiaries.

Cape Times

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Friday, November 6 1986

# Drug firms, officials in urgent meeting

By ANTHONY JOHNSON  
Political Correspondent

AN urgently convened meeting between the government and pharmaceutical manufacturers takes place in Pretoria today to discuss the huge medicine theft racket within the provincial tender system.

The meeting comes in the wake of disclosures this week in the Cape Times that an industry-sponsored probe has uncovered a "highly organized network" responsible for multi-million-rand thefts in South Africa's R800-million-a-year pharmaceutical market.

The Minister of National Health and Population Development, Dr Willie van Niekerk, will meet the vice-president of the Pharmaceuticals Manufacturers' Association, Mr Donald Bodley, and other members of the industry, a spokesman for the department confirmed yesterday.

Responding to earlier reports on medicine thefts, the department said in a statement yesterday that it was aware of the "irregularities" and re-

garded the matter "in a very serious light".

The department said the SA Police and the Registrar of Medicines were investigating "apparent irregularities" involving medicines sold to the public sector through the provincial tender system which have appeared in retail pharmacies.

The department has already sent out letters to doctors and pharmacists asking them to report any irregularities in pharmaceutical products to the Registrar of Medicines.

An investigation by pharmaceuticals industry detectives found that stolen products were being recirculated "at great profit" into the retail market in a manner that could pose a serious health risk.

A government source said yesterday: "There are huge depots in most of the major centres and the State is buying so much that it is difficult to estimate how much of the stuff is disappearing."

"But this sort of thing has been going on for so long now that the government is determined to stop it."

Minister 'alarmed by widespread pilfering of drugs'

# SAP probe R20-m hospital racket

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18/11/86

By Michael Chester

Full-scale police investigations have been ordered into disclosures that racketeers have created a multimillion-rand scam out of pilfering in provincial hospitals.

The Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association (PMA), which confirmed the probe, estimates that prescription medicines worth more than R20 m a year have been looted from supplies distributed within the network of hospitals run by the Transvaal Provincial Administration.

Minister of National Health Dr Willie van Niekerk has expressed alarm over the gigantic scale of pilfering, believed to be have been groomed into a sophisticated operation and run by gangland syndicates, according to Mr Peter Fry, a PMA executive member.

He said Dr van Niekerk had ordered a full-scale investigation after behind-the-scenes talks with the police, investigators from the Department of Health, the PMA, Transvaal Provincial Administration and the Medicines Control Council.

The racketeers have concentrated on the 20 most popular brands of medical tablets intended for use as pain-killers or in the treatment of ailments from arthritis to heart disease.

There are suspicions that the syndicates have not only saturated the private market with their laundered supplies but also started clandestine exports to buyers in black Africa.

According to sources in the PMA, the racket swings into operation as soon as bulk supplies arrive at the Transvaal provincial hospitals' central warehouse at Auckland Park, Johannesburg.

## Outside clinics

The pilfering starts when containers are distributed to hospitals and the tablets emptied into huge hoppers, from which individual dosages are drawn for patients in various wards or sent to outside clinics.

"Hospital employees hired by the racketeers have found it a simple process to steal sackloads of tablets from the hoppers with little chance of detection," said Mr Fry, executive chairman of the Boots pharmaceutical company.

"Other hospital employees are hired to steal the original labelled containers after they have been emptied.

"Once the loot has been delivered to the racketeers, the containers are refilled with the stolen tablets, resealed — and sold at cut prices on the private market.

"The profits, even at cut prices, have been staggering. The tablets can be sold to pharmacists and dentists at an average of at least six times higher than the prices paid by State hospitals in the tendering system.

"But the racketeers have made a few slips and left a trail of vital clues behind."



# R20m drug racket: call for quick police action

SA ASSOCIATION of Retail Pharmacists (Saarp) president Bernard Lapidus has called for urgent police action over the R20m pilfering racket at provincial hospitals.

He strongly condemned the state tender system of drug-buying, blaming it for providing pharmacists with an incentive to buy drugs under the counter from racketeers.

He said pharmacists had to pay up to 400% more for drugs than the State did.

"If this huge differential did not exist, there would not be such a great incentive for pharmacists to buy from racketeers," he said.

Industry Reporter

Calling for the rapid resolution of the pilfering problem, Lapidus said: "If the PMA (Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association) investigators have names, they must hand them to the police. The SAP must prosecute quickly."

"If we have black sheep, we want them out of the way. The sooner the guilty are prosecuted, the better. It's the only way to stop the racket."

But he said the State tender system had to be scrapped as "it lends itself to abuse".

## Le Grange warns of growing crime

By Kym Hamilton, Pretoria Bureau

5MM 29/11/86  
Taking his leave of the South African Police, outgoing Minister of Law and Order Mr Louis le Grange expressed his concern at the sharp increase in crime in recent months.

Officiating for the last time as Minister of Law and Order at a passing-out parade at the Pretoria Police College yesterday, Mr le Grange said the expansion of the force was of the utmost priority. "The number of policemen serving in the force at present is inadequate to ensure effective policing," he said. Despite the recession it had been decided to increase the size of the force by 87 000 within the next nine years, he said.

Mr le Grange said the population growth, the weakening of the economy and rising unemployment had resulted in a sharp increase in crime. In the 12 months ending on June 30 1986, vehicle thefts soared by 18,2 percent, housebreaking by 15,5 percent, stock-theft by 7,4 percent, robbery by 14,4 percent and murder by 7,3 percent.

By SOL MORATHI

MORE than R500 000 has gone missing from the Lebowa Finance Department since October last year.

This follows the disappearance of three cheque books from the home-lands magistrate's offices in Thabamoope and Nebo.

Two cheque books were stolen at Thabamoope in October last year and another one in Nebo.

Lebowa Finance secretary D van Vuuren has confirmed that the cheque books had been stolen and that thousands of rands were withdrawn.

Ninety-five cheques from

# R0,5-m 'cheque' out ...

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CITY PRESS 7/12/86

one of the books stolen in Thabamoope have already been returned to the Lebowa Finance Department Reconciliation Division with withdrawals totalling R200 000.

The cheques received were allegedly filed by a Mr Machavi.

Van Vuuren has said the other cheque book stolen at the same time has not yet been used.

The reconciliation division

has also received cheques stolen at Nebo filed by a Mr Mela of P Maila Contractors and other fictitious names.

The highest amount withdrawn in a single transaction was R47 000.

The total amount withdrawn in 14 cheques is R348 000, and with the R200 000 it amounts to a total of R548 000.

No one has been arrested in connection with the matter, but the Lebowa police say they have launched investigations.

Van Vuuren has appealed to businessmen to be cautious of people trying to cash Lebowa government cheques.

MOUTSE residents have failed again in their battle against being included in a homeland.

Pretoria Supreme Court Judge TT Spoelstra dismissed with costs the application by the residents that the government proclamation incorporating Moutse into KwaNdebele be declared invalid.

# Moutse loses battle

However, he granted the residents leave to appeal against the decision.

Moutse was originally in-

corporated into Lebowa, but on December 31 last year the area was added to KwaNdebele in terms of a government proclamation.

A court application earlier this year declaring Moutse's removal from Lebowa to be invalid, was dismissed.

In the application contesting the area's incorporation into Kwandebele, it was argued on behalf of the residents - who presently make up about one third of the troubled homeland north of Pretoria - that when they were removed from Lebowa they were deprived of certain "fundamental rights".

These included the fact that the official language was foreign, their children were being taught in a foreign language, they feared having to adopt different cultural traditions, and voting procedures were different. - Sapa.

# Homes petrolbombed

A PETROLBOMB was thrown at the home of Kwamakuta mayor Edward Mbata late on Tuesday - the third attack on the homes of Inkatha members in two days.

No one was injured. The house, which is near Amazimtoti, was extensively damaged by fire.

Three children were seriously burnt earlier when two petrolbombs were thrown at the home of E Ngema.

Ngema's children, Goodman, 14, Gladys, 13, and Nombuso, 4, sustained serious burns to their bodies.

In the third attack, the home of KwaZulu's Chief Minister's praise-singer, Ephraim Buthelezi, was also petrolbombed and stoned.

Damage was slight and no one was injured. - Sapa.

CITY PRESS 7/12/86

# Township duties 'affect suburbs crime'

SA POLICE public relations officers have conceded that the rise in thefts in white suburbs over the past six months can be attributed partly to the large deployment of police in black townships.

Before confirming this, numerous police spokesmen refused to speculate on the effect fewer police in the suburbs could have on crime statistics.

They admitted, however, there was

RICHARD BARTLETT

room for improvement in crime prevention.

A private security source alleges up to 80% of the police force is used in the townships.

A new police unit, the Robbery Reaction Unit, was recently established, amid a wave of publicity, to counter the ex-

pected rise in crime on the Witwatersrand during the Christmas season.

The police force is also to be increased to more than 86 000, from 48 000, by 1994.

Approximately 2 000 cars are stolen monthly in the Witwatersrand area.

Various insurance companies say car theft payouts have risen by between 80% and 100%. Household thefts have risen by about 30%.

BUS DAY

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# Business urged to step up security

10/12/86

INDUSTRY and commerce have been urged to step up security over the Christmas season.

Chambers of industry and commerce have combined to launch the appeal after a spate of armed robberies, muggings, murders and other criminal activity.

The Durban Chamber of Commerce says: "It is sad but wise to recall the tragic bomb blast in a major shopping centre near Durban.

"This chamber has no reason to believe a similar incident will occur, but it is timely that the authorities have seen fit to warn the business sector to be alert."

The Transvaal Chamber of Industries (TCI) says the risk to staff collecting and handling pay will increase greatly during the holiday build-up.

"It is a fact of life that industrial

MICK COLLINS

premises are a target for criminals, particularly at this time of year.

"With the inclusion of holiday money, payroll totals will be much higher and the risk to staff greater. Members should be on the alert for any signs of suspicious activity around their premises."

A spokesman for the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut has called for extra vigilance and security precautions.

"We urge industry and commerce to take all precautions. The safety of employees is of paramount importance."

A police spokesman says industrialists should use every possible deterrent to protect staff and payrolls. "When moving large sums of money, maximum security should be used."

# 'Witchhunt' for Diepkloof's lost

BY SANDILE MEMELA

A DIEPKLOOF mother told City Press she feared for her life after a group of militant youths led by a sangoma burst into her home, turning everything upside down in search of a missing four-year-old girl.

The incident occurred late last week after the sangoma allegedly "saw" the missing child in a mirror and discovered that the girl was hidden in the house.

It was suspected that the family had kidnapped the child to mutilate her body and take limbs for muti purposes.

Sources told City Press that the child went missing on a

Sunday. After frantic, round-the-clock searches by her family, it was decided to consult a witch-doctor to tell her whereabouts.

Soon after bone-throwing rituals, a group of youths and the sangoma launched a search party. Two neighbouring houses in Zone 4, Diepkloof were raided in an attempt to trace the child.

"The search party led by the sangoma ransacked the house and left no piece of furniture unturned," said Esther Nkosi.

She said one of the youths opened the washing machine and wardrobes, saying that limbs of the child may be

hidden there.

"Their actions were considering taking the Nkosi.

And in a nearby wardrobe during the

"We certainly are expected the raiders said the woman.

The child was last Child Welfare Soci-

# RAPE!

By STAN MHLONGO

SOUTH AFRICA has become rape-crazy - over 16 000 women were raped this year, according to Vaal Triangle Life Line Centre statistics.

Vaal Life Line director Anne Sperring said this week that "every SA woman stands a 40% chance of being raped during her lifetime".

Sperring's statistics still fall far short from the exact number of rape victims - as many rape cases are not reported.

Rape victims come from all walks of life but are mostly between 14 and 55 years old, said Sperring.

"But even eight-year-olds stand a chance of being raped," she said.

In a City Press survey to probe the public's feelings

about the critical rise in rapes, "society's wrong attitude towards rape victims" was blamed.

Sophie Ramodibe of Sebokeng Zone 11 said: "Reporting a rape turns into a second humiliation for the victim considering the lengthy and personal cross-examination they have to undergo before the public and in court."

Supporting this view, Elizabeth Masondo of Evaton said there was no anonymity or secrecy for the victim.

Sperring said if a rape was not reported and a pregnancy followed, the victim couldn't apply for a legal abortion - "which she can do if the police have been informed".

She said Life Line's councillors were there to listen and not to judge.

"Often women are raped by somebody they know - a family friend, an acquaintance - perhaps even her husband," she warned.

Women who were raped long ago and have not spoken about the secret could do themselves great psychological harm. "No matter how long ago the incident took place, talk to our experienced councillors about it," advised Sperring.

Vaal Magistrate J Johnston, convicting a rapist recently, said it was not often that a woman agreed to sleep with a man and then reported him to the police.

He jailed the rapist for five years - and said heavy sentences were the deterrent to stop the growing rape rate.

By SOL MORAT

THREE Mabopane members narrowly escaped death when they were by two unknown at their Section C this week.

Magdeline Boik 37, Sydney Boikhu and Selina Boikhu are being treated at ankuwa Hospital.

Sydney is said to be in a serious condition, while the two others are showing strong signs of improvement.

The GaRankuwa say the matter has been reported to the

A family spokesman Martin Moeng, said the family were watching when they heard a knock their kitchen door.

When Sydney opened two gun-wielding men ordered him to "freeze" raise his hands.

## Horse v

THE DISEASE confirmed by the Veterinary stepoort as equine i...

The director of Veterinary Economics and Marketing this week that with African horses.

The Veterinary Service director has granted a mission for the import of vaccine.

"It is recommended this vaccine be used for protection of broodmares and stud brood farms which are still of infection."

The directorate also minded owners of that it was not advisable movement of It said owners should limit the admittance people and vehicles could have been in with sick or other horses Sapa.

## Moloi pleads guilty

By DAN DHLAMINI

A COUNCIL policeman who allegedly shot a man dead and injured six other people on Sunday, this week pleaded guilty to a charge of murder and six charges of attempted murder.

In explaining his plea, Aaron Moloi, 23, of 3223 Ikageng, who is employed by the Ikageng Village Council, told Magistrate Schalk van der Sandt that he was assaulted by the deceased, Victor "Lovers" Nthongoa and a friend at a shebeen after an argument over a chair.

He said he went home to fetch his service pistol before going back to the shebeen.

He said he found the deceased outside and fired several shots at him.

The deceased struggled back into the house. He followed him and kept shooting

until the deceased fell on the floor in the bedroom.

Moloi also told the court that he shot at the deceased's friend and other people in the room, but that it was not his intention to injure them.

Those injured are: Suzan Dithipe, Patronela Mkhuma, Sandi Mocketsi, Johny Maloane, Abel Mosiane and Israel Motshabi.

Moloi told the court that he was not influenced by anyone in pleading guilty and in making a confession.

Asked by the magistrate why he returned with the firearm, Moloi said he was angry and wanted to scare off the deceased and his friend, who had allegedly assaulted him earlier.

Moloi was remanded in custody until February 2 next year, pending a ruling by the Attorney-General.

# Ready to build future